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THE

B E E:

Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

CONTAINING

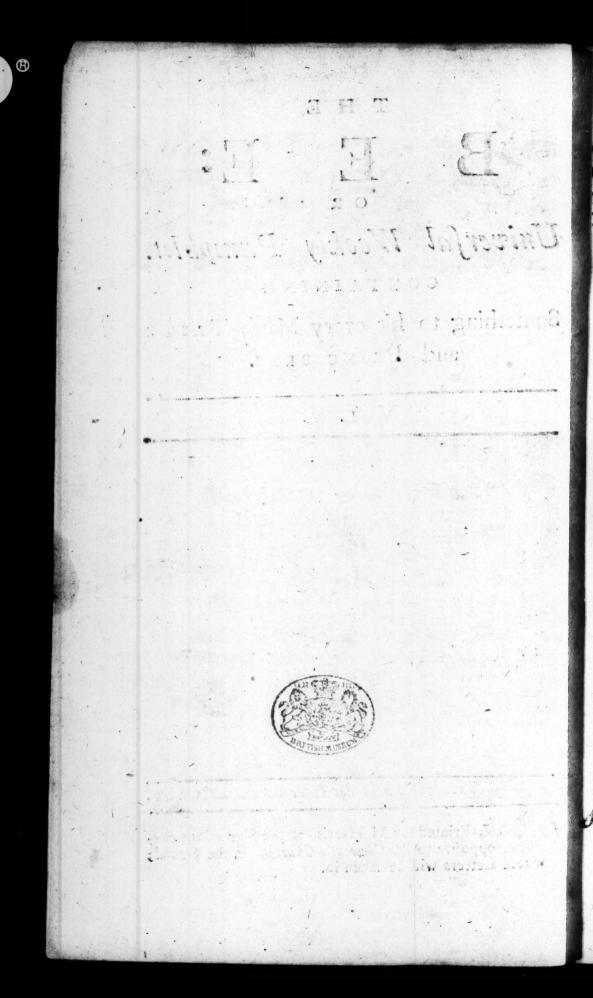
Something to hit every Man's TASTE and PRINCIPLES.

VOL. V.



Juvatque novos decerpere flores. LUCRET.

LONDON, Printed for M. Harris, at the Sign of the Bee-Hive, opposite to St. Clement's-Church, in the Strand; where Letters will be taken in.





THE

PREFACE.



E have now concluded the Fifth Volume of our BEE, notwithstanding all the Opposition that has been made to it: Part of this Opposition

came from Persons in Power, and Part

from a certain Knot of Booksellers.

We are very far from having an ill Opinion of all Booksellers; we know several of that Profession who are very worthy Men; but in the Course of this Pamphlet, we have been obliged in our own Desence to expose the Proceedings of some of them.

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We have lately received undoubted Information that several Booksellers whom we could name, when their Country Correspondents have sent for the BEE, have refused to send it down to them; We shall take no farther Notice of these Booksellers at present, than to let them know, that, whenever we think it worth our while, we can take an effectual Method to disappoint their Malice.



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OR, THE

Universal Weekly, PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's Taste and Principles, and laying before the Reader, at one View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) a Weekly State of Wit, Learning, Politicks, News, and Business.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LIII. VOL. V. From Saturday, Feb. 23. to Saturday, March 2.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was suppressed, after Number X, by certain Persons, for certain Reasons, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any Free Nation.

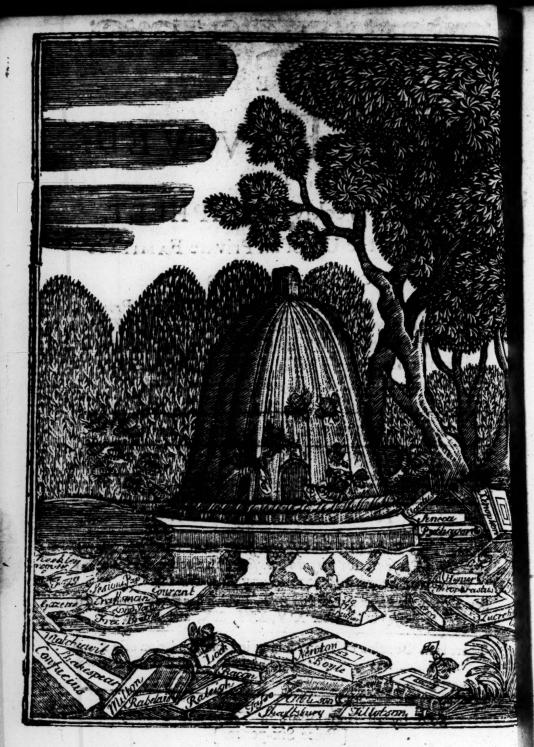
See a particular Account of this Affair (which has made a good deal of Noise) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so well received by the Publick before it was suppressed.

Sold by all Bookfellers in Town and Country.

[Price Six-pence.]





Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio qua dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque sovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia singunt. VIRG.

The BEE:

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

An Abridgment of every Thing Material, and all the Effays worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the ftrongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with several Original Compositions in Prose and Verse.

An Account of Foreign Affairs and Domestick Occurrences, in a much clearer Stile and Manner than any News-Paper. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most Remarkable Books Published Abroad. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at Home, with short Resections upon such as deferve it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at One View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICES, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

No LIII. From Saturday February 23, to Saturday March 2.

This NUMBER, among other Curious Barticulars, contains,

I. A Remarkable Speech made in the House of Commons, upon a motion To limit the Number of PLACE-MEN in that Ho fe.

II. A Letter to the Free-Holders

III. Part of a Letter from Sud-

IV. A Defence of the Conflitution against some Late Doctrines, and one Late A tempt.

V. Arguments against a Scheme lately proposed to make all the Regimental Officers of the Army Officers for Life.

VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

G.

VIII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

IX. An Extract from a new History of Poland, containing an account of the Polish Constitution, and of the Contest between the late Prince of Conti, and the last Elector of Sixony, who were each of them proclaimed King of Poland.

X. A Print both of the Race and the Reverse of the Meadal, struck in Honour to the Memory of the Late Doctor Tindal', and an Explanation of the said Medal.

XI. Several Letters to the Authors of the BEE.

XII. Miscellany Poems, Songs &c.

LONDON: Printed for M. Harris, at the Bee-Hive, opposite to St. Clement's-Church; where Letters will be taken in.



The last BEE

NUMBER LII.

Among other Curious Particulars contains,

I. The Preface to the fourth Volume of the BEE.

II. A Letter to Mr. D'Anvers.

III. A Roman Story and the Application of it.

IV. A Letter from a Gentleman at Vienna, to his Friend at Paris.

V. Remarks upon the late famous Pamphlet, Entitled. Politicks on both Sides.

VI. The Good Effects produced by the present Commotions in Europe.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. An Advertisement relating to the Prize-Medals.

X. A Letter to Parson Russel, the reputed Author of the Grub-street Journal, occasion'd by the many notorious Falshoods and impudent Resections, lately inserted in that Paper upon the late Dr. Tindall, and Mr. Budgell.

XI. A Compleat Index to the fourth Volume of the BEE.





THE

B E E Revived:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

No LIII. Vol. IV.

Extract from the last CRAFTSMAN.

R. D'Anvers acquaints his Readers in his last Crastssman, that as he was looking over some old Manuscripts one Day last Week, he met with the following excellent Speech, made by a Member of the House of Commons in the Reign of the late Queen, and which was attended with a Motion to bring in a Bill, to limit the

Number of PLACE-MEN in the House.

Mr. D'Anvers adds, that as a Bill of the same Nature is at this Time depending in the House of Commons, He is in Hopes the Publication of this Speech may be of Use.

" Mr. Speaker,

That I rife up for is to propose a Bill, which may remedy the Inconvenience, that the + worty of the Nation seems to depend as much as on the " Success of the War, in which We are engaged. " carrying on the War would be throwing away so much

"Treasure and so many Lives, unless at the same Time, " that We secure our Liberties against a foreign Enemy,

We can prevent the Danger of their being undermi-" ned at home. " If every Gentleman's Office and Employment were ad-" ded to his Name, as it is called over, every Call of the "House would put us on considering whether some new "Law is not wanting to lessen the Number of such Mem-" bers as possess them; and I am afraid it would now ap-" pear to you that They are more numerous than ever, " notwithstanding the several Bills, that have passed both " Houses, and several others, that have passed only this "House; by which the Sense of the Commons hath been " fo often declared; though, perhaps, not so well as it might have been, had We observed the same Order, " when many Members are personally concerned, that We do, when one Member is, by obliging Them to withdraw. "The Opposers of these Bills have often been so sew in " Number, that they might be only fuch as were in Em-" playment; and if They had withdrawn, the Bills might

" have passed without a single Negative.

"Though the civil Officers should not be increased, the " Continuance of the War must make the military Offi-" cers more numerous and more powerful. Those, who " have no other Fortune depending on the War than the "Command of a Regiment, have nothing elfe to do but " to make a proper Disposition in the Cloathing of it; " by which Means fuch an Interest may be made in most of the Corporations, as no Gentlemen in the Country is

+ The House had just come to the following Resolution; viz.

" Resolved, that such Members of this House, who " do absent Themselves, without the Leave of this House, " are to be reputed Deferters of their Trust, and Ne-" glectors of that Duty They owe to this House and

ce their Country.

able to refift. Promotions may be made every Day in et the old Regiments, and new ones raised, and a very " great Share of these Preferments falls to this House.

"The Number of such Members is therefore so far from

being restrain'd, that it seems likely to increase, as long as the War lasts: The heavier the Debt is upon " the Nation, the more of Those, who receive the pub-

" lick Money, will fit here and impose the Taxes, out of

" which They are paid.

One of the wifest and most flourishing * States does " not allow any Town to chuse a military Officer for its " Representative; and though there is no Prerogative in " that Country, from which They can fear an Encroachment on their Liberties; yet Officers are thought to be " improper Checks on Themselves, or on Those, who re-

" commend Them to their Employments.

" The Corruption of the Boroughs is grown to fach an " Height, it is so easy to procure a Return, and such a " Latitude is left by the Variety of our ewn Determina " tions, that whenever any Set of Ministers think fit to exert themselves, They may bring in so many milita-" ry Officers, as together with those, who have civil Em-

" ployments, may make up a Majority.

i I hope We shall be consistent with our selves in what "We did the t other Day, when We came to those Re-" folutions for preventing the Danger of arbitrary Power. "When a Majority can be commanded here, despotick " Power may be establish'd by Law, and Resistance be " made illegal. To make it, at the same Time, lawful " for the Subject to refift, and easy for a Prince to become absolute, is bringing the Nation into perpetual "Danger of War between the King and the People. " fo many Members should be gained here, as to vote a " Inflicient Army, Resistance might be impossible, though " it were lawful. But admitting the People would be al-" ways able to regain their Freedom, it cannot furely be "thought more adviseable to use the Remedy of Arms, " than to keep our Liberties fafe in a quiet Way. If We " take Care that there always be a sufficient Number here " to oppose the ill Designs of Ministers, there will never " be any Need of Resistance by Arms.

* Holland. + Alluding to the Proceedings against Dr. Sacheverel.

" It cannot be deny'd that in ill Time Places, whether " civil, or military, will have an Influence over ill Men. " For a Member of this House to receive a private Pen-" fion hath been always efteem'd a Breach of Truft, and " a Violation of our Constitution; and a known Pension, "during Pleasure, excludes a Man from sitting here. "That a Place, of little Trouble, is as valuable as a Pen-

" fion, of the same yearly Income, We see by the great "Crouds of Candidates, on every Vacancy, and the high Prices, that We hear are paid for them.

"In a common Trial, all Persons concern'd in Interest " are not only excluded from being Jurymen, but even their Testimony as to Matters of Fatt is not thought " fit to be credited; and will an ill Man, in ill Times, gain nothing by his voting? ---- When a Place makes " up a confiderable Part of a Man's Fortune, is it not " plain that if the Liberty of the Subject comes in Comco petion with the Prerogative, it will be his own Inte-" fents? May it not easily happen that the private Advantage of almost every Man in Office will be con-" trary to That of the Publick? And should a Prince become abfolute, would not They share amongst Them the Spoils of their Fellow—Subjects? Is it not their Interest, more than his, that He should have no Controll; - But allowing that it would not be for the Advantage of some, who have great Fortunes of their own, to go into violent Measures; yet there may be several cases, in which They may apprehend no great Dane ger in paying a Compliment - I hope every Gentleman here is fatisfy'd that, in Time of Peace, We se shall want no greater Number of Men for Guards and " Garrifons than before the War; but fince that Estaco blishment hath been increased, a Vote must pass, in order to reduce it; and must not many Gentlemen in that Case, vote away their own Preferment? I don't es at all doubt that feveral will do it; but if it should be thought proper to increase the Number of Guards and Garrifons, as hath been done in this War, and perhaps without Damage to the Publick; (because the greatest " Part of them have been employed abroad; though ines deed the Precedent seems dangerous;) would any Argraments be able to convince fuch Men, as would have their Subfiftence from the Army, that the Addition of

a few more Troops than the last Settlement would give " us up into the Hands of the Prince? Or that, without " fuch an Addition, his civil Lift might enable Him to " compais our Destruction? If a Proposition for granting a civil Lift were under Debate, and the Question should " be whether it ought to be fettled for Life, or even in-" creas'd, would fuch Points be properly decided by "Those, whose Salaries were to be paid out of it? Could "We depend upon it that Men would deduct that Part " out of their Calculation, which would be fet aside for " their own Wages? When Men in Places are not above being governed by their Interest, They will cer-" trinly be directed by Thofe, who prefer Them; fo "that it will be no Security to us, that the Crown can " neither increase, nor diminish the Number of Members; for as long as it hath the Power of raising Ree giments, and bestowing Places and Pensions, it may at any Time take off from Those, who ought to represent "the People, and add to Those, who may be induced to represent the Court.

"But if we could suppose that Places would never in-" fluence Men; that their fitting here would raise Them " to more generous Thoughts than We commonly fee " in others; I fay, if We could be fatisfy'd of This, yet "We ought to take all possible Care to keep our selves " from any Imputation of that Kind, and confider that " the Honour, Dignity and Power of this House can on-" ly be supported by the Opinion, which Those without "Doors have of its Integrity; for it is not enough to be " uncorrupt, unless We have the Reputation of being so too. It is to the unblemished Conduct and Character of "Those, who have sat here before us, that We owe all "the Advantages We now enjoy by our Constitution. When " the good Name of Parliaments hath declined, their Au-" thority hath always been diminished in Proportion; and. " what can be the Weight of five bundred Gentlemen who " are to stand by Themselves, as They always will, un-

"On their Interest, as well as their own?
"The high Opinion, which We all have of the pre"fent Sovereign, can be no Objection to the using our
"Endeavours for obtaining a Security against this Dan"ger. Were she not intirely in the Interests of her Peosple, it would be in vain to hope for any such Laws.

" less They can convince others that They are carrying

"They are never so likely to be obtained, as when They " have the least Effect. They are only necessary in a

" bad Reign; and when That comes, it is too late to

"think of them.

"But I must take the Liberty to say that notwithstand-" ing the great Confidence, which We all so justly repose " in the present Sovereign, there never was more Reason

" than now to provide for our future Safety. - If We " had nothing else to fink us, the Debt of the Nation is

" heavier than it ever hath been, and than the Nation The People are ex-" was ever thought able to bear.

" tremely weakened by it, and in Proportion as the Com-" mons are weakened, the Crown advances in its Power " over Them; fo that although the Number of Officers

" here had not been increased, the Debt being such as the "People were never burthened with before, it imports us

" more than ever to provide against the Danger of any

" Encroachments from the Crown.

The landed Men are not only lessened in general, but e-" very particular Gentleman, the more He feels the Weight

" of Taxes, the more He loses of his Interest in the "Country; and the more of that Interest is transferr'd

" to the Persons, who receive their Pay out of those

" Taxes

" If We would effectually put the Protestant Succession " upoh fuch a Foot that it cannot be shaken, We ought " to convince Men that They will be free, when They

" are under it. They will always be most zealous in De-" fence of that Establishment, under which their Liberties

" are most fecure."

"There are few Gentlemen here, who have not, at " one Time or other, even fince the Revolution, bein fen-"fible how necessary it is for our Sasety to make some Provision in this Matter. If every Man, who hath "once been of that Opinion, should be so now, a Bill

" for it would pass more unanimously than any, that was ever offered to the House; and if there be some Per-

" fons, who think our Constitution secure, for the Time " to come, as well as the prefent, it is to be hoped that

"They will have fo much Regard for Those, who are of " a different Opinion, as to remove their Apprehensions, " and give Them some convincing Proof that our great

" Successes abroad will effectually prevent any Attempts

" upon our Liberties at home.

This Speech (fays Mr. D'Anvers) breathes the Spirit of an bonest Englishman, and I am forry to observe that the Reasoning in it hath proved so prophetick; for though we have now been above twenty Years in Peace, the national Debt continues much the same as it was at the Conclusion of the War; and an Army of near twenty Thousand Men hath been kept up, under the Name of Guards and Garrisons, for most Part of that Time. By these Means it hath come to pass that the Number of Officers and Place-Men, in the House of Commons, is so far from being reduced, that they have been growing upon us ever fince, and may in Time become a Majority of the whole House. Whatever Reasons therefore might be affigued for delaying such a Provision at the Time, when this Speech was made, there can be none at present, when the Necessity of it hath been confirmed by the Experience of above twenty Years.

A Letter to the FREEHOLDERS of the County of KENT, extracted from the last Craftsman.

Gentlemen,

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Found lately by Chance in a News-Paper which feldom makes its Appearance in this City, the following Remark on a Speech made fome Weeks ago to a few of you, viz. "And it was observable, that he gave the Freehold-"ers the highest Satisfaction in the Business of the Excise, which wicked and ill-designing Men have taken scandalous Pains to infuse into People's Heads to the Prejudice of his Interest". I did think that those Gentlemen, who took upon them to justify that Scheme had been long ago sick of the Subject; but since I find they are not, I must recommend to you, and to all those who have any Regard for the Liberties of their Country, a Pamphlet lately published, Intitled,

The late Excise Scheme dissected, or an exact Copy of the late Bill for repealing several Subsidies and an Impost

now payable on Tobacco, &c.

Pray, Gentlemen, peruse that Pamphlet with Attention, and then I shall leave You to judge who are the wicked and ill designing Men, Those, who appear in Favour of that Scheme, or Those, who appear against it?

London, Feb. 18.

Your fincere Well-wisher, &c. &c.

1733.

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Articles of News Extracted from the last CRAFTSMAN.

London, Feb. 23. Thaving been generally reported, for fome Time past, that a Motion will be made this Session in the House of Commons, for restoring TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. We hear that several Corporations have already sent up Instructions to their Representatives, humbly requesting Them to promote the passing of such an Ast with their Votes and Interest; and it cannot be doubted that so honest an Example will be soon followed by all the independent Cities and Boroughs in England.

The Tradesmen and Artificers of his late Majesty have drawn up their Case, in order to lay before the Parliament, praying, That the Produce of the late Earl of Derwentwater's Estate (or so much as is sufficient) may be applied towards discharging the Debts due from his late

Majesty to them.

The Tallies have been struck at the Exchequer for Payment of the 80,000l. being the Princess Royal's Marriage

Portion, as allowed by Act of Parliament.

Letters from Liverpoole in Lancashire say, that a certain noted Person there, drank the Pretender's Health, and offered Money to others to do the like; Assidavits of which are taken; but we don't yet hear the Person is taken into Custody, or any Ways molested for it. — The

Publick may guess at the Design of this Tool.

The Hon. Pawlett St. John, Esq; and William Powlett. Esq; eldest Son of the late Lord William Powlett, having declared themselves Candidates for the City of Winchester at the next Election, in the Room of Norton Powlett, jun. Esq; who stands at another Place; on Monday last there was a common-Hall held at the said City about admitting a certain Number of Persons qualified to their Freedoms of the City; upon which Occasion there was a great Appearance of Persons of Quality and Distinction, who were all Freemen; and after the utmost Efforts, the Country Gentlemen carried their Point by the deciding Voice of the Mayor, the Votes being 40 and 40 on a Side. In the Evening there were Bonsires and other Illuminations throughout the City, and most of the neighbouring Villages, who wish Success to Mr. St. John.

We hear from Reading in Berks, that the Contest for representing that Town in the next Parliament, lies be-

tween

tween Henry Grey, Esq; and John Dalby, Esq; and that notwithstanding there is expended daily great Sums of Money to promote Mr. Grey's Interest, yet Mr. Dalby (who stands on the Country Interest) seems to have a great Majority. And it is remarkable, that almost all the neighbouring Gentlemen of Estates, who deal with the Tradesmen there, appear every Week to solicite in the Behalf of Mr. Dalby.

FOG'S-JOURNAL.

MR. Fog's last Journal contains an Extract from a very shrewd Pampblet lately published, Entitled, The Excise Scheme diffected; but we have made it a Rule not to give our Readers the Extract of an Extract

Articles of News extracted from Fog's last Journal.

London, Feb. 23. FRIDAY last Lord Vane and Sir Edward Deering met the Club of Kentish Freeholders at the Swan Tavern in Cornhill, when upwards of 150 Freeholders, Inhabitants of the City and Suburbs of London were there, and not one Man of them belonging to Deptford or Greenwich, or a Westminster-Justice. What makes me take Notice of this Affair is, the Freeholders not suffering the Candidates to pay one Farthing; and it was carried Nem. Con. by the whole Company, that when those two worthy Gentlemen would come amongst them, that they would do themselves the like Pleasure.

It being generally expected all over the Kingdom, that a Bill will be proposed in one or other of the Houses of Parliament, for Repealing the Septennial Act, and restoring the ancient Parliamentary Constitution, by bringing Parliaments to be at most Triennial, we hear, that several Corporations and Boroughs have written Letters to their respective Members, earnestly recommending the same to their Care, whenever such a Bill shall appear in the House of Commons. And it is thought their Example will be followed by most of the Boroughs and Corporations in England.

All his Majesty's Ships of War that are fitted out at Portsmouth and Plymouth, are ordered to rendezvous at Spithead till further Orders; and those at Chatham and Sheerness,

Sheerness, are ordered to fail for the Nore, but whether or no they be designed for any other Expedition, is not yet known.

The Tradesmen and Artificers of his late Majesty, have drawn up their Case, in order to lay the same before the Parliament, praying, that the Produce of the late Earl of Derwentwater's Estate, (or so much thereof as is sufficient) may be applied towards discharging the Debts due from his Majesty to them. N. B. His late Majesty was so generous as to give up all the Right he had to those forseited Estates, in order that they might be applied by Parliament to the Use of the Publick.

We have an Account from Dublin, that the Thieves of that City have of late taken up a more than ordinary Affurance, for that on Sunday Night the 10th Instant they robbed the Communion Table of Christ's Church in that City of all the Gold Lace belonging to it; and the very next Night they robbed the Lawyers of all their Gowns and other Things that were lodged in the King's-Bench Chamber there, except their Honesty, which, it seems, they either did not discover, or it was so small, that even the Thieves thought it a Pity to rob them of it.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

NE of the last Daily Courants contains a Letter from Sudbury, with a long Account of a Skirmish which lately happened there between the Friends of Mr. Price, and those of Mr. Jackson, the two Candidates for that Barough at the approaching Election. The Person who sends this Account to the Compiler of the Daily-Courant, concludes his

Letter in the following Manner.

I hope the Dissenters will learn from the Conduct of our converted Tories at Sudbury, how to behave in the ensuing general Election. It will be fad indeed, if they should not open their Eyes, till they are just drowning, to allude to Fog's Story of the Lord Wharton and of Bishop Sharp. They enjoy envied Privileges under the present Monarch and Administration, and before they help forward a Change, let them look backward, and see how the Tories have always behaved when in Power, and let them act accordingly. Indeed, if you, Dissenters, are weary of your Civil and Religious Liberties; if you would have your Places for Worship shut up, your Ministers silenced, your Goods sized,

feized, your Bodies imprisoned, heavy Fines set upon you, and the bloody Knife the Author tells us of at your Throats to destroy you; and he informs us, there are some would gladly do it: If you would have the Schism Act renewed, and your Votes taken away, and all the old Hardships revived, with the Addition of new ones, till you are quite rooted out, or forced abroad; then chuse these new Friends, the Tories; and entrust the Safety and Welfare of the Kingdom in their Hands. But furely, however some Dissenters, together with a few Whigs, may be in a Heat, upon some Measures taken they count wrong, they will not go and give up all in a Pet, but will act prudently, and affift to the utmost of their Power, in fettling Things upon the most stable Foundations; remembring what a Number of Domestic and Foreign Enemies there are to involve us in Confusion and Ruin. I am, SIR, a fincere and loyal Subject to King GEORGE, an ardent Lover of my Country, a zealous Friend to Liberty, a Mob-Hater, and your humble Servant, &c.

Sudbury, Feb. 18.

1733-4.

Extract from the London-Journal.

A Defence of the Constitution against some LATE Doc-TRINES, and one LATE ATTEMPT.

A King of England (fays Mr. Osborne) by Virtue of the Constitution, hath not only a Share in the Legislature, but the fole Executive Power of the Laws in his own Hands; for when the Laws are made, the whole Authority of the Kingdom; and the Disposition of all Places, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, are in Him. This is a Legal Power, held in Trust for the Good of the Kingdom; and this real Power is as absolutely necessary to preserve his Majesty's real Independency in the Legislature, as the Power of giving Money is to preserve the real Independency of the Commons.

This is the Key-stone that keeps the Whole together: If this be shaken, our Constitution totters; if it be quite removed, our Constitution falls into Ruin: That noble Fabrick, the Pride of Britain, the Envy of her Neighbours, raised by the Labour of so many Centuries, repaired at

the Expence of 10 many Millions, and cemented by fuch a Profusion of Blood, would be in Danger of being subverted by the King's losing his Independency, as truly as by

the Commons losing their Independency.

This is the Constitution of England; and I call upon Mr. Cldcastle, or the Author of the Dissertation on Parties, to explain and vindicate the following Proposition laid down in the Crastsman, in any other consistent Sense: viz.

The Friends of Liberty acknowledge, that a Balance of the Powers, divided among the Three Parts of the Le
gislature, is essential to our Constitution, and necessary

" to support it".

This being true, what shall we think of any Attempts made to deprive his Majesty of that Power over all Ossicers, Civil, Military, and Ecclefiaftical, which is so absolutely necessary to the Preservation of his Constitutional Independency; or of a LATE ATTEMPT made to deprive the King of his Legal Power of placing or displacing Officers of the Army? for the Consequence would be, that the Army would be no longer properly subject to the King. If this Power was taken from the King, and lodged in the Parliament, 'twould then be the Parliament's Army; which would be weakening the Balance on the King's Side; as the Dispofition of all Places by the Parliament, would be a total Defruction of the Balance, and an End put to all Kingly Government. But, if instead of lodging this Power of difplacing Officers of the Army in the Parliament, we should lodge it in the Army itself, and suffer none to be removed, but what are removed by a Court-Martial, that would be fetting up another Power in the Kingdom, which would have a firong and direct Tendency to make the Army abfolute and independent of both King and Parliament: It would be, in Effect, taking away the defensive Power of the Kingdom from the King, and doing that for the prefent Army by Law, which Cromwell's Army did for themfelves against all Law, making themselves removable only by themselves: The Consequence of which was, that after they had destroyed King and Lords, they turned out the Commons too, who constituted them. - These Things are written for our Example. The wifest Men alive can't foresee all the possible Consequences that might attend fuch an Alteration, and would therefore avoid it, as they would a Pestilence. Such an Attempt as this upon our. Constitution, would justly alarm the whole Nation; be-

cause 'tis an Overt-Act, or actual Attack upon the Fundamental Points of the Government. Such an Attempt will let us All clearly see the Design of those Men who talk so loudly of a National Union: The Design is, to fettle another Constitution, which they affirm, the Nation hath a Right to expect, and a Right to refift, if not complied with. And yet these Men who are now thus affually attempting to alter the Constitution, in its very Fundamentals, as well as publishing to the World, that it ought to be so altered, are the same Persons who continually write and act against the present Government, under the specious Pretence of defending the Constitution: These Men who have been, for feveral Years past, declaiming upon the Danger of an Army, are the same Persons who lately attempted to establish a kind of Eternity and Independency in the Army, by making the Officers removable only by themselves.

To conclude: An Attempt to deprive the King of his Right of displacing Officers, unless tried by a Court-Martial, is an Attempt to deprive him not only of a Power which is his Right by Law, but which is just in itself, and ought to be made his Right by Law, if it was not so; because there may be substantial Reasons, not cognizable by a Court-Martial, nor sit to be laid before them, which ought to determine a King of England to displace an Officer, as unqualified for so great and important a Trust; such as Disaffection to his Government, or factious Caballing with Traytors and known Jacobites, and wowing Destruction to his best Friends and most faithful Servants, &c. ——But, I forbear, and am heartily sorry that

there hath been an Occasion given to say so much.

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

Arguments against a Scheme lately proposed, to make all the Regimental Officers of the Army Officers for Life.

THE general Conversation having been very much employed on the Subject of a Scheme, for preventing the Officers, not above the Rank of Colonels of Regiments, of such Land-Forces, as shall at any Time be allowed by Authority of Parliament, from being deprived of their Commissions, otherwise than by Judgment of a Court-martial to be held for that Purpose, or by Address of either House

House of Parliament, it will be allowed me to maintain, what appears to be the concurring Judgment of both Houses of Parliament, and to shew that, were such a Scheme ever to obtain as a Law, the Constitution would neither be

secured by its Operation, nor remain safe under it.

The British Constitution is a mix'd Form of Government, or limited Monarchy, wherein the Prince, the Nobles, and the Commons have different Allotments of Power. To the Prince belongs the executive Power, or the Preservation of the whole Community. His Administration is the Life of the Laws, and it is for this Reason, that the Throne knows no Vacancy. To him must herefore belong a Power adequate to the Protection of his People, that they may neither be overwhelmed by foreign Invasions, nor oppressed among themselves by the Encroachments of one another.

The Scheme, which hath been advanced to make all Regimental Officers subject to Removal by Judgment of Court-martial, or by Address of either House of Parliament, would so far alter the Constitution of this Kingdom, as it would make the whole military Force, which should at any Time subsist, for ever independent of its Sovereign. It would make the Officers Men of Property in Respect of their Commissions, and the Body of Officers formidable to a dangerous Degree. It would in future Times, whenever Officers of less Integrity and faithful Duty, than those brave Men who now command in the Army, should be admitted into it, invite them to bear their Part in civil Factions and Cabals. They would know, that nothing befides the Articles of War could, on the Part of the Crown, restrain or correct their Behaviour, and they might be led to affociate in fuch Concerns as they ought never to share They might come with Addresses, Remonstrances, Advices, and other Prescriptions of civil Measures, which military Men in former Times have given too many Examples of.

If it be said, that Officers thus become independent will not engage in such Cabals, let me ask, what should restrain them? The long Experience which we have had of those gallant Men, who now do Honour to the Service, and are the Desence of their Country, as they have often been its Preservation; such excellent Qualifications, as we have experienced in them, will affure us, that they may be trusted; and that, as they would discharge the

frictes

firstest Duty to the Publick, though they were not under martial Law, they would likewise retain the truest Affection to their Prince, tho' they were independent of him. But how shall we answer for others who may succeed them, for Ossicers who may be even yet unborn, and who, finding themselves less subject to Restraint, may hold themselves

less obliged to Duty?

When a Prince perceives the Officers in his Army entering into civil Factions, and mixing themselves with the Cabals of Parties, perhaps against the Interest of his Government, or the Interest of his People, as these under a good Prince are constantly inseparable, shall we have no other Remedy, than trying every fingle Officer whom he fuspects by Judgment of Court-martial, or by the Decision of one of the Houses of Parliament? Suppose, that at the late King's Accession, when the Army had for some Time past been modelled with a determined View against the Protestant Succession itself; suppose the Crown had been at that Juncture without any other Refort, than one of this Nature, must every fingle Officer, whom his late Majesty held to be at that Time improper for his Service, have been the Subject of an Address from one of the Houses of Parliament; Suspicion of Disaffection, however it be a just Cause for Removals in Time of Danger, not being possibly cognizable by Courts-martial: Or else must such Officer have been left to command those Troops, whom he had been forming, and over whom perhaps he might have had fuch Influence, as to endanger their Allegiance in a Time of Rebellion?

An exact Lift of all such Vessels as we are informed came into, and sailed from, any of our Home-Ports, from Wednesday, Feb. the 20th, to Tuesday, Feb. the 20th, both Days inclusive; designed for the Use of Merchants, and other Persons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board such Vessels.

Tarmouth, Feb. 16. ARrived in our Road the Princess Anne, Fowler, the Nancy, Alcock, and the Page,

Ashby, from Retterdam for London.

Portsmouth, Feb. 18. Since my last came in the Whidah, Storey, from London for Genoa; the Endeavour Brig. Frost, from Southampton for Dublin; the Lejeune Seivalilz, Carsie Cersies, from Amsterdam for Oporto; and the Hunter Scooner, Overall, from the Motherbank for Guiney; and Yesterday sailed to Spithead

head his Majesty's Ship the Edinburgh, Capt. Davis. On Saturday Night last, and almost till the next Day, it blew so extreamly hard at S. W. that about four in the Morning the above Schooner driving athwart the Hawser of the Hope Snow, (both on the Motherbank) carried away her Bowsprit and Foremast, and forced her from her Anchors, notwithstanding, with much Difficulty, and the good Fortune of having Water over the Spit, she got just within the Harbour's Mouth, when, by the Wind shifting to the N. W. she was put on Shore, and still remains so, but as the Tides are lifting, she will very probably soon be got off, without sustaining

any further Damage.

Deal, Feb. 18. Remain the Drake, Pelly, and the Princess Royal, Backwell, for East-India; the London, Cowell, for St. Christopher's; the Success, Randal, the Nelson, Younger, the Hannah, Barns, the Harrison, Turner, the Mary, Camplin, the Micajah and Philip, Bradby, the Robert and Mary, Watson, the Diggs, Dansey, and the Speedwell, Hopson, for Virginia or Maryland; the Price Frigate, Towers, the Loyal Jane, Banks, the Clarendon, Crawford, and the Westmoreland, Marshal, for Jamaica; the Parham Clubb, Davis, and the Coddington, Boraston, for Antigua; the Italian Merchant, Carteret, for Leghorn; the John and Judith, Rogers, for the Streights; the John and Nathaniel, Duncan, for Genoa; the Cambridge, Fogo, for Gibraltar; the Happy Return, Stot, for Chichester; the Constant Patty, Armstrong, for Shoreham; the Anne, Speed, for Morlaix; the Mary, Hewson, for St. Martin's; the Mary, Nielson Roos, for Falmouth; the Jane, Vaughan, for Swanzey; the Bromley, Smethurst, for Lisbon. Several Ships are come down and lye to the Northward, the Pilots having not given in their Names, and the Weather being bad, the Boat cannot get on board. Arrived the Anne, Blewit, from Naples, and failed for Amsterdam; the Barcelona, Weight, (came the 10th of Jan.) from South Carolina; the Thomas and Francis, Lister, from Seville; and the Charming Betty, Broad, from Lisbon. Wind W. N. W. The Volant, Smiter, from London, the Priscilla, Rimes, from Barbados, and the Prince William, Pick, from Antigua, were arrived in Carolina; the Samuel, White, at Figueira, and the King's Weston, Lamb, at Gibraltar, both from London.

Falmouth, Feb. 16 On the 13th, arrived the Townshend Packet, Cooper, from Corunna. Yesterday came in the London-hope, Howel, from Southton, with Corn for Leghorn The Richmond, Jorsdan, from Carolina, and Neptune, Peppercorn,

from London, are arrived at Figueira.

Cowes, Feb. 18. Since my last came in and sailed the Whidaw, Storey, from London, for the Streights. Yesterday came in the

the St. Giles, Delacor, and the Courier, Delacor, both from Ro-

chelle, for Bolougne.

Porismouth, Feb. 18. Yesterday Morning the Hope Snow, Grigg, from Leith, for South Carolina, drove ashore at the Harbour's Mouth, and is not yet got off. Came into the Harbour this Morning, the Joseph and Mary of this Port, Williams, from Lisbon, having lost her Bowsprit; and the Hunter, Overall, for Guinea, having been foul of the Hope Snow, is apprehensive of Damage.

Deal, Feb. 19. The Outward bound are all under fail. Came down also, and failed thro, the Cambridge, Crocker; the Union, Homans; and the Stockport, Bonner, for New England; the Judith, Bradshaw, and the Tring, Dumello, for Oporto; the Priscilla, Hutchenson, for Lisbon; the Diamond, Macnamara, for Cork. Arrived the Canary Merchant, Grover, and the Charming

Peggy, Cornish, from Oporto. Wind N. N. W.

Gravesend, Feb. 19. Arrived the Page Sloop, Robert Griffith; and the Princess Anne Sloop, Richard Fowler, from Rotter-dam.

Plymouth, Feb. 17. Since my last there is nothing come in; but last Night we had a violent storm of Wind at S. W. which was followed by hard Rains for some Hours, and was so violent, that his Majesty's Ship the York, which lay between the Island and the Main, broke her Mooring Chains, and drove, but received no Damage; as did also his Majesty's Ship the Norfolk, and seven others in Hanniore; but we hear of no further Damage, but the Victualling Hoy, which tends on the Ships of War here, sunk as she lay along side one of the Hulks.

Deal, Feb 20. Ais Majesty's Ship Dreadnought, which arrived in the Downs from Portsmouth, remains. The two Ships for India, and several other Ships, that failed Yesterday, are put back. Came down the Crawforth, Harrison, for Chester. The Providence, Tate, from Carolina, is arrived in Torbay. Wind

N. W:

Deal, Feb. 21. Two o'Clock in the Afternoon. All the Outward-bound Ships got under fail about 12 o'Clock. Remains only his Majesty's Ship Dreadnought. Came down Yesterday, and failed thro', the Nonpareil, Wootton, for Port-Mahon. Arrived the Stamboline, Horswell, from Smyrna. Wind N. N. W. The Thames, Lisle, from Constantinople, was arrived at Smyrna; and the Williams, Petre, from London, was arrived at Pogonear Smyrna.

Deal, Feb. 22. Remains the Dreadnought Man of War, with the Ship lately got off the Goodwin Sands. Came down and failed thro, the Don Francisco, Salter, for Lisbon; and the Fortune,

tune, Bays, for Africa. Arrived the Piscataqua, Slayton, from

Middleburgh. Wind S. W.

Deal, Feb. 23. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ship Dreadnought; also the Mary, Neilson, for Falmouth; and the Don Francisco, Salter, for Lisbon. Yesterday in the Afternoon put back the Charlton and Betty, Douglas, for Gibra'tar and Leghorn, who failed from the Downs about 20 Days ago, and had got about 30 Leagues to the Westward of the Land, where they met a terrible Storm of Wind, which carried away their Main and Mizen Masts: She failed this Morning for the River, to refit, but was unfortunately foul of the Goodwin Sand, but got again off, and is just now at Anchor. Wind S. W.

Gravesend, Feb. 23. Yesterday and this Day arrived the Wilmington Sloop, Michael Wilkins Conway, the Chandos Sloop, Tobias Jewers, and the Townshend Sloop, Richard Martin, from Rotterdam; the London Post, Richard Woolf, and the Lady Margaret, Lawrence Barns, from Amsterdam; the Charming Peggy, Abraham Cornish, from Oporto; and the Thomas

and Frances, Thomas Lefter, from Seville.

Leith, Feb. 18, Arrived the Success, Robert Innes, and the

John, Bridghann, from London.

Falmuth, Feb. 21. This Day failed the Union, Timberman, the Ellen, Ricket, the Mary and Anne, Brown, all three with Pilchards for the Streights; and the Eagle Packet, Tonkin, for Corunna.

Dartmouth, Feb. 22. Yesterday sailed hence the loyce, Field, and the George, Derby, for Ireland and Newfoundland; the Diana, Moyse, for Lisbon; and the Two Brothers, ____, of Lon-

don, from Chichester for Genoa.

Cowes, Feb. 23. On the 19th came in the Seaflower, Willon, from Portsmouth, and sailed the 21st for Genoa; on the 22d came in the Dublin Merchant, Thomas, for Dublin; the Hanover Alliance, Major, for the Streights; the Torrington, Warcupp, from Cadiz for Newfoundland; which last met with a Storm in the Latitude of 49, shifted her Cargo, being Salt, so that they were obliged to cut away her Main and Mizen Maits to Right

her, but they don't talk of much other Damage.

Weymouth, Feb. 23. The Outward-bound mentioned in my last failed from Portland Road Yesterday Morning. In the Evening came to an Anchor, and still remain the Loyal Charles, Way, and the Westmoreland, Marshall, for Jamaica; the Phillis, Brooker, from Shoreham; the Dove, Stewart, from Amsterdam for Lisbon, both with Wheat: the James, Goger, for Bilboa; the Guernsey Lilly, Perkins, for Lishon, with Wheat; the Union, Homans, and the Stockport, Bonner, both for New England.

Came in the Bodding, of and from London, ____, for Dublin, with Wheat.

Hull, Feb. 23. Arrived the Providence, Crane, from Bridges :

and the Britannia, Law, from Rotterdam.

Portsmouth, Feb. 24. Yesterday arrived here the Louisa, Jofias Dornford, from London; the Bolton, John Rutter, from Sunderland for Oporto. Yesterday Afternoon sailed from Spithead into the Harbour, the Romney, Lord Muskerry; when the Jo-

feph and Elizabeth, Williams, failed for London.

Deal, Feb. 24. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Dreadnought; also the Mary, Neilson, for Falmouth; the Don Francisco, Salter, for Lisbon; and a Ship for Morlaix. Yesterday and this Day arrive t the Susanna, Carey, from New England; and the William, Pascoe, from Messina. The Sarah, Wingfield, from London, was arrived in New England, in three

Months Paffage. Wind S. S. W.

Gravesend, Feb. 24. Arrived the Sarah, Reeks, and the Cherming Betty, Broad, from Lisbon; the Barcelona, Weight, and the Benjamin, Wood, from Carolina, the Pretty Betley, Hawkins, from Malaga; the Richard and Elizabeth, Bradford, from Oftend; the Stambolin, Horswel, from Smyrna; the Christian, Philpot, from Leghorn; the Canary Merchant, Grover, from Oporto; the Bridgtown, Slayton, from Middleburg; the Hannah, Corney, from New England; the Prince William, Berresford, from Mocha; the Mary, Gilby, from Calais; Concordia Picot, Ausborough, from Bourdeaux. The Medway, Carver, from Jamaica for Liverpool, left well the 28th of Feb. 440 Leagues W. S. W. from the Lizard.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

HE King of France has nominated the Marshal, Duke de Berwick, to command his Army, in the ensuing Campaign, on the Rhine. The Regiments of French and Swifs Guards have Orders to begin their March thither on the first of next Month. They now talk again of forming a Camp on the Frontiers of Flanders.

Besides the 35 Men of War and several Frigates, who have been for some Time fitting out in several Ports of France, Orders are now given for fitting out fifteen

more.

HOLLAND and the Low-Countries.

THEIR High Mightinesses, the States General, have lately come to some Resolution, which are said, to be to the following Effect. (1.) "To renew their In-" stances to his Imperial Majesty, that he will be pleased " to accede to the Treaty of Neutrality, for the Auftri-" an Netherlands, without which they cannot think them-" felves secure, those Countries being the Barrier to their "Republick. (2) That the King of Great-Britain be en-" treated to back these Instances, with his good Offices: "And (2.) that they would use their utmost Endeavours "to persuade the several Provinces to furnish a Contingent in Money, instead of the 4000 Men stipulated by "the Treaty of Vienna". The Purport of this Resoluc tion have been communicated to Count d' Uhlfeld, the Imperial Minister, by the Deputies of the States General, who have had a long Conference with him, tho' all he could fay was, that he would take them ad referendum. Orders are given for the fitting out fix Men of War, but we do not yet hear, that they are appointed for any particular Service.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

THE King of Spain has not only made a Promotion of 16 Lieutenant Generals, and 20 Major Generals; But has iffued Orders to augment his Troops, ten Men in each Company, which Augmentation it is calculated will amount to 25000 Men, besides the new Regiments which are to be raised.

A Transport of 15,000 Men is ordered to be in a Readiness to fail by the Middle of March, and the Men of War which are fitting out in several Ports of Spain, to the Number of forty, are to be ready to put to Sea by

the last of February.

Tho' the King of Portugal has not yet declared for either Side of the contending Parties in Europe, yet the Disposition of that Court appears plainly to be more in Favour of the Emperor than of France. It is, however believed, that His Majesty will come to no certain Determination 'till he see what measures another Court, which seems

feems now pretty much to hold the Scale, will refolve upon.

ROME and ITALY.

THE Spanish General, Count de Montemar, has sent a large Convoy of Ammunition and Provisions to Scenne; Notwithstanding which it is still a Secret, whether the Spanish Troops will attempt the Conquest of Naples singly, or whether they will join the Confederates Troops of France and Sardinia, and, with them, first form the Siege of Mantua; The latter seems to be the most necessary, if it be true what our last Letters report, that General Mercy is arrived on the Frontiers of Mantua, at the Head of 40,000 Men. A Detachment of 500 Men, of the Garrison of that City, lately attempted to force a Post guarded by the French Carabineers, but they were so warmly received, that very sew of them got back again to the Town:

Don Carlos arrived at Florence the 10th Instant, with a Retinue of 800 Persons, and the Count de Montemar, with several other Generals, only waited his Arrival there, to hold a Council of War, and immediately enter upon Action. In the mean Time the Spanish Camp is removed from Sienna to Arezzo.

GERMANY.

THE Emperour has taken 36,000 Hessians into his Pay, which are to be sent to Italy, under the Commano of Prince George of Hessians.

The Diet of the Empire is at last come to a Resolution of declaring War against France. The Majority in the Electoral College was six against three, but, in the College of Princes, it was far greater, viz. 57 against twelve. The negative Votes in the former were the Electors of Bavaria, Cologne and Palatine, whose Ministers had Orders to insist strenuously on a Neutrality, for which one of their Arguments was, that France had offered to restore Fort Kehl to the Empire.

Prince Lewis of Wirtemberg is already departed from Vienna for the Imperial Army in Italy, and several other General Officers are preparing to follow him. Prince Eugene is preparing to depart for the Rhine.

A French

A French reformed Lieutenant of Straftburgh having been taken into Custody, a Report has fince prevailed, that he, with some others, had formed a Design to deliver that important Place to the Imperialists, and that he had discovered two of his Accomplices, who were like-

wife arrested.

The King of Prussia continues still to profess an exact Neutrality with Regard to the Assairs of Poland. Thirty Thousand Men, of His Majesty's Troops, are upon their March, from Prussia to Berlin, where they are expected the 12th of next Month. They are to be quartered in the Neighbourhood of that City for some Time, and then to begin their March towards the Rhine, under the Conduct of an Imperial Commissiary, to serve the Emperour in those Parts.

POLAND, SWEDEN, and the Northern Powers.

SEVERAL Objections have been raised at Warsaw to prove the late Coronation of King Augustus, at Cracow, null and void: Among others, that of the Ceremony's being performed by the the Bishop of Cracow, and of the Smallness of the Number of Nuncios that composed the Diet, which are said not to have exceeded eleven. It is believed King Stanislaus will speedily publish a Manifesto to prove the Illegality and Nullity of this Coronation, according to the sundamental and incontestable Laws, Customs and Privileges of the Polish Nation.

In the mean Time, King Augustus has made several Promotions at Warsaw. Among others, Prince Sangnsko is made Grand Marshal of Lithuania, and Prince Radzivil, Sub-marshal of that Dutchy. The Palatine of Braclaw has submitted to his Majesty. The Count de Welseck, the Emperour's Ambassador; the Bishop of Posnania, the Counts Sulkowski and de Celner, and Mr. Rzewski, Staff Officers of the Crown, have been created Knights

of the Order of the White Eagle.

The Russian Troops have taken Possession of the important Fortress of Bialacterkiow, the Key of Polish Ukrania. There has been an Action between the Russians and the Poles, in which the latter not being in Time supported by M. Pocziey, were routed. The new Men of War, which have been a long Time on the Stocks at Carlscrone, are now ordered to be finished and launched with

all

all the Expedition imaginable, and Admiral Taub continues there in Person, to be an Eye-Witness, that there be not Delay. The whole Naval Force of Sweden is ordered to be got in a Readiness: But, as his Swedish Majesty has publickly declared, he will not intermeddle in the Affairs of Poland, but is resolved to observe an exact Neutrality, it is very difficult to determine, what will be the End of these great Preparations. The Russians are likewise sitting out twenty Men of War, at Riga, Cronsot, and Cronsadt.

General Lasti is arrived at Prest, within a German Mile of Dantzick; and, according to some Letters, the Russians have actually begun to raise their Batteries against the ad-

vanced Works of that City.

The Ruffian Troops have taken the Town of Budzig, which, as it lies on the Sea-side, it is thought they will fortify, to hinder any Debarkation of Foreign Troops,

which might be fent to the Relief of Dantzick.

The regular Troops, which King Stanislaus has now in Dantzick, for the Defence of that Place, are encreased to 8,000 Men, and the Dantzickers, pretend they can Arm 2,0000 more themselves, with which they think themselves out of all Danger, at least 'till the Russians are very considerably re-inforced. The Magistrates have caused the Banks of the River Cladaw to be cut, by which they have laid the whole Dantzickerwerder, and the Country for half a Mile round about the City, under Water. Notwithstanding what has been said, in some Letters, of King Stanislaus's Departure, fresher Letters say he is yet at Dantzick, and resolved to stand his Ground.

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES.

Otwithstanding the Advantage which the Persian General Thames-Kouli-Kan has obtained over the Ottomans, he seems more inclinable than ever to come to Terms of Accommodation: And the Reason alledged for it is, that a Conspiracy has been discovered, and that a Civil War is actually broke out in several Parts of the Persian Empire.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE'S COLLECTION:

Being an Account of several Curious Particulars faithfully extracted from the Publick Papers, for the Use of such inquisitive Readers, as have more Time upon their Hands than they know what to do with.

London, Feb. 27. AST Night his Highness the Prince of Orange lay at the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford at Marlborough; and this Day his Highness

will fet out, in order to reach Oxford this Night.

Yesterday a Board was held at the Admiralty, when several Gentlemen were appointed to serve as Lieutenants on Board the Ships of War that were put into Commission on Saturday last, as mentioned in our former, and were sworn and received their Commissions.

On Friday next Sir John Norris, who is appointed to the Command of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, will fet out for Chat-

barn, in order to hoist his Flag on Bord the Britannia.

We hear from Chatham, that most of his Majesty's Ships lately put into Commission at that Port, are out of the Dock, and are rigging and fitting with the utmost Expedition.

Vice-Admiral Mighell, Comptroller of the Navy, is danger-

oufly ill of a Fever.

Edinburgh, Feb. 19. Last Saturday died here, aged between

50 and 60, Sir George Brown of Thornidikes, Bart.

Derby, Feb. 21. On Saturday some time in the Night (the 16th Instant) the Wind blew with such impetuous Force and Violence, as totally stripped all the Lead off the Channel of Church-Broughton in this County, and the Violence of the Wind carried it some Distance from the Place; the said Church is a very large one, and not many Years since was entirely new leaded.

Colchester, Feb. 23. On Sunday last in the Afternoon, William More, a Gentleman of an handsome Fortune, living at Thorpe (about 12 Miles from hence) riding home from this Place, accidently fell off his Horse at Elmstead, and fractured his Skull in so miserable a Manner, that he died about Ten the next Morning.

the Tail of a Cart through the City of Canterbury, for Felony committed

committed there, and several Times punished at the Sessions for the County of Kent, for several Felonies committed in the said County, was committed to his Majesty's Goal for the Eastern Division of the said County of Kent, charg'd with stealing several Fowls from Michael Lucket the Younger; and is suspected of stealing a Feather Bed and Bolster out of the Keeper's House in Sir John Hales's Park, and a Scarlet Cloak trimm'd with Gold Lace, belonging to Thomas Hills, Esq; and several other Felonies.

London, Feb. 28. Yesterday a great Cause was heard before the House of Peers, between his Grace the Duke of Bridgwater Appellant, and Sir Francis Edwards Respondent, when their

Lordships reversed the Decree.

The same Day a Board was held at the Admiralty, when Sir John Norris, Sir George Walton, --- Cavendish, --- Stewart, --- Balchin and --- Mighell, Esqrs; were sworn before their Lordships, and received their Commissions as Admirals of his Majesty's Navy.

Also the same Day, their Lordships were pleased to appoint Capt. Griffin to the Command of his Majesty's Ship the Blenheim, a second Rate of 90 Guns. And likewise at the same time, Capt. Barnessey and Capt. Gregory were appointed the two Re-

gulating Captains on the Impress.

Yesterday the several Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War, delivered to the Lords of the Admiralty, an Account of what Seamen, &c. had entered voluntarily on Board of their respective Ships, together with the State and Condition of their

Ships that are fitting at their respective Ports.

The same Day the Sessions began at the Old-Baily, when 33 Prisoners were tried; three whereof were capitally convicted, viz. Henry Crane, for robbing of Mrs. Alice Gregory and Matthew Williams on the Highway near Pancras, of Five Shillings and Six-pence, and some Farthings; Edward Tudor, for breaking open the House of Francis Osborne, and stealing Butter; and Joseph Dutton, for breaking open the Trunk of Hughi Hughes his Pellow-Servant, and stealing Ten Guineas. Twenty-one were cast for Transportation, and Nine acquitted.

On Tuesday last died suddenly, at Capt. Houth's, near Darking in Surrey, William Dawkins, Esq; an eminent Virginia Merchant in this City, who was in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Essex, and likewise one of the Governors of St.

Thomas's and Mr. Guy's Hospitals.

We have an Account from Monmouth of the Death of Tracey Catcherman, Esq; an eminent Counsellor at Law belonging to the Middle-Temple, on Saturday last, by a Fall from his Horse.

1. C. C. C. C. C.

Yesterday died Mr. Hobbs of the Small-Pox, one of the Cooks belonging to the King's Kitchen at St. James's, which Place is in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of the Houshould.

Northampton, Feb. 25. On Monday last one Edward Horton was committed to our County Goal, on Suspicion of stealing a Horse from the Red-Lyon Inn in Royston in Hertfordshire.

And on Tuesday was committed to the said Goal one Robert Patridge, late Servant to Mr. Hodges of Wellingborough, on Suspicion of being concern'd in the Murder of Mary Viccars, who was found dead in the Market-place of the said Town, on Sunday

the 16th of January, 1731-2.

N. B. The faid Partridge confesses, that John Hodges of Wellingborough, lately absconded, was the Person who committed the Fact, and that himself was only privy thereto, by the Confession of the above Hodges, who had some time before offer'd him a Guinea as a Reward, to be concern'd in the said Murder, which he confesses also to have resuled, but says, that after the Murder was committed, the afore-mentioned Hodges gave him the Guinea before promised.

Reading, Feb. 25. On Tuesday last Daniel Eades (the Perfon mentioned in this Paper of last Week, to be shot, and taken at Hartley-Row) died in Winchester Goal, and was interred on

Wednesday in the Cathedral Church-yard of that Place.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Christened Shales 193 | Shales 264 | Females 236 | In all 417 | Increased in the Burials this Week 3.

The State of LITERATURE in Foreign Parts.

HAGUE.

HISTOIRE de Pologne sons le Regne d'Auguste II. Par Monsieur l'Abbé de Parthenay. That is,

The History of Poland under the Reign of Augustus II. by the Abbat de Parthenay, in two Volumes in Octavo already published, and two more which are said to be in the Press, Vol. I.

We have lately given our Readers Extracts of one History of Poland; but as the Transactions of that unhappy Country has, at this Time, put a great Part of Europe into a Flame, and are pretty much the Topicks of Discourse; we believe they will not be displeased to hear what another Author may say on the same Subject, especially as he treats it in a different Manner.

Our Author takes Care to inform the Publick, that he has had the Advantage of being an Eye Witness of a great Number of his Facts, and for the rest, has had them from such Persons, as had very good Opportunities of being acquainted with them. He thinks it proper to inform his Readers, what a wide Difference there is between some of his Relations, and those of Monsieur de Voltaire, in his Life of Charles XII. of Sweden, and that he is apprehensive this Circumstance may prejudice some of his Readers against his Work. To remove, in some Measure, that Prejudice, he calls that Gentleman's Personnance a poetical Piece, written in a florid and sluent Stile, without any great Regard to Truth or Accuracy; and he gives some Instances of that Kind, in Justification of his Criticisin.

Our Author divides his whole Work into eight Books, brought into four Volumes. The two, which are already extant, give an Account of the double Election of the Prince of Conti, and of the Elector of Saxony; the Exclufion of the former; the Battle of Narva, and the Depofition of the latter. He introduces his History with giving a brief Account of the general Situation of the Affairs of Europe, during the preceeding Reign of King Sobieski; and then, for the necessary Information of the greater Part of his Readers, proceeds to give fome Account of the Government of Poland, which he calls a Mixture of Monarchy and Ariflocracy. The supream Authority, fays Monsieur de Parthenay, is divided between the King and the People. The latter in the ordinary Course of Things, is represented by the Senate, but upon some Occasions by The Senate consists of the Bishops, the Palatines, the Castellans, and the ten Great Officers of the The Head or Chief of this illustrious Assembly Crown. is always the Archbishop of Gnesna; or as he is sometimes called, the Primate. During an Inter-regnum he is Regent, has a Right of coining Money, iffues out his Universalia, or circular Letters for summoning the Dietins, or finaller Diets, fixes the Term for opening the General. Diet,

Diet, and, when a King is elected, proclaims him. Every Palatine heads the Troops of his own Palatine, is Prefident of the Assembly of the Nobility of his own Province, and exercises many other Acts of Jurisdiction. The Cafelans are properly the Lieutenants of the Palatines, and are the chief of the Nobility, within their respective Districts. The ten Great Officers of the Crown are the Grand Mar-Shal, the Chancellour, the Vice-Chancellour, the Treasurer, and the Court-Marshal, for the Kingdom of Poland, and the same for the Duchy of Lithuania. Our Author, having given this Account of the Senate, comes next to the Dietins. These are, (says he) the Assemblies of the Nobility of each Palatinate, who nominate Deputies or Nuncios for the General Diet. When any Thing extraordinary happens, which requires an immediate Remedy, the whole Nobility is convened into what they call the Pofpolité. This Affembly is held on Horseback; and none are exempted from it, but the Chancellours and the Starofts, or Governours of the Frontier Places. The first Thing which is done in a General Diet, is to chuse a Marshal of the Nuncios, who has a great Authority in that Affembly. He has Power to command Silence, and to him it belongs to represent the Motions, Complaints, and Demands of the Nobility, to the King. As all the Courts of Justice in the Kingdom act in the Name of the King, as foon as the Primate has declared an Inter-regnum, by iffuing his Universalia, their Jurisdiction ceases.

We now come to the History: After the Death of the Great Sobieski, (fays our Author) which happened on the 17th of June 1696, several Dietines were held, who only agreed in General, (1.) To make the usual Compliments of Condolence to the Queen and her three Sons, the Princes James, Alexander, and Conftantine. (2.) To thank the Primate, and the Grand Generals of the Kingdom of Poland, and Duchy of Lithuania, for their Vigilance during the Beginning of the Inter-regnum, and to defire them to continue the same for the Tranquility of the State. (3) That all Foreign Ministers should, according to Cufrom, be obliged to reside at a Distance from the Place where the Diet of Election was to be held: And (4.) That the whole Royal Family should be laid under the same Obligation. With this last Article the three Princes readily complied, and retired: But the Queen, their Mother, who was then at Zalkiew, not with standing this Regulation,

tion, and in Spite of all the Remonstrances the Senate could make to her, repaired to Warfaw, where she imagined her Presence might be conducive to her Son's Interest. She arrived there the twenty-third of August, and it was with a great deal of Difficulty she was prevailed upon to leave that City, on the tenth of April in the en-

fuing Year.

The preliminary Diet was opened, on the nine and twentieth of August, near Vola, a Village about half a League from Warfaw. Homieniski, Lieutenant Colonel of the Artillery was, after some Dispute, in three Assemblies, elected Marshal; and, on the first of December, was installed in that Office. The Nuncios having joined the Senate, they thanked the Primate for his great Vigilance for the Safety of the Publick. This done, the Primate proposed the following Articles to be debated in the Diet. (1.) A general Confederacy of all the Members of the Republick, for its Tranquility, Safety and Liberty. (2.) The Patta Conventa, which should be imposed on the future King. (3.) Proper Methods for composing the Differences, which were got to a great Height, in the late Reign, and to prevent the like for the future. (4.) The Payment of the Army, and an immediate Remedy of the feditious Commotions, which began to appear in feveral Parts of the Kingdom. (5.) The Necessity of reforming the Artillery as soon as possible: And (6.) The Benefit which would accrue to the Nation by a general Coin. After this he pressed them to defer the Diet of Election, till the next Spring, under Pretext of giving them a fufficient Time to proceed maturely in their Choice.

The Diet was soon obliged to suspend its Debates for a Time by the Irruption of the Tartars near Zolkiew, and a Mutiny in the Army; and it was quickly afterwards entirely dissolved, upon Horodenski, the Nuncio of Czernicow's leaving the Assembly, and protesting gainst all their Proceedings. Not long after, the Lithuanians were likewise in Arms, under Pretence, that their Rights and Ecclesiastical Immunities, had been infringed by the Army. These Troubles were, however, sooner appeared than those in Poland, where the Rebels committed great Depredations, and were not brought to a Sense of their Duty, till the Month of May 1607. The Turks and Tartars advanced, in the mean Time, within eight Leagues of Leopold, and laid all Waste before them. The Abbot

de Polignac, who was then Ambassador from France in Poland, offered, in his Mafter's Name, 100,000 Florins, to put the Poles in a Condition to drive these stroling Guests from their Frontiers; but no Ear was given to his Proposal. That Minister had a watchful Eye over the Queen's Motions, in Fayour of her Sons. He foon faw, that all her Efforts would be in vain, for either of her younger Sons, and, he knew the Aversion the Majority of the Polift Nation had conceived against the Eldest. He, therefore, concluded it might now be a proper Time to propose a Prince of the House of France. He communicated his Opinion to his Court, and infinuated that it would be no great Difficulty to raise a powerful Party to favour the Prince of Conti's Interest. The next Step he took was artfully to diffuade the Polift Nobility from proposing any of their own Body, as Candidates to the Crown. Having, as he thought, fecured this Point, he made no scruple to name his Candidate; as a Prince who could protect and defend their Country, from all Infults. He was immediately opposed by the Imperial Ministers; but the Abbot answered the Objections that were made against the Prince of Conti, in such Manner as was satisffactory to many. None was more inflexible than the Bishop of Cujavia, who was not by any Means to be brought over to the French Party. Nevertheless, the Abbot was so successful, that he induced all the Dietins to exclude Prince James Sobieski, and his two Brothers. The Exclusion of the German Princes followed; and the fame Thing was attempted with Respect to the Prince of Conti, but failed. It was now the chief Aim, as well of the Imperial Ministers, as of the Friends to Prince James, to endeavour the Destruction of the Prince of Conti's Par-To this End they proposed several Candidates; But notwithstanding all their Attempts, the Matter lay between the Elector of Saxony, and the Prince of Conti. The latter had all along had a confiderable Party; but that of the former got Strength by Degrees. The Support fent privately by the Court of Vienna, the Complaints of the great Distance of the Prince of Conti, and the Want of Money to pay the Army, all contributed to the Advancement of the Elector.

On the 15th of May, 1697 the Diet of Election was opened, with the usual Ceremonies. The Palatines agreed to desire Count Homieniski, who had been Marshal.

in the Preliminary Diet, to officiate as fuch, 'till they should proceed to a new Election, which they proposed to do on the 10th. And some Sessions pass'd before any Refolution of Moment was taken. Several Competitors offered for the Dignity of Marshal, but, after a few Day's Contest, seven of them thought fit to desist. This did not, however, allay the Heats, which now began to run fo high, that it was thought necessary to convene a Pospolite, on the 15th of June. In this Assembly, Count Bie linski, a Nobleman, who was entirely in the Interest of France, having the Majority, was proclaimed Marshal immediately. So much Diffention reigned, in this Diet, that it was easily foreseen their would be a Scission, and of Course a double Election. There was a great Objection against the Elector of Saxony, viz. his Religion; But, to remove it, a Certificate was produced, to prove, that he had abjured Lutheranism at Vienna, on the second of June, 1606. in the Presence of the Prince of Saxe-Zites, Bishop of Faverin: Little Credit was, however, given to this Certificate, because no Mention was made in it, what Church the Ceremony was performed in, nor was there any Witness to the Act. The Pope's Nuncio, indeed figned it, and declared that he knew it to be the Bishop's Hand; by which he encreas'd the Elector's Party, but it still appeared to be much inferiour to that of the Prince of Conti.

On the feven and twentieth of June, 1679, after many Intriegues, on both Sides, the Primate proclaimed the Prince of Conti, and, according to Custom, caused Te Deum to be sung on that Occasion. While this was doing the opposite Party protested against that Election, and the Bishop of Cujavia nominated the Elector of Saxony, King of Poland, and Duke of Lishuania, and immediately afterwards Sung Te Deum in the same Church, where the same Ceremony had but just before been performed, for the Election of the other Candidate. The Chevalier de Flemming swore the next Day to the Pasta Conventa, in the Name of his Master, King Augustus: And with this Circumstance our Author sinishes his sirst

Book.

PRINT

BOTH OF THE

Face and the Reverse

OF THE

MEDAL

Struck in HONOUR to the MEMORY

Of the late

Doctor TINDALL,

And an Explanation of the faid MEDAL.

A great Number of such Gentlemen as are in Town, have been at our Publisher's to see the Prize-Medals struck in Honour of the late Doctor Tindall. That we may also, in some Measure, satisfy the Curiosity of our Country-Readers, who have no Opportunity of going to our Publisher, we shall lay before them a Cut of the Face and the Reverse of these Medals, and in order to explain the Design of them, shall prefix two Letters which were fent us some time since, and from whence the Design of our Medals was taken. The first of these Letters is as sollows.

To the Authors of the BEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I Own myself an Admirer of the Writings and Character of the late Doctor Tindall. I was infinitely pleased to find, by your BEE XXXII. that you proposed to give several Medals

dals of Gold and Silver, as Prizes to those Persons who shall send you the best Copies of Latin and English Verses, upon the Death, or in Honour to the Memory of this extraordinary Man.

I desire Leave to propose to you the following Device for your Medals. On the Face of them I would have the Doctor in the Habit of a Gracian Philosopher, with his own Works in his Hand, and treading an Hydra under his Feet. The Number and Malice of this great Man's Enemies may, I think, be troperly enough represented by that many-headed Monster. Over our Philosopher's Head, I would have the Sun placed in its Meridian Glory, with this Inscription, Pellendis Nubibus *. Under our Philosopher I would have his Name, with these Words, Ab normis Sapiens †. I take these three Latin Words to be a true Definition of Free-Thinking, and of those noble Minds who, by the Force of REASON, have been able to sling off the Chains and Shackles of Prejudice and Education.

On the Reverse of your Medals I would have a Sepulchral Monument, rising up into a Pyramid, wreathed with Laurel; an Urn at the Top, with a Flame ascending out of it; at the Bottom a Roman Lamp, and under it the Word Immortalitati S. On one Side of it I would have the Setting Sun (whose Discuss always appears largest when it approaches the Horizon.) The Sky about it clear and serene, with this Inscription, Occasul Major **, alluding to the Doctor's Behaviour in his last

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^{*} For the Sake of our fair Readers, we shall interpret these Mottos. Pellendis Nubibus, that is, in English, By driving away, or dispelling the Clouds. The Sun is supposed to be an Emblem of the Doctor and his Writings, which, in the Opinion of many, dispersed those dark Clouds, which thro' the Force of Prejudice and Education had hung over the World, and eclipsed REASON for so many Ages.

[†] In English Irregularly Wise, or Wise out of the common Road. Perhaps this was the true Character of all the ancient Philosophers; and this Sort of Wisdom is prettily enough recommended to us by one of our old English Proverbs, viz. Talk with the VULGAR, but Think with the WISE.

[§] In English To Immortality. Shewing that our Philosopher's Fame and his Works will never die.

^{**} In English Greatest in his FALL, or at his SETTING.

Sickness, which I must own to you, I want Words to express, my Admiration of: I really think that this great Man is fallen like Sampson; and has given his Enemies a more fatal Blow by his Manner of Dying, than by all his Writings before. Round the Rim of your Medals there may be this Inscription, Sola mihi redolet PATRIA *; since nothing is more certain than that the Doctor's chief Aim was to serve his Country.

Tho' I have fent you this Proposal, I entirely submit it to any

Alteration or Amendment which you shall think proper.

I am,

GENTLEMEN.

A Lover of REASON,

A Hater of PRIESTCRAFT,

And your most affectionate

Humble Servant,

D. C.

WHEN we received the Letter above, which it is very evident came from a Gentleman who is a real Admirer of the late Doctor Tindall, we were so well-pleased with his Proposal, that we declared we should give Orders to have a Dye cut after this Design, if we did not receive an Amendment to it, or a better Device from some other Person.

The following Letter proposed a small Amendment to

this first Defign.

To the Authors of the BEE.

Gentlemen,

THOUGH I am extreamly well pleased with the Device proposed for the Reverse of your Medals, I shall presume to add a small Amendment to it. I think

^{*} In English, I prefer my Country to every thing also.

the Urn with a Flame ascending out of it, at the Top of the Pyramid, and the Roman Lamp at the Bottom of it, are a little too much of the same Kind. Instead of the sirst, therefore, I would humbly propose that on the Top of your Pyramid, you should place a Pelican in her Nest, tearing open her own Breast to seed her Young. I think this will be a very proper Emblem of the late Doctor Tindall's Paternal Care of his Country; and may in Particular be supposed to allude to the express Order, which I find he gave (by one of your Bees) viz. that, Immediately after his Decease, his Body should be opened for the Good of the Publick.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most Humble Servant.

A. B.

OUR Readers will see, that out of these two Letters which we have laid before them, we have formed the Device for our Medals.

The Face of the MEDAL.

The Reverse of the MEDAL.



Though the late Doctor Tindall were a Wig, he were his own Hair under it; which, though he was an old Man, was extreamly thick, as it appears on the Medal.

F 2

Mr. Dandridge, who drew a fine Picture of this great Man about fix Months before he died, chose to draw him in his own Hair; and from this Mr. Faber took his Print, which perhaps excels every Thing of the Kind which has yet been seen in England. The Face of our Medal is well represented in the Print above; but the Beauty of the Reverse is spoilt. The Letters and Figures under it are made so large, that the Pyramid is too much shortened, and the Setting Sun crowded too near it. The Size of the above Print is exactly the same with that of our Gold and Silver Medals.

We design to publish the Verses we have received from those Gentlemen who put in for these Prizes in our BEE, Number LV, and we shall receive any Copy of Latin or English Verses, in Honour to the Memory of the late Doctor Tindall, which is sent us before the Publication of our said BEE.

THE following Letter which we have just received from a Person who appears to be a Critick in Medals, and who it seems has seen ours, is proper enough to be added on the present Occasion; and will probably not be disagreeable to our Readers.

To the Authors of the BEE.

GENTLEME'N.

Destor's Attitude is fine; I salled where the any Person wight for public Advertisement that any Person with the person of the place of the place of the place of the place of the protect of the protect

ad Solem * and trampling upon the Hydra; but then there is too great a Length from the upper Part of his Thigh to his Right Foot, and the Letters of that most excellent Motto, viz. Ab Normis Sapiens, are scarce legible. The Size of your Medals is perfectly Just; it is the same with those which the Italians call Medalliones, and with that fine Series of Medals in the French King's Clolet.

I am extreamly pleased with the becoming Gratitude which upon this Occasion you show to the Memory of a very great Man, who, I am told, gave no less a Sum than One Thousand Pounds to support the Liberty of the Press in General, and your BEE in Particular.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Feb. 20.

Your Well-wisher and Humble Servant.

P. S. Your Prize Books, which I likewife faw at your Publishers, are, indeed, finely Bound; and, I think, the Motto upon the outside of each of them in large Golden Letters, viz. DETUR DIGNISSIMO t, is extreamly proper.

We have received the Letter that was fealed with a Woman's Head, and franked by Mr. B. We heartily thank our Correspondent for the enclosed Verses. We think he need not doubt of obtaining one of our Prizes. We defire bim to consider that there are no less than Six to be disposed of, and that one and the same Person, may obtain two or three Prizes upon his sending as many Copies of Verses.

The Letter which follows is just come to Hand, and we find is occasioned by our last BEE.

GENTLEMEN,

AM extreamly pleased with the Correction which you bestowed in your last Bee upon Parson Russel and his Poet, Authors of the Grubstreet Journal. Though I know

* In English, Erect towards the Sun. This beautiful Expression is made Use of by Virgil in his Georgicks.

[†] In English, Let it be given to the most Worthy. This was the Answer of Alexander the GREAT upon his Death Bed, when he was asked, To whom he bequeathed the World, which he had newly conquered?

the Hatred which each of them bears to all Mankind, and how much they are flung and termented with Envy whenever they hear any Person spoke well of, I could hardly have thought their Malice towards your Brother Budgell, would have transported them so far as to make them say a false Copy of Doctor Tindall's Will before the Publick, and then to argue from an Omission in the Will which they had made on Purpose themselves, that the Will was forged: You have sully detected them by your last BEE in this most execrable Piece of mean Villainy; and have so entirely ruined their Credit with the Publick, that Nobody for the suture will believe one Word they say to any Man's Prejedice.

Their vile Attempt against your Brother Budgell's Reputation, deserves, indeed, a smarter Correction than any Pencan give them: In so flagrant a Case, I think, that neither the Parson's black Petticoats, nor the Pigmy Size of his

Poet, ought to be their Protection.

I have just read Mr. GERARD's Satire upon the Poet mentioned in your last BEE; and hope that you will not fail to give your Readers some Lines out of that Satire, with a few Observations of your own, as you seem to promise us. The Satire itself (with which I own I am pleased) gives you ample Matter for Resection; and I am very well assured that a short Comment upon it will be highly agreeable to the Town.

February 28. G

1734.

GENTLEMEN, Your Admirer and

Humble Servant,

J. F.

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C

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, Gc.

The following Copy of Verses addressed to Lucretius, is an agreeable Ridicule upon the Doctrine laid down by that great Man, viz. That the World was formed by a fortuitous Goncourse of Atoms.

AdLUCRETIUM

SI non confilio, mundi pulcherrima moles, At cœca exorta est vi, conslictuq; atomorum, Si maris, & terræ, & cœli mirabilis ordo, Siq; homines, pecudes, pisces, animantia quævis, Fortuitò extiterint, canis ut monstrante magistro; Cur temere calamo conjecta vocabula certos. Non ultra subeant numeros, & carmina fiant? Quin Sensum expediant, atomisque simillima, pulchro Ordine quæque locum teneant sortita decentem! Sic Fors, Care, tuos potuit percurrere libros, Munus & alma tulit Musis & Apolline dignum. Quod tibi contigerit, Scriptis concedere par est; Carminis atque eadem suerit quæ vatis origo.

In English. To LUCRETIUS.

To antecedent Gounsel owes no Claim;
If Heav'n, Earth, Sea, and Objects all around,
Man, Beast, and Fish that swim the vast Prosound,
As Epicurus taught, and you have sung,
From thoughtless Chance, and struggling Atoms spring;
Why might not Words, at Random thrown, combine
Into pure Verse, and Numbers sweet as thine?
Lines glow with Sense, and beavenly fires display,
Like those resulting from th' atomic Fray?
Tho' Phæbus, and the Nine, their Aid resuse,
Blind Chance or Fortune might become your Muse.
What happen'd to your Self, might sure your Books befall;
And we'll ascribe to both the same Original.

CUPID a Plough-boy, from the Greek.

OUPID in Frolick laid bis Bow aside,

Which, with a Plough-boy's Staff, the Rogue supply'd.

No more his Quiver at his Back he hung,
But a full Scrip a-cress one Shoulder stang;
'Cross th' other, a full Cag of Ale was laid,
And thus equipp'd, He took the Ploughboy's Trade.

While o'er the Furnows He his Onen drove,
He ever and anon look'd up at Jove;
Then, smiling, cry'd, "These Fields, O Jove, destroy,
"To save your Sides from goring by a Boy;
"Lest, like a Bull, again I make you low,
"And yoke your borned Godship to my Plough.

A PROLOGUE Spoken to the Eunuch of TENENCE, lately acted by the young Gentlemen of Codington-School in Hertfordshire.

O lash the Gown with unbecoming Rage,	F 1
8.01	511
And on Devotion fall, to raise the Stage;	1
To ranfack Brothels for the guilty Scenes,	
Or paint the Villain happy in his Chains	1
This Task to others we confign: let G	1
From Dangeone Coch the Line of his Di	. 5
From Dungeons fetch the Hero of his Play.	
Let C-R by bis Coxcombs gain Applaufe,	
Live, as he acts; and be the Thing he draws:	
The many various Fops bis Writing Apes	T
Are but himself in sust so many shapes.	10
10 hobier voenje attena; and beauties near;	1
That charm'd a Roman and Athenian Ear;	
Such as MENANDER's warmer Fancy thought,	18.7
And TERENCE to Perfection's Standard brought.	
What, the our Author one small Sketch displays	15
Of fost Intrigues, and wanton CUPID's Ways?	
Yet couch'd and elegant the Paffion's Shown,	9.
And o'er the Scene a madest Veit is thrown :	N.
In ev'ry att some Turn distinguish'd shines;	
The Scheme bow curious, and bow warm the Lines!	20
With the fair Virgin, who a Part not bears?	111
Who glows not at her Charms? who melts not at her Te	
The courtly Pimp and Bully well appear,	**1 1.5
In GNAT HO's Cringe, and THRASO'S binfring Air.	
	-
In fine Contrast who can enough admire, The fober, tipfy, fighting, flying Squire?	25
Richard Strong Sying Squire	1
Library with the former tier e per Dup's will fure	
How came the Lunuch Hero of the Play?	0011 0
Ladies, your Leave this Eunuch to explain.	3.9
The Person then,	2 1
Not from the proud Seraglio's Prison came i	4. 4. 4
Unlike that Herd in evr'y thing, but NAME;	2011 A
Such as might shine 'midst Prustia's tall Batallions;	20 21
And worth at least a hundred of Italians:	*****
Such as might earn a longing Matron's Polf : 100 (512)	126
In Bort, just fuch an Panuch as my Tele was a	9.1
Then fay, ye fair, for for with Truth you can,	14.
Melve feen the Eunuch once, that was a Man	1



THE

BEE REVIVED

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Defigned for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's Tasts and Principles, and laying before the Reader, at one View; (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) a Weekly State of Wit, Learning, Politicks, News, and Basiness.

By a SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LIV. Vol. V. From Saturday, March 2. to Saturday, March 9.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was suppressed, after Number X, by certain Persons, for certain Reasons, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any Free Nation.

See a particular Account of this Affair (which has made a good deal of Noise) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so well received by the Publick before it was suppressed.

Sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

[Price Six-pence.]





Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque sovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

The BEE:

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

An Abridgment of every Thing Material, and all the Effays worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the frongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with several Original Compositions in Prose and Verse.

An Account of Foreign Affairs and Domefick Occurrences, in a much clearer Stile and Manner than any News-Paper. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most Remarkable Books Published Abroad. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at Home, with short Reservious upon such as deferve it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at One View, (for an Expense which does not amount to a Renny a Day)
A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICES,
NEWS, and BUSINESS.

No LIV. From Saturday March 2, to Saturday March 9.

This NUMBER, among other Guious Particulars, contains,

I. A Scalonable Admonition to IX. A heater Print of the Ker-Mr. Pope the Poet. unle of the Medal. Struck

II. Veries to Mr. Budgell upan his being to often Libelled by Pope in the Grubstneet-Journal.

III. A Remarkable Speech made in the House of Commons, thewing the Necessity of frequent Parliaments.

IV. A Diffourse proving that short Padiaments are most for the interest of the Nation.

V. The Political Opholsterer No 2.

VI. Miscellaneous Restlections on the Crastimen's Writings.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Politi-

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XII. An Account of feveral Boo's lately Printed at Pa-

XIII. Miscellany Poems, Songs,

XIV. Claudian's Old Man of Verona.

XV. An Epistle to Sammy who compared his Mistress to a Bee. Epigrams, Oc.

LONDON: Printed for M. Harris, at the Bee-Hive, opposite to St. Clement's-Church; where Letters will be taken in.



The land BEE

An Abride unt of every Third Noterial, and all the E/C

Among other Curious Particulars contains,

I. A Remarkable Speech made in the House of Commons, upon a Motion To limit the Number of PLACE-MEN in that House.

II. A Letter to the Free-Holders of Kent.

III. Part of a Letter from Sudbury.

IV. A Desence of the Constitution against some Late

Doctrines, and one Late Attempt.

V. Arguments against a Scheme lately proposed to make all the Regimental Officers of the Army Officers for Life.

VI. Foreign Affairs and Politicks Reflections.

VII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts. IX. An Extract from a new History of Poland, containing an Account of the Polish Constitution, and of the Contest between the late Prince of Conti, and the last Elector of Saxony, who were each of them proclaimed King of Poland.

X. A Print both of the Face and the Reverse of the Medal, struck in Honour to the Memory of the Late Doctor Tindall, and an Explanation of the

faid Medal.

XI. Several Letters to the Authors of the BEE. XII. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.





THE

E E Revived:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

No LIV. Vol. V.



HE Copy of Verses, which we shall soon lay before our Readers, was fent us by a very learned and ingenious Gentleman, who has given us a full Permission to mention his Name, if there should be any Occasion for it. These Ver-ses contain a handsome Compliment to Mr. Budgell, and a very severe Satire

upon another Person. Having upon this Occasion made Use of the Words severe Satire, we shall take the Liberty to give our own Opinion what it is that is absolutely neter to make a SATIRE severe.

We conceive that no Satire can, properly speaking, be called severe, which is not founded upon TRUTH. For Inflance : If a Person who pretends to write Satire should rell a Man of folid Judgment; a clear Head, and great Learning, a Fool, a Mad-man, or a Blockhead; or should actuse a Gentleman of known Honour with committing a Murder, VQL. V.

Murder, or picking a Pocket, fuch a Satirist may depend upon it that his Satire would injure no body but bimfelf. We are heartily forry to fay, that the Satire upon Mr. Pope in the following Lines has but too much Foundation in Truth. Nothing is more notorious at present, than that Mr. P by a very ill judged Conduct, has made a principal Part of his Character to confift in a Hatred to Mankind in General, and a burning Envy in Particular towards some of the most eminent Writers of the Age. Innumerable Instances of the first might be collected from his Writings, and there cannot possibly be a more slagrant Instance of the latter, than his publishing a virulent Satire upon the late Mr. ADDISON after his Decease; and Mr. Pope's having great Obligations to the illustrious Person we have just named, while he was alive, was certainly the utmost Aggravation to the Baseness of that Action, which he was weak enough to fuffer his little Envy to lead him into. The very same Passion which made him fall upon Mr. Addison, has obliged him likewise to abuse, in the groffest Manner, a Gentleman nearly related to Mr. Addison, both by his Genius and by Blood, and to whom Mr. P-has likewise had several Obligations. To enumerate all the Instances in which he has abused this Gentleman, would tire our Readers Patience; we shall therefore only hint at a few. Mr. P-by Way of Apology for all that mean and wretched Scandal with which he has stuffed his Dunciad, roundly affures his Readers, that he has not fallen upon any Man living in that Piece, but upon such by whom he had been first attacked himself. We take the Liberty to tell Mr. P—that this Affertion of his was a downright Fallhood. Mr. Budgell is one (who among other Gentlemen, fome of them Persons of real Merit) is abused in that Piece. (A Piece, which if Mr. P— has any such Thing as Judgment or Resettion, he has long since repented that he ever composed) and yet to our certain Knowledge our Brother had never wrote, or thought of Writing a fingle Line against Mr. P-when the Dunciad was published. On the contrary, Mr. Budg-ell always spoke kindly of him, and took no Manner of Notice of his having been often abused by him. There are some mean Spirits who immediately fancy if they fall upon another Person who takes no Notice of them, that a Silence which really proceeds from Pity and Contempt is the Effect of Fear. Whether or no Mr. P- Inflered this Notion to take Possession of his Head, we shall not determine: Most certain it is, that though Mr. B——took no Notice of his Abuses, his little Ency made him repeat them in almost every Piece he wrote, even at a Time when Mr. B——'s Missortunes were such, that they produced Pity and Indignation in every generous Man who was an utter Stranger to him.

Mr. Budgell not only made no Manner of Reply to all these Abuses and Scurrilities, but carried his Generosity much farther. He suppressed all those Satires and Epigrams which his Friends sent him against Mr. P———, and would not suffer one of them to be published. He has given several Instances of the same Temper of Mind since this Work was set on Foot. One of them was so very remarkable, and can be attested by so many Witnesses, that we shall take the Liberty to mention it.

Soon after our BEE was established, we had a most severe Satire against Mr. Pope, sent us by a Person of Quality, who defired we would insert it in our Bee: The Poetry and the Diction of this Satire, were beyond all Manner of Dispute extreamly good; the Thoughts were finely turned, and truly Satirical. Mr. Pope was most severely lashed in this Satire, as a Man whose Mind was no less ugly and deformed than his Body, for his implacable Envy towards Mankind in General, and particularly towards the best and the Greatest; for the Coarseness of his fatire, and his Folly for pretending to touch those fore Ptaces in other Men, where he might so easily be attacked himself. We must frankly own we were pleased with the Piece, and as we thought Mr. Pope's Conduct and Behaviour had but too well deferved what was faid of him, we voted to have the Satire inferted in our Pamphlet. Six Bookfellers who heard it read, and who were then likewise concerned in this Undertaking, voted unanimously for the inferting it; being thoroughly con-vinced, that so sinished a Piece would considerably raise the Sale of the BEE. Mr. Budgell, the only Member of our little Society, whom Mr. Pope had personally injured, was the only Person who opposed the Printing of this Satire upon him; he declared, that he thought some Things in it were a little too cruel, and that though Mr. Pope had often, without the least Provocation, personally injured him, he did not desire to take so severe a Revenge. His Contest with the Booksellers ran so high upon G 2 this this Snbject, that he was at last forced to declare, if the Satire, (which he owned to be a fine one) was printed in the BEE, he would have nothing more to do with the Undertaking; and this alone put an End to the Dispute. Mr. Budgell would not even suffer a Copy of this Satire to be taken, shough he was offered Money for it by a Bookseller; and has since suppressed several Copies of Verses against Mr. Pope, (some excellent in their Kind) which have been sent us from unknown Hands.

If Mr. Pope is capable of the least Consideration upon this Head, we would recommend to him to reslect but for one Moment upon the Figure which be and Mr. Budgell, have made with Respect to one another. He will then see a Gentleman whom he has employed all the Wit he is Master of to abuse, so much distaining to make that Return which many other Men would have done in a like Case, that he stretches his Power and Interest to the utmost to prevent such a Satire's being printed against his Enemy, as every body besides himself, thought that Enemy had richly deserved.

This generous Procedure is so very different from Mr. Pope's own way of acting, that it is highly probable he will not be able to believe the Story: But if he pleases to signify his Doubts to us by a line under his Hand, we will refer him to the Testimony of several Booksellers, who are Gentlemen of as much Credit, and Substance, as most Men of the same Profession in the whole City of London.

Let us now fee after what Manner Mr. Pope has behaved, fince this last generous Action of our Brothers. The late great Doctor Tindall's, Munificence to Mr. Budgell, and his chusing to entrust him with the Publication of his Works, preferable to any other Man in all England, notwithstanding he very well knew that Mr. Budgell did not agree with him in all his Sentiments, are Circumstances so glorious for our Brother, that it is not very much to be wondered at if they have drawn fome Envy upon him; but the outrageous Marks of this mean Paffion which we have been told Mr. Pope shewed when he first heard the News, are, too ridiculous to be believed, if what has been lately Printed in the Gubstreet Journal did not seem to render them credible. It is not a mighty Secret that Mr. Pope is Parson Russel's Affistant in writing this Journal. We are of Opinion that he will hardly venture himself to deny this Fact. When this Journal first appeared

appeared, there were now and then some Pretty Things in it; but how very low it is fallen at Present, the small Number that are printed is a pretty plain Demonstration. The Authors of this Journal suffered themselves to be so far transported with Rage and Envy at the Honour Doctor Tindall had done our Brother, that they had the Wickedness to affirm in their Journals, that Mr. Budgell had actually Murdered his Noble Friend, that he had forged his Will; and lastly, they represented Mr. Budgell's Mo-ther, a Lady of M Antient and Honourable Family, with Ten Thousand Pounds to her Fortune, Eminent for the Beauties both of her Mind and Perfon, of as unblemished a Reputation as any one Woman in all England, and who never once faw or heard of Doctor Tindall in all her Life, We say the Authors of the Grub-street Journal had the Baseness to represent this excellent Lady (long fince Deceased) as Doctor TIN-DALL's Whore. Their endless Scurrilities upon our Brother in Prose have long fince tired the whole Town, but the three infamous Scandals last mentioned were comprized in as many Copies of Verses.

We have the strongest Reasons to believe that these Verses were wrote by Mr. Pope, and till be and Parson Russel
think proper to name the Author of them, we shall
take the Liberty to believe so still. Upon these Villainous Aspersions, and never before, Mr. Budgell gave his
Friends Leave to say something in his Desence, and to
make Mr. Pope sensible that his ruling Passion, (viz.)
Envy, had carried him too sar upon this Occasion. We
would ask Mr. Pope, whether he takes such monstrous
Aspersions as these to be either Wit or Humour, and what
he really believes mankind must think of him. Personal
Scandal without the highest provocation, is the most vile
and dirty Work a Man can be employed in. We detest
and abhor the sitthy Employment, and yet Mr. Pope's Behaviour may make something of this kind become absolute-

ly necessary for the good of Mankind.

He has fallen upon fome Men for their Personal Deformities, upon others for their being born of mean Parents, and upon others for their being Poor. It seems therefore to be no unnatural Enquiry whether Mr. POPE's own Person is the most amiable Figure a Man can cast his Eyes upon? whether Mr. Pope's Father was a Gentleman or a Tradesman? by whom Mr. P. was maintained when he sirk

came up to Town, and whether the Money he now has, was produced by any Paternal Effate, br by a generous Contribution of the Publick? A very little Malice would fet all these Points, which might easily be enquired into, in so Clear a Light that no Man alive for the future should have the least Doubt about them. We cannot help faying that a great many Circumstances feem to admonish Mr. Pope to retain a becoming Degree of Modeffy, and to tell him that he he is not the most proper Man in all England to take upon him the Office of the Cenfor of the Age. His behaviour has already created him a pretty many Enemies; He has lost a great deal of Ground in some late Skirmishes, tho' perhaps his Adversaries have never yet made their Attacks on those Sides where he is really If he would be convinced of a melancholy weakest. Truth, viz. How much his Reputation is declined, let him but offer fome new Work to any eminent Book-feller, or feel the Pulse of the Town by proposing a New Subscription; we are afraid he would soon be convinced that the Publick think their former Bounties to him were very ill bestowed. If Mr. Pope will confine himself within proper Bounds, we shall very readily allow him all the Merit he has any just claim to as a Poet; but if he will still indulge the meanest of Passions, and his Love of Scandal, he may very possibly give Occasion to such a History of Himself, and such an Explanation upon his Writings, as we are very confident he had better avoid.

As we have some Tenderness for a Man who has the Appearance of any one Quality in him that is really commendable, we shall use one Argument more to restore Mr. Pope to a right Way of thinking. We take the Liberty to affure him in the most friendly Manner, that all his Attacks upon the Reputation of fuch Men as Mr. Addison and Mr. Budgell, cannot possibly end in any Thing elfe, but in his own Shame and Confusion. The Reputation of these Gentlemen is too well established to be overthrown by the utmost Efforts of Mr. Pope's ENVY; and though he should give himself the Trouble to write five Hundred Satires more upon each of them, we dare fay there is not a fingle Man of common Sense in all England who would have the worse Opinion of them. To convince Mr. Pope into how despicable a Figure his little malicious Tricks have funk him, we think we cannot do better than to lay before him and the Publick, the following. following Copy of Verses which gave Occasion to the preceding Reflections. We take the Liberty to affure Mr. Pope, that to our certain Knowledge, the Gentleman who wrote these Verses is a much better Scholar than himself; and, (if we are not much mistaken) the Verses themselves sufficiently shew that he has a Genius for Poetry. Mr. Pope seems to have taken it into his Head, that all Mankind ought to be afraid of having their Names inferted in his never-dying Satires. Now the Gentleman who wrote the following Verses very frankly declares, that he defires no greater Honour than to be railed at by that POET, who has already wrote Satires against Mr. ADDISON, and Mr. BUDGELL. If Mr. Pope therefore thinks himself any Way abused in these Verses, we will, whenever he desires it, tell him the Name of their Author, and give him an Opportunity of taking his full Revenge in his next Satire, or whenever he writes another Dunciad.

To Mr. BUDGELL,

Upon his being so often libelled by POPE in the Grubstreet-Journal.

BUDGELL! We view thee with a gen'rous Pride,
In Wit and Blood to ADDISON ally'd.
All ancient Authors have enrich'd thy Mind;
Business and Travel have these Lights refin'd.
Thy Friends were rank'd among those First-Rate Souls,
Whom Freedom's and whom Learning's List enrolls:
Those Godlike Genii of their Age to name,
Would add an useless Grandeur to thy Fame;
Since thy own Worth Specific is confest,
Without the Sanction of the First or Best.

Yet thus adorn'd, thy Friends themselves must own Something was wanting thy Desert to crown. Behold this Crisis of thy Fame appears, Which rightly view'd, the first Distinction bears: The very Wretch, that only Wretch whose Pen Libell'd great Addison * with Hell-born Spleen; With equal Truth, to his Relation pays His genuine Tribute of inverted Praise;

BUDGELL

^{*} See the infamous Satire published by Pope in his Miscellanie's upon the late Mr. Addison after his Decease.

BUDGELL! this Triumph we congratulate, Thy Merit's now confirm'd, and stands compleat; Thy radiant Day has call'd the Serpent forth; His Envy was extorted by thy WORTH. With Pleasure, now confess thy Fame full grown, Plac'd in the Point of Light with Addison,

Henceforth we BUDGELL Good and Great proclaim, Since Nature's Foe does Homage to his NAME:

Enjoy this Harvest of thy utmost Hope;

—Fix'd is thy GLORY, since defam'd by POPE.

Extract from the last CRAFTSMAN.

A Speech made in the House of Commons, shewing the Necessity of frequent Parliaments.

MR. D'Anvers in his last Craftsman tells his Readers, that since it is strongly reported a Motion will soon be made in Parliament, to restore our antient Constitution, and to repeal the Septennial Act, he conceives he cannot entertain his Readers better, than by laying before them part of the Speech, which was made in the House of Commons, when the Act for Triennial Parliaments was repealed. The Gentleman who made this Speech, begins with shewing that Parliaments, antiently consisted of but one Session, which never lasted a Year; and that there is no Instance of a Protogation to be found in our History, 'till the Tyrannical Reign of Henry the 8th: He then observes that the Nevessity of frequent Parliaments seems to be universally allowed, and proceeds in the following Manner.

TWISH Gentlemen would as generally concur that the other Part, which I have mentioned, and I think have made appear to have been our antient Constitution, was as absolutely necessary to the Preservation of our Liberties; I mean Parliaments of one Session; not only frequent, but frequent NEW PARLIAMENTS. The Thing, indeed, appears very evident to me; so evident, that, in my poor Opinion, our Liberties would not be more, nay not so precarious under an absolute Monarchy

Monarchy, as with an House of Commons, who had Right to fit either for many Years together, or without any Limitation of Time; for it is certain that a Prince, " who had stood only on the Bottom of his own absolute Authority, affisted with a few Ministers and Some Troops, "would fill think himself pretty much upon his good "Behaviour towards the united Body of his People, and " would probably be cautious of exerting his Power, in " fuch a Manner, as to give a just Provocation to a ge-" neral Revolt, and fetting up another in his Stead; but " a Prince, with a Parliament at his Devotion, would be " infinitely more terrible, and, with much greater Secu-"rity, might give a Loofe to every Extravagancy of Power; for when the Representatives of the People, who " are chosen by Them to be the Guardians of their Li-" berties, can be prevailed on, for little Advantages to "Themselves, to betray their Trust, and come into all "the Measures of a designing Ministry, it is then indeed " that the Liberties of a People are in the most imminent "Danger; and furely there is great Reason to apppehend " that an House of Commons might soon become very ob-" sequious to a Ministry, if They were to sit for a long Pe-" riod, or without Limitation, and if there were no near Day in View of a new Election, when the Conduct of "Gentlemen, in this Place, would be enquired into, in " their respective Countries. " I believe it will not be denied, that it is very poffi-" ble for a Ministry, by Pensions and Employments to " fome, by the Expectations raised in others, and by the "Corruption of Electors and returning Officers, to obtain a " very great Majority, intirely and blindly at their, De-" votion, even at the very first meeting of a Parliament, " and that by a Committee of Elections, and other proper " Helps, their Party may daily increase; and that such a " Parliament may be so far from protecting the Liberties

" honest Patriot, who hath the Courage to attempt to feem the Tide of Wickedness, and to stand up for the Liberties of his Country, to be its greatest Enemy; and Those, who are ready to give it up, to be the only true Friends of our Constitution; and if This should ever hap.

" of their Country, or from being a Terror to evil Mini-" flers, as to become Themselves the Tools of Oppressi-" on in the Hand of such a Ministry, and by Authority to confecrate the worst of Actions; to declare every

pen to be our Cafe, I beg Gentlemen to confider, whe. "ther a greater Curfe could fall on any People, than to " have such a Parliament as This entailed upon them. "I have been often furprized, when I reflected how "wanting we were to our felves, at the Revolution, in not " retrieving and securing for ever, by the Claim of Rights, " our antient Constitution of frequent, new Parliaments; " which, in my poor Opinion, was much more valuable than All that We claimed besides; but We obtained This, in Part, by the Act passed in the fixth Year of the Reign of King William, and which the Bill before " us is intended to repeal; for by that Att We are to " have new Parliaments, at least, once in three Years; " and even This is fuch a Security to the British Liberet ties, that all the Objections against triennial Elections are but very Trifles, when compared with That. "Therefore I am not a little furprized, when I hear Gentlemen say that the triennial Act is a new Consti-"tution, and that the intended Repeal of it will be but " restoring the King, in Part, to his Prerogative, and setting the Conftitution a little nearer to what it antiently was. Surely, there is nothing farther from the Truth of the Fact. The antient Constitution was, at least, annual new Parliaments; and This was broke in upon, se and that Breach afterwards continued in the Manner, which I have already fet forth; and by this Att We 46 have no new Privilege granted, but only restored in " Part to Those, which We had always a Right to. But were it in Reality a new Grant, shall We give it up to enlarge only the Prerogatives of the Grown? May We of not, in the same Way of Reasoning, give up the Habeas Corpus Act, and all the other Privileges and Immunities, which have been obtained to the People from the Crown, from the Date of Magna Charta to this very Day? This furely hath not been the good old "Way of Reasoning in this Place, and I presume it will meet with due Discouragement at this Time. I hope We shall, on this and all other Occasions, acquit our ce felves like Britons, and not give up, in Complaifance to any Ministry, the smallest, much less the greatest and or most valuable Privilege of Those We represent; and that We shall have the utmost Caution in making any ss Step, that may have the least Tendency towards that SLAVERY, from which, at the Rifque of a Revolution, 46 and

and an immense Expence of Blood and Treasure, We " have fo lately rescued our selves. I hope yet to live to fee the Day, when our present gracious Sovereign "King George the first will have the Glory to compleat the intire restoring of our antient Constitution, to which "his Predecessor King William the third hath made such " a confiderable Advance; and that, instead of triennial, "We shall have annual new Parliaments. Then, indeed, " the British Liberties will be founded on a Rock, against which the Machinations of the worft Ministries will be " never able to prevail; and the Crown will be fre-" quently and faithfully informed of the Sentiments of " the People, and be thereby enabled to preserve that " Confidence and good Correspondence with Them, so " absolutely necessary for the Happiness of both. " this I may add, that the Inconveniencies from trienmal " Elections will thereby be much more effectually re-" dreffed and cured, than ever they will be by paffing " the Bill before us into a Law. Upon the whole, there-" fore I shall take Leave to affirm, that We have at pre-" fent an indisputable Right to triennial new Parliaments, " and a very just Claim, (for I know of no Law, that " hath deprived us of it) to annual Elections. " It bath been said that three Years is too short a Time

"It bath been said that three Years is too short a Time to effect any Thing of great Moment for the Service and Benefit of the Nation; that the first Session is generally spent in the Determination of Elections; in the second something is done; but that the last Session is usually as much lost as the first; Gentlemens Minds running so much on the ensuing Election, as to think of nothing else; and the Fear also of disobliging their Electors, on so near a view of a new Choice, becomes a very great Byass on their Condact in Parliament, to the Prejudice of the publick Service; so that in this short Term of three Years, there is little more than the Work of one Year done.

"these should be made Use of, as Arguments against triennial Parliaments; because they seem to be Protestatio
contrà Factum, as was said by a very great Man of Dr.
Sacheverel's Speech. It is evident that the Business-of
the Publick was carried on, for some Hundreds of
Years, by annual Parliaments only, and our Histories
for that Time do not acquaint us with any Complaints
made of the Shortness of their Duration.

H 2

I will

I will agree that much Time is spent, not only in " the first, but in the fecond Year, in the Determination of Elections; but if These were all, without Distinction on, left to the Committee appointed for that Purpose, " it would not make fo great a Part of the Bufiness " of the House, as it hath of late Years done; and if the Right of Election for the feveral Cities and Boroughs " were unalterably fixed, and not changed from Time to Time, with Respect to the Petitioners and fitting Members, the Work, even of the Committee, would be " greatly leffened. "As to the Inconveniences suggested to the third Sef-

" fion, from the near Approach of a new Choice; it will " be much the same against the second Session, in which " fomething of Business is admitted to be done; for I ee fee but little Difference between the Influence, which " the Prospect of a new Choice will have at the End of one, or at the End of * two Years. The Objection therefore, as to this Purpose, is altogether trisling; but I will agree that it hath its Weight, if it be urged of for the long Continuance, and greater still, if it be urged of for perpetuating the present Parliament; for then, in-" deed, Gentlemen would be freed from all Anxiety about a future Election, and would be under no Re-firaints, nor have any Byass on their Minds from the " Sentiments of Those, who chose Them.

.... As to the Increase of Bribery and Corruption in Eet lections, fince the triennial Act, it is impossible it can

so be owing to that Law, or that it would be in any wife diminished by a Repeal of it; and in Fact the Increase of Bribery and Corruption in Elections may have haper pened fince that Law, and yet be in no wife a Confe-" quence of it. 'Tis contrary to common Sense to ima-

^{*} This was experimentally verified in the late Cafe of the Excise-Scheme, if We may believe the ministerial Writers, who have often complained that the approaching Election. bad too great a Share in determining the Fate of that Bill; and I leave the People of England to confider whether it. would not contribute to their Security against the Revival of. fuch an Attempt, if Provision was made that a new Election should never be at a very great Distance.

gine that Those, who would purchase their Seats in Parliament, would give more for a triennial than for a feptennial one; or that such Electors, who will fell their Voices, have not Arithmetick enough to proportion their Prices to the Times, for which They chuse their Representatives.

The Funds, as I am informid, produce above three Millions yearly, towards the Interest and finking some 4 Part of the Principal of our Debt. This great, additional Revenue, though the Property of private Persons, is intirely under the Management of the Officers of the " Crown, and thereby a Dependance on a Ministry hath beeu created, vaftly greater than ever was before, or could otherwise have been; and what Influence This 46 hath had on our Elections, throughout the whole King-"dom, the Acts of Parliament, which have been made to " prevent it, sufficiently proclaim. We have now an Army of civil Officers as dangerous as any military Force, intirely at the Devotion of a Ministry; and al-"though We may run no Risque from This in the " Hands, where his Majesty hath now placed the Ad-" ministration, yet we have frequently been, and may " again be in Peril, from this adventitions Power, of the

" total Loss of our Constitution. "The short of the Case seems to me to be, that some "Ministers have by their Conduct gone a great Way to beggar the Nation, and that others have corrupted "Those, who have been so undone. In this unhappy "Situation of Men and Things, the publick Money hath been employed to corrupt Electors and returning Officers, and thereby some late Parliaments have been filled with the Creatures of a Ministry, and many have likewife expended vast Sums of their own, when They faw " it necessary to get or secure a Place; by which Means these Parliaments have been filled with great Numbers of mercenary Troops, whose Names were scarce known in the Countries, where They were chosen, without 45 any Family Interests of their own, or the Assistance of "Those, who had; and if there hath been any Bribery on the Parts of Those, who have opposed such Men, as of perhaps there may, it hath been occasioned by the vile "Arts, which have been put in Practice against Them." " So I think I may truly affirm that Bribery and Cor-

Exprion in Elections have not followed, as any Confequence quence of the triennial Act, but from Causes widely different; and that the Foundation was first laid, and

" hath been fince improved and carried on, by wicked and

defigning Ministers.

Extract from Fog's-Journal.

Short Parliaments are most for the Interest of the Nation.

Mr. D'Anvers, and endeavours to convince his Readers, that Short Parliaments are most agreeable to the Nature of our Constitution, and most conducive to the In-

terest of the Nation.

The Want (favs Mr. Fog) of an Act for the more frequent calling of new Parliaments was one of the greatest Grievances complain'd of in the Reigns of King Charles the Second and King James the Second-----When the Revolution was accomplish'd, and the Crown quietly settled upon the Head of William the Third, those who had ventur'd most to bring it about, expected that a Bill for the frequent calling and meeting of new Parliaments would have been one of the first Things that should have pass'd, but it happen'd that the Ministers which this Prince thought fit to employ were in no haste about itthey imagin'd perhaps that Men who came fresh and fresh among the People would have the same Sentiments, and the same Views with those that chose them, and of Consequence that if they themselves or any future Ministers should have an Inclination to stretch and extend the Prerogative, or divert the publick Money into private Channels, they would be like to pass their Time very uneasy with Parliaments composed of such Men-whatever their Apprehensions were upon it, it is certain they threw Impediments in its Way, and even fet the King himfelf against it—While it was thus delay'd, the Voice of the People call'd loudly and incessantly for it—I have myself seen a Pamphlet printed in those Times, and sold by all the Booksellers of London and Westminster, in which the Author speaking of the Ministers and some others whom he calls Senators, delivers himself as follows.

"Commission,—they have neglected the main Things they ought to have made the Objects and Advantage of

this Change, and they have visibly acted directly con-" trary-" they have made a King, but have not made it impossi-" ble for that King to be like the worst of those Kings " that have gone before him, he having the fame Power over the Rights of the People, and they lying as open " to the Mercy and Stroke of Ambition and Arbitrary 40 Power as ever, which is changing of Hands, not Things—changing of Men, and not Measures or Securities—that this is the Case, let it be consider'd, that he is altogether unaccountable, which contradicts " the very Principle, upon which they chose him-He has all the Power over Parliaments, that any of his er Predeceffors ever had, - over Parliaments, I fay, which are the Conservators of the Peoples Libertiesxi their Elections are as infecure and as uncertain, being as yet fixed neither yearly, duennially, nor even trienniac ally.

Upon the whole, the Patriots of those Times never ceas'd their Endeavours till they had obtain'd a Bill to pass for making Parliaments triennial, and in the Space of near thirty Years that it was in Force, no Inconveniency was known to proceed from it, and I will be bold to say, that no Act since the Habeas Corpus was pass'd (which was in the Reign of King Charles the Second) ever gave

so universal a Satisfaction to the Nation.

In the Reign of King George the First, it was thought fit to repeal this Bill for the frequent calling and meeting of new Parliaments, and to extend the Continuance or Life of a Parliament to the Term of seven Years; but it seems there was a Necessity of State at that Time for making this very great Alteration in the Constitution of Parliaments, and the chief Reason that was given by those, who were for the Bill, was, that there had been newly a Rebellion in the Kingdom, which was but just extinguished, and that it was not proper to suffer the People to assemble together till their Animosities were cooled; but as this Reason is (thank God) ceased for many Years, the People certainly expect, and think they have a Right to expect, to be restored to those antient Priviledges of frequently thusing fresh Representatives which their Ancestors enjoyed before them for so many Ages.

Frequent and new Parliaments are certainly a fundamental Part of the Conflictation of this Kingdom, and

whoever

whoever takes the Pains to examine antient Records will find that Parliaments were formerly annual, and that the Iame Parliament scarce ever sat twice; nay, there is an Instance of a Sessions that having drawn out into an unusal Length, and some fresh Matter being laid before them aster they had sat for some time, they address'd the King to dismiss them, and to defer these Matters, till another Parliament shou'd be chosen, the Members of which

might come newly instructed from the People.

But as the Law now stands, the Electors and the Elect. ed may become Strangers to each other before the Time is expired——It is often feen, that a Man, who lives as long as feven Years in a Foreign Country, shall wear out a great deal of that natural Affection he once had for his own—the most intimate Friends, by long Absence grown cold and unmindful of one another; and where is the Wonder if he, who had the Interest of his Country at Heart at the Time he was elected, shou'd by long conversing with Men of other Principles and other Views, forget all Ties of this Nature? Nay, it is possible that he, who at the Time he was elected had a good Estate in the Country or Borough that chose him, may in less than seven Years be undone by the Luxury and Folly of this Town, and not have a Foot of Land in the World.—Thus the Disposal of the People's Property may remain in one, who has no Property of his own, and their Liberty to him, whose own Liberty depends only upon his Seat in Parliament.

But without enumerating all the different Changes that may happen in the Minds and Fortunes of Men in a less Time than seven Years, I wou'd sain know whether it be consistent with that Liberty which we boast of enjoying, that the People shou'd be deprived of the only Remedy they can have, against those, who' thro' Ignorance give up, or thro' Corruption wilfully betray that Trust which

they have reposed in them.

I think that Mens Lives one with another are valued at more than feven Years Purchase——When those that are elected shall consider they have so long a Time before them, who knows but they may venture to give up the Interest of their Principals, and perhaps, insult them too for precending to send them Instructions now to act; if they shou'd do all this, the People have it not in their Power to elect honester Men in their Room.

As to another Reason that was offered for making this Alteration, viz. that it wou'd prevent Bribery and Corruption in the Elections, I can scarce think the Gentlemen were in Earnest, who were pleased to advance it, because, the Probability is fo ftrong on the other Side; at least it is found by Experience, fince it has been in Force, that it has been the only Means of carrying Bribery to a most exorbitant Excess, and if it is not repealed, it will probably carry it still farther (if that be possible) nay, it is the natural Consequence of such an Alteration, nor is there a Stockjobber, Broker, Scrivener, Sollicitor, or Petty-fogger of any Kind in the Kingdom, but what can give you a Reason for it; they will tell you at once, that a Place, Pension, or Annuity for seven Years, is worth more than one of equal Value for three Years, and therefore a corrupt Man, who has some other Views than serving his Country, by getting a Seat in Parliament, will venture to scatter his Money in Bribes, when he has so long a Time as seven Years to make his Markets; hay, I have heard that some of the clever Fellows of our Times have declared, that they did not know how to make fo much of their Money any other way, as by bribing a Cornish Borough, because, in seven Years they wou'd with Sirmade it out.

If the Nation was curs'd with a Ministry that stood in need of such a Parliament as would skreen them from the just Resentments of the People, their Sasety and Interest must invitely depend upon insuencing Elections, and therefore they would certainly oppose our being restored to that antient Privilege of Englishmen, of being able to change our Representatives, by coming soon to a new Election, as often as they abused the Trust which was committed to them,—because, it would not only defeat Bribery in the Elections themselves, but the Elections coming so quick about, the Ministers would not have time to debauch the Members after they should be chosen, so that frequent and free Parliaments must be a Destrection to them.

By the antient Custom of Parliaments, the Redress of Grievances was always taken into Consideration, before any Money Bill (let there be never such a real or pretended Necessity for Expedition) was pass'd, and no wonder it shou'd, when the very Design of instituting and electing Parliaments, was for the redressing such Grievances as

may

may possibly happen in the Administration of the Government.

And this was fo well known and understood in former Times, that when Writs have been iffued out for the chusing a Parliament, the Kings have likewise sent their Writs, directed to the Sheriffs of the several Counties in England, to Summon all Parties to give in their Complaints of Grievances against the Ministers of State, and other great Officers of the Realm, and the House of Commons being the general Inquisitors of the Nation, have commonly taken Care to impeach all fuch Councellors and Ministers as have given ill Advice to the King, or any way milmanaged the publick Affairs; nay, in Cafes where the Nature of the Charge, and Complaint against the Councellors, or the want of Proof, wou'd not well bear an Impeachment, the Representatives of the People have made Complaints to the King, and on the bare Suspicion and Suggestion of Crimes, the Persons accused have been generally removed, of which the Parliament Rolls give many Inftances.

For these Reasons our present most excellent Ministers are obliged in Point of Honour to put our Constitution upon its antient Foot, in order to take away all Suspicion, that their Sasety depends upon a corrupt Instuence in Parliament—to shew the World that they dread no Inquisition into their Administration, and to convince us, that they have no Designs, but what they wou'd venture to propose to a free Parliament, which must always have the same Interests, and the same Inclinations with the rest of

the People.

I conceive that all those, who are Friends to the Revolution, must declare in Favour of this antient Privilege of the People of England, otherwise they must renounce those Principles weich brought about the Revolution, and upon which it has been justified ever since it happened; for how absurd wou'd it be to maintain, that the People have a Right to make a King, and to change a King, but have no Right to those antient Privileges which their Ancestors enjoyed before them, and without which, they may apprehend that a King may govern independant of the People—Such an inconsistent way of Reasoning must must argue either a very small Stock of Sense, or a very abundant Stock of Knavery.

Several

Several of those Gentlemen, who thought this Alteration necessary at the Time it was made, and accordingly voted for it, were pleased to affure their Friends without Doors, that there was no Defign of changing the Constitution of Parliament, but that the Situation of Affairs made it necessary to suspend it for some time, and that it wou'd foon be restored again; but if it shou'd not be done, it is to be fear'd, that a People, who have ever been jealous of their Liberties, may take it in their Heads to think, that they have been cheated out of one of their most valuable Privileges, which may occasion such Discontents and Uncafiness, as every Man, who is a well Wisher to the present happy Establishment, ought to think it his

Duty to prevent.

It is an Observation of Machiavel, that when a Government, to avoid fome present Inconvenience, departs from those ancient Rules and Customs by which it prospered, and rife to Power, Care should be taken to redue it again to its first Principles as soon as possible, otherwise Discontents and Murmurs will certainly follow; and he tells us, that in the Comonwealth of Florence it was customary to review the State once in five Years - by reviewing the State he means, examining that no Innovations had been introduced contrary to those Fundamentals upon which it was built; and he gives us to understand, that when they grew negligent in this Point, there was nothing but Confusions and Distractions amongst them-What is now argued for is no more than to be brought back to those ancient Principles by which we became a great and flourishing Nation.

There is nothing in it which can in the least incroach upon the Prerogative of the Crown, for the Crown will fill have a Power of Affembling, Proroguing and Diffolving Parliaments at its Pleasure; nay, we have all the Reason in the World to believe that it will be intirely agreeable to his Majesty; for in the last most gracious speech from the Throne, he is pleas'd to tell both Houses, That he is very well pleas'd that this Opportunity offers of taking again the Sense of his People in the Choice of a new Representative, that the World may see how much their true Sentiments have been mistaken or misrepresented .certain, that nothing can give his Majesty such frequent Occasions of being acquainted with the true Sense of his People

People fo much as short Parliaments and new Elections, according to the antient Constitution of this Kingdom.

I believe indeed that some Gentlemen who have an Ambition of giving Laws to their Country, without having any natural Interest in it, will be sorry to see us restored to our former Privilege; for as a quick Return of Elections must in a little time deseat Bribery, they must expect to be excluded from the Honour of selling us.

An Article of News extracted from Fog's last Journal.

On Thursday was 7-night at a Meeting of the Christmas Jury for the City and Liberty of Westminster, at a Tavern in the Strand, a certain Person, who holds a little Temporary Office, drank Success to the suture Election of two Gentlemen who voted for the late Excise Scheme, when it was remarkable, that of 33 ancient Inhabitants present, not one of them would pleage his Toass.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

The Political Upholferer.

IN a Former BEE we gave our Readers from the Daily-Courant, part of the Account which the Political Upholsterer gave of Himself. At the End of that Paper, he acquainted the Publick that he was entered among the Cabal of the present Male-Contents: In a late Courant, he proceeds to give a farther Account of himself in the following Words.

In the Conclusion of my last Paper, my Readers will recollect, that I hinted the Affairs of the Cabal were in the utmost Confusion, when I first made my self a Member, and that it was owing to me they were first reduced into Method and Order. This Affertion of mine, it seems, has given Umbrage to my Brother D'Anvers, and in a full Meeting at—he publickly called upon me to make it good. This I did in the most ample Manner, to the general Satisfaction of the Company; but as he still persists in accusing me of Falshoods, and Misrepresentations, I shall endeavour to do my self Justice without Daors too, and I think my Credit is at least to be as much depended on as his.

I believe

I believe every one will take it for granted, that every Person in the Opposition set himself up as a Patriot, and that it 'twas the Defign of the Craftsman to propogate this Opinion: In this View 'twas natural to suppose, that my Friend Caleb would have distinguished himself like another Cato, or at least that he would have ap'd the Character he defired might be mistook for his own: One would have thought, his very Interest would have led him to use all the plausible methods imaginable to bring this about: One would have fancied he had Cunning enough to betray no one felfish Principle of any kind, nor level his Invectives at any fingle Person: One would have fancy'd, he would have talk'd of Events, and spar'd the Authors; complain'd of the Administration, and never once mention'd the Ministers; that he would have as freely applauded a good Action, as unfaid a bad one; and preferved a feeming Impartiality, that would have made him popular, without Cenfure. and formidable without Guilt: One would have fancy'd he would have chose such a Veil of Integrity, as would conceal his cloven Foot, and make his Craft a real Masque for his Disaffection; but quite contrary he has trespass'd in almost every one of these Rules, and blunder's the pretended Patriot into the open Incendiary.

An invariable Integrity, with respect to Matters of Fact, was another essential Rule to have been observed; for tho' salse Rumours may be very good Expedients to serve a particular Turn, yet they answer but ill on the whole; for when once the Credit of the Relater is destroy'd, he loses his Importance for the suture, and can never be depended on any more. This my Brother D'A. wers was not sufficiently aware of; but, led away by his own vain Imaginations, frequently made free with Truth, in Complement to any little scoundred View, and so facrificed the Whole to a Part——This might be exemplify'd by many Particulars; but our Enemies have enumerated them so often, that there is no Occasion to give in a new Catalogue, Let me add, that he who rail'd eternally at Expedients in others, ought to have no Regard to them himself: for with what Grace can a Man censure a Fault, which he is notoriously guilty of? Or how can we believe an Accusation, when Impudence and

Hypocrify are the only Evidence?

What

What I effeem another Blunder of this Sagacious Pa. triot, was the frequent Infinuations he made Use of to ridicule their Majesties, and render them lodious in the Eyes of the People: I can't persuade myself that a wise Man would ever attempt it, and how any Man could fancy-himself Loyal, after such a Bellowing, passes my Comprehension. But suppose Mr. D'Anvers now very uneasy on that Head; yet still, as 'twas his Interest to appear so, I think the Pains he has taken to make himself appear otherwife, is no Compliment to his Understanding; and, which is worst of all, has been of ill Consequence to the Cause: There is a Respect due to the Throne that tis the highest Indiscretion to violate; and, suppose our present Standard of Patriotism should esteem it no Crime, yet, as imprudent only, it deserves to be condemn'd and avoided All Parties unite in this Opinion; and I believe the Cabal has loft as many Members, by this Part of their Conduct, as they are likely to gain, either by railing at the Extife, reforming the Troops, or influencing Elections, against the enfuing Parliament— Tis in vain to think, that every little fulfome Compliment will atone for the Infult; People see through, and despise the ridiculous Artifice, and abhor at once both the Intention, and the Endeavour to difguile it.

Again; was it confishent with Mr. D' Anvers's Character, to turn a publick Debate into private Invective? Or could fuch a Behaviour be attended with any one good Confequence? No, certainly, 'twas changing the Statefman into the Libeller, and the brave open Enemy into an Affaffin. Yet this he has been weak enough to begin, and mad enough to profecute, and that too with a Perfon who had unluckily the Advantage in all Circumstances: Who had Friends enough to do his many amiable Qualities Justice; and was fure, on that Account, to be a Gainer by the Debate. Nothing furely could be equal to o egregious a Blunder as this, but complaining afterwards of the very Treatments which he himfelf began; He could not bear to have the perfonal Inquifition retorted, and roar'd aloud, like Falftaff in the Play, when

put to the Question. .

There was but one Person in Great-Britain, who had notoriously misbehaved as a publick Minister, though he now, indeed, is become a Tip-top Patriot; who had drawn

drawn the Curses of many Nations upon him; who was the Sejanus, Woolfey, Menzikoff of his Times; whose best Action was a Justification of the Work that has been complain'd of since; there was but one such mighty Delinquent in the three Kingdoms; and him, this most discerning Patriot was rash enough to own as his Affociate and Colleague, and publickly recommend to be the Alcides of the State, and preside over that very System a second Time which he had broke to Pieces before.

Extract from the London-Journal.

Reflections on the Craftsman.

HE Authors of the Carftsman (says Mr. Oshorne) have most infamously set up the Distinction of a Court and Country-Interest; when there hath not appeared one Action of the Court against the Interest of the Country. This is fetting the Country against the Court; this is alienating the Affections of the People from their Sovereign; this is infusing Suspicions and Jealousies into the Minds of honest Men who feel no Ill, nor would have imagined any Ill, had not very bad Men put it into their Heads. Would it not fill the Soul of a true Briton with Indignation, to fee that facred Argument of Love of Country profaned to fuch impious Uses as to gratify the Ambition, Pride, and Resentment of a few Persons, who can't suffer themselves nor the Kingdom to be at rest, while others are in Power; for that's the true Case, That is the fole Evil; for the Sake of which, every other Evil is pretended, and the Government bid to confider, "That there is a Soul in that great Body of the People, which may for a Time " be drowly and unactive; but when the Leviathan is " roused, it moves like an angry Creature, and will neither be convinced nor resisted". After which, they are called " an injured and exasperated People". - Terrible indeed!

The Government is, in other Places, called a Party-Government, and the K—the Head of a Party. But what do these Trissers mean? Can a King govern without a Ministry? And will not the Ministry, like other Men, be of some Principles or other? If they are of Principles

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on the Side of Liberty, (as the present Ministry hath been ever justly reputed) is that any Injury to their Country? But, Party-Government is, at present, an Epithet as wicked as 'tis ridiculous; for there is no Party-Government, but where a Party of Men are employed at Court, who are, by their publick Actions, become a Party against their Country: Nor can a King of England ever become the Head of a Party, till he ceases to be the Head of the Nation, by invading the Laws, or breaking in upon our Liberties; unless these Men will add to their other Absurdaties, and say, That the King is the Head of a Party, till he governs by the whole People; or till he takes in so significant a Part of his Subjects as themselves.

The FREE-BRITON.

THE last Free-Briton contains nothing but an Extract from a Pamphlet published some Time since, Entitled, A Letter to the Crastimen.

An exact Life of all such Vessels as we are informed came into, and failed from, any of our Home-Ports, from Wednesday, Feb. the 20th, to Tuesday, March the 5th, both Days inclusive; designed for the Use of Merchants, and other Persons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board such Vessels.

Portsmouth, Feb. 25. Sailed to Spithead his Majesty's Ship the Sunderland, Capt. Martin; where also are his Majesty's Ships the Edinburgh, Capt. Davis, the Antilope, Capt. Bridge, the Diamond, Capt. Herbert, the Garland, Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, and the Lowestoff, Cottrel. Wind N. E.

Deal, Feb. 25. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ship Dread-nought; the Mary, Neilson Roos, for Falmouth; and a Ship for Morlaix. The Don Francisco, Salter, for Lisbon, sailed this Morning; as also the Dorothy and Mary, Butler, for Leghorn; the Levant, Austel, for Lisbon, and the William and James, King, for Barbados. Yesterday arrived the Concord, Bagster, from Havre, and sailed for Dunkirk. Wind E. S. E.

Gravesend, Feb. 23. Arrived the Phenix, Mac-Murren, from Seville; the Susanna, Cary, from New England; the Expedition

leys

Sloop, Pidgeon, from Havre; and the William; Pasco, from Metlina. The Ship from Bourdeaux in my last, was the Kirkaldies

Omitted the Amity, Willis, from the Streights.
Falmouth, Feb. 23. Yesterday arrived the King George Packet, Uring; and this Day the Expedition Packet, Clies, from Lis-Came in the Diana, Moyfe, from London for Lisbon; the Grampus, Capt. Williams, from cruizing; and the Amity, Geach, of this Place, from Gallipoli. The St. Mary's; Cuffens, from London, was arrived at Lisbon.

Darimouth, Feb 24. Yesterday came in the Elizabeth, of and for Dublin, Duff, from Malaga, being forced up here by the late

hard Gales of Wind at S. S. W.

Southampton, Feb. 25. Since my last rame in the Two Maries of Southampton, Jefferys, from Guernsey; the Elizabeth, of and from Jersey, Gabourel, the William and Thomas, of Guernsey; from London, Picot; the Mary, of and from Jerley, Ballain; the Four Br. thers, of and from Cherburgh, Terrier; the Two Brothers, of Southampton, from Guernsey, Clark; and the Henley Galley; of Southampton, from Cette. Sailed the Benjamin, of Cork, Winsley, for Lisbon; the Endeavour, of Southampton, Frost, for Dublin; the Philip and Mary, of Guernsey, for Genoa, Lambert.

Comes, Feb. 26. Since my last came in the Young Ridder, Cerfies, from Amsterdam for Oporto; the Tendring, Hall, from London for the Streights; the Portugal Merchant, Gaul, from Newcastle for Lisbon; on the 24th came in the Thomas and John, Smith, from North Yarmouth for Lisbon; and the Nancy, Rox-

by, from Newcastle for Rochelle.

Deal, Feb. 26. The Outward-bound did not fail before Yesterday Afternooti. Remain his Majesty's Ship Dreadnought; also the Mary, Neilson Roos, for Falmouth; and the Concord, Bagster, for Dunkirk. This Day came down and failed thro' the Kinglion, Newton, for Lisbon and Jamaica; the Brook, Keet, for Maryland; the John and Mary, Thompson, for Bermudas; and the Elizabeth, Teed, for Topsham. Arrived the James, Keith, from Madeira; the Antilope, Eyres, from the Canaries; the Anne and Betty, Rice, from Falmouth. The Dorfet, Gilbert, and the Ockharti, Jobson, for East-India; the Sarah, Clarke, and the Mary, Harman, for Jamaica, were arrived at Madeira the 20th ult, and the Don Carlos, Clarke, at the Canaries; all from London. Wind W. N. W.

Deal, Feb. 27. The Dreadnought Man of War; the Mary, for Falmound; and the Brook, Keete, for Virginia, are still here: Arrived the Eagle, Nagle, from Rotterdam, and failed for the Canaries; the Wiltshire, Adams, from Leghorn (last from Guern❽

fey, within three Leagues of which Place, on the 18th Inst. she lost her Main mast;) also arrived the Hannah, Allen, and the —, Stevens, from Carolina; the Mary, Mac-Donald, from New England; and the Vine, Moverley, from Smyrna. The Adventure, Davis, and the Loyal Judith, Turpin, from London for Genoa; the Pretty Betsey, Chapman, the Content, Truewhite, and the Anne, Harding, from Genoa, were arrived at Gibraltar; and the last failed for Barbados. The Wind is coming from South to Northward.

Grav fend, Feb 27. Arrived the Salisbury, Smith, from Seville. The King George, Harris, arrived at Gibraltar in 12 Days

from London.

Dar mouth, Feb. 26. This Day came in the Robert and Mary of and from London, Watfon, for Maryland; and the William and Mary of this Place, Porter, from Rotterdam for Fiall, with feveral Coasters.

Bristol, Feb. 27. Arrived the Rainbow, ____, in 32 Days from South Carolina. The Prince of Orange, Snelling, for Lon-

don, came out with her.

Deal, Feb. 26: In the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Dreadnought; the Mary, Neilson Roos, for Falmouth; the Brooke, Keete, for Virginia; and the Eagle, Nagle, for the Canaries. Just came down the Barwell, Cant, for Virginia, and the Concord,

Miller, for Lisbon. Wind S. S. W.

Gravesend, March 1. Yesterday arrive the Susannah and Sarah, John Belsour, from Hamburgh; the Anna Katherina, John Hilgerlo, from Bremen; the Mary, Henry Harding, and the Young Alexander, Rointie Hollis, from Rotterdam; the Wiltshire, Geo. Adams, from Leghorn; the James, Alexander Keith, from Madeira; and the Richard and Henry, James Reynolds, from Nevis; this Day the Mary, Timothy Macdaniel, from New England, but last from Dieppe, (where she put in, in Distress) the Mainwaring, Cordwell, from Jamaica; the Vine, Moverley, from Smyrna; the Antilope, Eyres, from the Canaries; the Crown Prince, ———, from Koningsburgh; the Hannah, Allen, and the Penney, Stevens, from Carolina.

Portsmouth, March I. Arrived the Menabilla, Blake, from

Lisbon.

Dea', Ma ch 1. Remain the Dreadnought Man of War; the Mary Neilson Roos, for Falmouth; and the Samuel, Peircy, for Lisbon. Came down and sailed thro' the Amy, Finch, for Maryland; the Thomasin, Page, for Lisbon; the Virgin, Faulkner, for Newfoundland; and the Judith, Holland, for Barbados. Wind E. S. E.

Peal, March 2. Remain his Majesty's Ship the Dreadnought; the Mary, Neilson Roos, for Falmouth; and the Samuel, Peircy,

for Lishon. This Morning arrived and failed for Amsterdam, the Recovery, Dodsworth, from Naples Wind S. E.

Gravelend, March 1. Arrived the King of Portugal, John Hughs, and the Antilope, Sampson Morice, from Lisbon; the St. Johannes, Jochim Backman, from Hamburgh; and the Mary and Margaret, Wm. Hammond, from Dunkirk

Falmouth, Feb. 28. Came in the Anne, Clarke, from New

York, and the Bromley, Smethurst, from London for Lisbon.

Plymouth, March 1. Since my last came in the William and Susanna, for Leghorn, Moggridge; the Two Brothers for Genoa, Palliat; the Elizabeth for Boston, Richards; and the Rebecca for Newfoundland, Taylor, all from Topsham; his Majesty's Ship Grampus from cruizing, Capt. Williams; the Betty from Amsterdam for Lisbon, Martin; the Unity, Roberts; the Defiance of and for Bristol, Breban; the Concord of and from London for Maryland, Rush; the Providence from Smyrna for Hamburgh, Arnold, the Primrofe of Dundee from Newcastle for St. Martin's, Knight; the Speedwell from Shoreham for Lisbon, Rogers; the Satisfaction of and from Hull for Lisbon, Street; the Margaret from Portsmouth for Lisbon, Thompson; the Cambridge of and from London for Gibraltar, Fogo; the James and leter from Amsterdam, Delander; the Hannah, Barnes, and the Harrison, Turner, of and from London for Virginia; this Ship being very leaky is obliged to put into one of his Majesty's Docks for further Orders; also arrived the Infant Duke from Alicant for Oftend.

Dartmou b, March 1. Yesterday came in here the Tring Ga!ley, Dumello, of and from London for Oporto, with several

Coafters.

Cowes, March 2. On the 25th past failed the Dove, Allen, for Dublin from Shoreham; the Eagle, Beattie, for St Martin's from Hull; the Dublin Merchant, Thomas, for Dublin, the Hanover Alliance, Major, for the Streights, both from London. On the 26th came in the Anne Galley, Speed, and the Friendship, Combes, both from London for France.

Southampton, March 2. Since my last came in the Richard

and Hannah of London, Wation, from Lisbon.

Bristol, March 2. Yesterday arrived the Princess Anne, Young, in 42 Days from Barbados. The Torrington Man of War, Capt. Parrie, from Africa, was well at Barbados the 13th of Jan. the Hare, Gallimore, and the Dove, Fothergill, from Africa; the Mary, Newson, from London, were also arrived there.

Hull, March 2. Arrived the Amsterdam Merchant, Haworth, the John and Anne, Finlow, the Success, Errat, and the Success,

Graves, from Amsterdam.

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Portsmouth, March 3. Yesterday sailed the Hope Snow, Gregg of and from Leith, with Linen and above 70 Passengers for South Carolina; the Free-Gist, King, for Ireland; and the Bolton Brig. Rutter, for Oporto. Came in the Mary Brig. Lee, from London, to load wheat for Cadiz; the Jousto Lucretia, Gerrard Clinker, with Costee and Sugar from Surinam for Amsterdam; the Swan, Cobb, from S. Lucar for Dantzick; and the Johanna, Crawford, from Malaga.

Deal, March 3. Remain the Dreadnought Man of War, and the Samuel, Peircy, for Lisbon. Several others are just now coming down, whose Names I cannot yet learn. Arrived the Ag-

nes and Mary, Taverner, from Seville. Wind S. W.

Gravesend, March 5. Arrived the Speedwell, Haslup, from Lisbon.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH and SWISS Guards, the Gens d'Armes, have all severally passed the Review, before his most Christian Majesty, on the Plain of Sablons, and the Gardes du Corps (or Life-Guards) are very speedily to do the same, in the Field of Mars, after which they are to march to the Frontiers, by the several Routs which are

affigned them.

As the Season for opening the Campaign draws very near, there have been a long Conference lately held between the Keeper of the Seals, the Duke of Berwick, and the Count de Bellisse, to regulate the Operations of it. The grand Question was with what Enterprize it was to be opened; and tho the Result of this Conference was not made publick, it has been variously discoursed of Some will have it to be the Siege of Cablintz, where the Imperialists have laid up great Magazines.

Our Letters from Paris are full of the present powerful Condition of France. They tell us, that their Land-Forces, including the Militia, actually amount to 380,001 Men: And that the Fleet they are going to put to Sea will consist of forty Ships of the Line of Battle, and fourteen Frigates, besides Gallies and small Crast; Part of which being designed for the Baltick, it is thought will

fail very speedily.

All

All the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels have Orders

to be at their respective Posts by the 25th Instant.
The Order of the Holy Ghost have offered the King a Million for the Confirmation of their Privileges, which his Majesty has accepted of.

HOLLAND and the Low-Countries.

UR last Letters from Holland and Flanders bring us nothing worthy the Reader's Notice.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

ETTERS from Madrid say, that his Catholick Majesty has issued Orders to all his Governors and Officers in America, to put all Places, which are under their Government or Direction, into a good State of Defence, as if they were apprehensive of a Visit from some Maritime Power.

Ships are taking up at Alicant for the Embarkation of

6,000 Men for Italy.

ROME and ITALY.

U PON the Approach of the Spanish Army, which is in full March towards Naples, that Kingdom is in great Confusion, that Nation being divided into two strong Parties, one for the Emperor, and the other for Don Carlos; and it is generally believed, that if Men dare speak their Mind, the latter has very numerous Adherents.

The Germans begin now to talk big in their Turn, and fay, they defign a Visit, not only to Parma and Placentia,

but to Tarin likewise.

Marshal de Villars is returned to Milan from the Court of Turin, whither the King of Sardinia is likewife spee-

dily expected.

Three Spanish Men of War, with three Frigates and 36 Transports, laden with Provisions and Ammunition, are failed from Leghorn to Porto Longone, there to attend the Orders they shall receive from the Count de Montemar. The 8

The March of the Spanish Troops for Naples, without the Approbation of their Allies, which the French do not flick at calling a Defection, has evacuated some of the Posts about Mantua, and put the Consederates to some Inconvenience to replace them.

The Number of the *Imperial* Troops which are hitherto arrived in the *Mantuan*, amounts to no more than 8,000 Dragoons, 3000 Hussars, and eight Regiments of

Foot, making together 16,360 Men.

The Pope has granted Leave for the Passage of 27,000 Spaniards, through the Ecclesiastical State into the Kingdom of Naples.

GERMANY.

A Very severe Censure has passed, at the Dyet of Ratisbon, on the King of Sardinia, for his wresting the Milanese from the Empire: But Don Carlos might lye under the same Lash, and no Mention is made of him; some will inser from thence, that an Accommodation between the Courts of Vienna and Madrid is not so far distant, as has been imagined.

The Resolution of the Dyet of Ratisbon, in Favour of the Emperor's Measures, was in Substance: "That his "Imperial Majesty be thanked for his paternal Care for the Empire; that War be immediately declared against the Kings of France and Sardinia, and their Adhesents; and all Commerce with these Countries entirely cut off; That the Empire will at all Times support and stand by the Emperour; that the Quota of Troops, which every State shall be obliged to surnish, in order

to push on the War with Vigour, be regulated without Delay: And lastly, that in all Countries which shall be taken from France, the Ecclesiastical Polity be replaced

" upon the ancient Foot.

The Dyet had no sooner passed these Resolutions, than they actually took under their Consideration the most expedient Means to second the Emperour's Views.

POLAND, SWEDEN, and the NORTHERN POWERS.

feated on his Throne in the Senate, at Cracow, gave his Consent to the Act of the Dyet, by which the Consederacy

deracy of Warfaw was confirmed; as likewise to some other Resolutions which have been taken for the Support and Security of the Liberties of Poland. The Marshal of the Assembly complimented the King upon this his first Appearance upon the Throne, and wished him a long and happy Reign: And the Bishop of Cracow, as Chancellor, answered in the King's Name; after which every Member of the Senate was admitted to kiss the King's Hand. His Majesty has declared his Intention to depart for War.

law, fo as to be there by the 17th Instant.

The Report which was raised of King Stanistans having abandoned Dantzick, though it was false in the Main was not without some Foundation. He was absent from the 17th to the 20th. But that Day it was known he had only been privately to visit Fort Hackleberg. At his Return he appeared in Publick, which has very much dispelled the Apprehensions, his supposed Retreat had caused in the People. Hostilities are actually begun between the Dantzickers and the Ruffians, much to the Diffatisfaction of the former; but the feveral Attempts of General Lefci upon the Outworks of that City has at last obliged them to repel Force by Force, and now they are continually firing upon them with 100 Pieces of Canon. There have been some Skirmishes already between the Troops of both Sides, but of no very great Moment. The Dantsickers have now 40,000 Men in Arms, partly regular Troops, and partly Burghers. King Staniflous views the Outworks regularly every Day.

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES

vantage the Persian General Thamas-Kouli-Kan has obtained over the Ottomans, he seemed very inclinable to a Peace. Our last Advices add, that he had set all the Turkish Prisoners, which were taken in the last Battle, at Liberty; and with them had sent Proposals, for an Accommodation, to the Port; which, it is said, have been approved of in the Divan, in all the effential Points. And that the rest, which have not met with Approbation, are of so trivial a Nature, that they may easily be got over. These Letters likewise relate the following remarkable Story, viz. "That a Secretary of the Persion General's having made a Proposal to him for the

raising a certain Sum of Money, by putting all the Posts, as well Civil as Military, to SALE; this brave Afferter of the Rights and Liberties of his Country is faid to have answered, with some Heat: Employments are the Rewards of Virtue; your Advice, therefore, can tend to no other End, than to deprive honest Men of their Due, and me of the Satisfaction of bestowing it; for either of which you have justly deserved Death. It is said, that he immediately ordered his mercenary Secretary to be put into a Sack, and thrown into the River. A noble Example of strong Sence and true Generosity, and worthy the Imitation of Christian Princes.

The Island of Corfica is again in the utmost Confusion. The Male-Contents have chosen one Girolamo Ria for their Leader, and given him the Title of their King. They have all Manner of Provisions and Ammunition in Abundance, which, it is supposed, they are supplied with,

by their former Chief, Giafferi.

DOMESTICK OCCURRES.

To which is added,

The DRONE'S COLLECTION:

Being an Account of Several Curious Particulars faithfully extracted from the Publick Papers, for the Use of such inquisitive Readers, as have more Time upon their Hands than they know what to do with.

London, March 7. YEsterday Morning the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice Hardwicke, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord King, late Lord Chancellor, and several others of the Prime Nobility, went to Somerset House, and paid their Compliments to his Highhest the Prince of Orange, on his safe Arrival in Town from the Bath, and on his Recovery from his late Indisposition.

The fame Day his Highness went to St. James's, and was prefent at his Majesty's Levee, from whence he went to the House of Peers in one of his Majesty's Body-Coaches, attended therein by Sir Clement Cottrell, and went into the House up the Great Stairs. His Highness staid in the House about two Hours, and heard heard the Debates, and then returned to Somerset House to Din:

Last Night about Eight o'Clock, the new-born Daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Hervey, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold, was baptized at his Apartments in St. James's House, when his Highness the Prince of Orange stood Godfather, and the Princestes Amelia and Carolina stood Godmothers. remony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Sali-bury.

James Crelwicke, Esq; is appointed Captain of a Company of

Invalids, in the room of Captain Bation deceased.

The Clerk of his Majesty's Board of Works, having made Yes sterday a Report to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Cham-Berlain of the Houshold, that the additional Building of the Gallery was finished, through which the Procession of the Marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princels Royal is to pals, Orders were issued out for the rich Furniture that had been removed out of the French Chappel where they are to be married, to be put up; and we hear that the Marriage will be tolemnized on Tuelday next.

Lieutenant Wright was Yesterday appointed and sworn in Captain of the Griffin Fire Sloop before the Lords of the Admiralty; as was at the same time Captain Bradley to the Command of the

Princess Louisa, a 40 Gun Ship.

The Parish-Church of S. Giles's in the Fields being entirely finished, we are assured the same will be consecrated the Wednesday before Easter, and will be opened on Easter Sunday.

Letters by Yesterday's Post from Cambridge bring an A-count that on Sunday Evening died there, in an advanced Age, the Rev. Mr. Thonias Weston of St. John's College.

Yesterday Morning died, at his House at South Lambeth, Samuel Wright, Esq; a young Gentieman possessed of 5001. per Annum, which by his Death devolves to his Sifter Mrs. Lawlon,

Wife of _____ Lawson, Eig; of Beckenham in Kent.

London, March 8. We hear that the Sum of 2461. 13 s. was collected by the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Tyrconnel, as Church Warden of the Parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, for the Charity of Establishing the New Colony of Georgia, which was so well recommended in the Excellent Sermon preached there by the Rev. Dr. Rundel for that Purpole.

The Rev. and Ingenious Dr. Hale, Author of the two Volumes of Vegetable Staticks, is appointed to preach before the Society for establishing the new Colony of Georgia, on Thursday the 21st

Instant, at St. Bride's Church in Fleet-street.

Yesterday his Majesty was pleased to appoint James Bryant, Esq; to be a Lieutenant in a Company in the Regiment of Foot

on the Irish Establishment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Howard.

Last Night his Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Prince of Orange, were present at the Assembly at the Opera House in

the Hay-market.

Yesterday the Lords of the Admiralty were pleased to appoint Mr. Cornelius Michel, who was a Lieutenant on board the Solebay Man of War, a 6th Rate of 20 Guns, to be a 2d Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ship the Ipswich, a 3d Rate of 70 Guns, and he was sworn and had his Commission delivered to him accordingly.

Last Night about Seven o'Clock, one of his Majesty's Messengers in Ordinary, arrived at Whitehall with Dispatches from the Kight Hos. the Lord Forbes, his Majesty's Ambassador at the

Court of the Czarina of Ruffia.

Yesterday the Lords of the Admiralty were pleased to order several Protections for the Peter-Boats; as also to appoint the Boatswain of the Newark, to be Boatswain of the Colchester, in the room of Mr. Smith who resigned, and he was sworn accord-

ingly.

Yesterday his Highness the Prince of Orange dined with Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. at his House in Bloomsbury Square, and saw all Sir Hans's fine Collection of Rarities. Afterward his Highness went with several Persons of Quality, and was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, at their House in Crane-Court, Fleet-street.

Yesterday at Noon, died, in King's-street, Bloomsbury Square, James Ayloste, Esq; a Gentleman of 8001. per Annum, in the

County of Bucks.

The same Day Lady Irby, Mother of Sir William Irby, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, who has been nine times tapped for the Dropsy, was given over, and lay at the Point of Death, at

her House in Grotvenor-street

Yesterday about Noon a Fire broke out near the Riding-House in the Meuse, which was occasioned by a Candle catching some Straw in a Hamper, which was lest for packing Wine. Several Engines with proper Hands coming at the Cry of Fire, by their Diligence and Assistance of Water, it was extinguished without doing much Damage

Last Night the Corpse of —— Bates, Esq; who died last Week at his House in Southampton-street, Covent-Garden, was

interred in a Vault at Garlick-Hythe Church.

This Day the five following Malefactors condemned last Selfions at the Old Baily, are to be executed at Tyburn, viz. Caleb Charlesworth, and Edward Tuder, for divers Burglaries; Henry Caines, and Ralph Holbrook, for divers Robberies on the Highway; and Judith Leeford, alias Defour, for the Murder of her

own

own Child between two and three Years old, by strangling it with a Handkerchief.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Christened <	(Males	Tales 184)	(Males	267
Christened .	Females	194	Buried .	Females	297
	(In all	378	Y ~	In all	540
Incr	reased in t	he Bur	ials this V	Veek 46.	

The State of LITERATURE.

IN our last BEE we acquainted our Readers, that in the Print we gave them of our Medal, which is struck in Honour to the Memory of the late great Dottor Tindral, the Beauty of the Reverse of our Medal (which was admired by all who have seen it) was quite spoiled. We have therefore, for the Sake of our Country-Readers caused the said Reverse to be cut a-new; and shall new lay before them such a Print, both of the Face and the Reverse, as will give them a tolerable Notion of the Medal itself.

The Face of the MEDAL.

The Reverse of the MEDAL.





We shall be better than our Word with thase Gentlemen who put in for our Prizes. We are assured that the Gold alone of our Gold-Medal is worth about six Guineas; and we shall give every Gentleman who wins a Medal, a Shagreen Case lined with Velvet to preserve it in.

We design to publish the Verses sent us on this Occasion in our next BEE; and will receive no more Verses for our

Prizes after Friday the 15th Infant.

The State of LITERATURE in Foreign Parts.

A N Account of the following Work may not improperly follow what we said in our last BeE, on Occasion of the Medal we caused to be struck in Honour to the late great Dr. TINDALL.

AMSTERDAM.

Images des Heros et des Grands Hommes de l'Antiquité dessinées sur des Medailles, de Pierres Antiques et autres anciens Mouumens, par Jean-Ange Canini, gravées per Ficart le Romain, &c. Avec les Observations de Jean Ange et Marc-Antoine Canini données en Italian sur ces Images, diverses Remarques du Traducteur, et le Texte original à Coté de la Traduction.

Representations of the Heroes and Great Men of Antiquity in Medals, Ancient Stones, and other ancient Monuments, by John Angelo Canini, engraven by Picart le Romain, of With the Observations of John Angelo and Mark Anthony Canini on these Representations, in Italian divers Remarks of the Translator, and the Original on the Side of

That is

the Translation; in 4to.

The Translator, whom by the Epistle Dedicatory to Monsieur Dirvelle, Prosessor of History and Belles Lettres, in the samous Academy of Amsterdam, we find is M. de Chevrieres, the Author of a History of England, which has been very well received, observes at the Beginning of this Treatise that there are very sew Works which are of so universaluse, as those which give us the lively Representations of great Men: Their Images, says he, excite in us a Remembrance of their Virtues, and the noble Emulation of imitating them, which naturally arises in our Minds, at the View of them, is not easily depressed. To this, adds he, is owing the Success, which those Collections of the Representations of the Heroes, and illustrious Men of ancient Times have met with, when made with Care and Judgment.

The Number of Books of this Kind is greater, than has generally been believed. That of Falvius Urfinus, which is not very much known, is one of this Kind, which deferves the particular Attention of the Publick: And tho' his Explications are not free from Errors, and he has committed a very gross one, for a Man of his Capacity, in taking the Image of Jesus Christ, for that of a Roman Consul; (Vid. Rutgersii Variar. Lectionum, Cap. I. pag. 6, & 7.) Notwithstanding these Faults, we say, none of those who have followed this Italian, in adding Explanations to their Images of the ancient Heroes, are in any wife to compare with him. We will not even except Gronovius, the younger, who has collected and explained many Monuments of this Nature, in his first Volume of his Treasure of the Grecian Antiquities. As to the Work of Baron Stock, we might justly fay it is worthy of everlasting Fame; but is this Fame owing to the inimitable Hand of our renowned Picart, or to the Observations of the Roman Antiquary! The Publick feems to have decided it long fince in Favour of the former.

of this Article; the Preface tells us, that it was published in 1669 in Folio. Jon-Angelo-Canini, had, besides a pretty large Knowledge of the History and Mythology of the Ancients, a peculiar Talent of copying graven Stones and Medals with an inimitable Dexterity of Hand. Above all, he had the uncommon Art of preserving the singular Tastes, and Features, expressed in the Heads of the Ancients, with great Exactness. All that we know of the Life or Person of Canini is reduced to this single Circumstance; that coming into France, in the Retinue of Cardinal Flavio Chigi, he was introduced to M. Colbert, who received him with the Favour that Minister was wont to do all those whom he thought capable of contributing to the Advancement of Literature, and the Glory of Lewis XIV. Canini informed him of his Design of making this Collection, and Monsieur Colbert exhorted

him to render it worthy the Acceptance of so great a Monarch. Animated by the Expectation of so great an Honour, he affured his Patron, that he would think on

But to come to the Work, which is to be the Subject

Pains too great to attain fo desirable an End; And, at his Return to Rome, he made it his whole Study to sulfill his Engagement; But Death took him away in the Mid-

dle of his Work.

Happily, for the Publick, he had already caused the greater Number of the Monuments, which were to compose this Work, to be engraven, before his Death by Stephen Picart le Romain, and William Valet, two of the greatest Artist in that Way, of the foregoing Century, and most of his Explications were finished. His Brother, Mark-Anthony, took the Care of what was left unfinished and compleated it, in such a Manner, that it might bear the Examination of the most rigid Criticks, who however, have not always done it the Justice it deserved on Account of some trivial Errors, that have been amended in this Edition, which may justly be said to be one of the finest, that has for many Years appeared in the United Provinces.

These Errors are chiefly Errors of the Press, which are in great Number, and fuch as have frequently altered the Sense. The Passages, taken from ancient Authors, had fuffered chiefly by the Negligence of Editors; And the bad Colour, and Thinness of the Paper had concealed a great Part of the Delicacy of the Engraving. The diffinguishing Reader will not have their Imperfections to complain of, in the new Edition. Monfieur de Chevieres has remedied the first, by examining and correcting all the Quotations from the Ancients, by their Originals; And for the latter, the Pains Picart has taken to retouch the Plates, and the Goodness of the Paper, upon which they are taken off, gives this new Edition a very great Preference to the former. The latter Amendment is at first View discoverable, but, for the former, it requires a narrower Enquiry, than every one has the Opportunity or Patience to make. This Task we have taken upon us, and we can affure the Reader, that our new Editor has not faid too much in his modest Infinuation, of the Difference between this Edition and the former. Tho; it is by no Means our Intention or Bufmels to collect the Errata of that Edition, we will give an Evidence or two of the Ignorance or Negligence of those whose Business it was. P. 118. the Beginning of that Paffage of Virgil, Namque videbat uti, &c, which was left out, is restored, without which it was difficult to comprehend what the Author alluded to. P. 70. It was impossible

possible to understand the Passage translated from Platir b, which is made very clear and evident in the new Edition. The same may be said of several Places, in the P. 12, 74, 80, 225, 364 and 376. But a very singular Error which has escaped the Notice of sormer Editors is in P. 120. where they have metamorphos'd the Giochi Gimmaci into Giochi Cinichi. This small Specimen may give the Reader some Idea how much this new Edition is superiour to the sormer. Mr. Picart has embellished this Work with a sine Plate of his Father's Picture, and the Translator has added Geographical Remarks, and Observations upon Antiquity, which will be advantageous to those who may set about Reading this Work, without having been conversant with Books of this Nature before.

We come now to the Explications, for which the Publick is obliged to our Author. We shall give our Readers a few Specimens of them, by which they may judge how much they deserve the Notice of those who Study to attain a Knowledge of Antiquity from those Monuments and Remains of it, which Time and Barbarity have lest us. These Monuments being here in too small a Number, and, at the same Time, of too different a Nature, for us to give an Account of them each in their proper Class, we shall pitch upon some, without any Manner of Order.

Among a great Number of Images of Alexander given us by M. Canint, he chuses four preferable to all the Rest, as well on Account of the Difference of the Features of the Face, because every one of them furnishes him an Opportunity of communicating fome curious Enquiries to his Readers. He begins by making some Reflections on the Delicacy of Taste in this Prince, which would not let him suffer any unexperienced Workman to attempt giving his Resemblance, either in Painting or Sculpture. Above all he regrets the Loss of that excellent Picture of Apelles, which had so great a Resemblance of Alexander, that his Horse began to neigh at the Sight of it, a certain Proof that he knew his Master. Story, which is related too lightly in Pliny, (Lib. XXXVII. Hift. Nat. Cap. I. Lib. VII. Cap. 58.) but which very well deferves the Place it has among the Fables, with which the Hift. Varia El. are filled, proves at least the Idea they had of the Capacity of the Painter, and

leaves no Room to doubt but that he was successful in ta-

king the Resemblance of that Prince.

We are obliged to defer the Continuation of these Remarks to another Opportunity, to make Way for the Account of some other new Books, which we have larely feceived from abroad.

PARIS.

I. ETTRES Philosophiques, Serieuses, Critiques, & Amusantes, traitant de la Pierre Philosophale; de l'Incertitude de la Medicine; de la Felicité temporelle de l'Homme; de la Nature de l'Ame; des pretendus Esprits Forts; qui revoquent en doute l'Immortalitaté de l'Ame; du Retour des Esprits en ce monde; des Genies; de la Magie; du Celibat; du Mariage, de la Comparison des deux sexes, des Ris; des Pleurs; de la Mort; des Richess; des Plaisirs du Monde; de la veritable Noblesse; de l'Erreur des sens, de l'Excellence de la Raison, & autres sujets interessans.

That is,
Philosophical, Serious, Critical, and diverting Letters;
treating of the Philosopher's Stone; of the Uncertainty
of Physick; of the temporal Felicity of Mankind; of the
Nature of the Soul; of the Esprits, Forts, or Freethinkers, who dispute the Immortality of the Soul; of
the Return of Spirits into this World; of Genii; of Magick; of Sexes; of Laughter; of Tears, on Death; on
Riches; on the Pleasures of the World; on true Nobility; on the Errors of the Sense; on the Excellency of
Reason; and other remarkable Subjects. In two Volumes
in 12ves.

II. Histoire ancienne des Egyptiens, des Carthaginois, &c. (That is, The ancient History of Egyptians, Carthaginians, &c.) by M. Rollin, in 12ves. Vol. VI.

This is the fixth Volume of the Work of which we have already given several Extracts, and shall continue at convenient Times, till we have gone through the Whole.

III. Lettres à M. _____ fur les premiers Dieux ou Rois des Egyptient. (That is, Letters to M. H. ____ on the first Gods er Kings of the Egyptians.) in 12ves.

BOUR-

BOURDEAUX.

HE Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, Arts and Sciences, established at Bourdeaux, propose, as a Subject for the Prize of a Gold Medal of 300 Livres, founded by the Duke de la Force, for this Year; the most probable Conjecture of the Formation of Stanes.

The Differtations fent upon this Subject may be either

in French or Latin; but they will be received no longer

than till the first of May, that Day included.

At the Bottom of each Differtation must be some Sentence; and in a separate Note sealed up, the same Sentence, with the Name, Quality and Address of the Au. thor.

Letters will be received till that Time, if fent to France, and directed to M. Sarrau, Secretary of the Academy, Rue de Gourgneo, or to Mr. Brun, Printer to the Academy, Rue S. Faques.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

The OLD MAN of VERONA. Translated from CLAU. DIAN.

DLEST Husbandman! whose horny Hands have tilled (His Life's Employment) bis paternal Field; The Cottage and the Roof, that did behold His infant Tears, now fee bim very old: Propp'd on his Staff he numbers o'er, intent, The many Years within that Cottage Spent. Fortune ne'er drew bim from his peaceful Home, Nor does he wish in Foreign Climes to roam; Nor dreads Sea-Storms, not hears th' Alarms of War, Nor the Hoarse Wrangling of the noify Bar. Rude to the World, and Stranger to its Care, He breaths, in open Shies, untainted Air. By Seasons only, he computes the Year, Flow'rs shew the Spring, and Fruits the Autumn near. In the fame Field, at Work he does survey The rifing Sun, and marks its fetting Ray; While his own Labour measures out the Day.

Yon' sturdy Oak, a stender Twig he knew;
He and the Forest, old together grew.
Near to his homely Cott Verona stands,
Yet distant seems to him as India's Lands.
Banacus' Lake, which glads his Neighbourhood,
He counts remoter than the Persic Flood.
Mean Time the lusty Sire delights to see
Of vig'rous Grand-sons a long Progeny.
Who rambles, only knows Fatigue and Noise;
At Home who rests contented, Life enjoys.

An Epistle to SAMMY who compared his Mistress to a BEE.

I.

with the remain.

erters will be received

THAT thy Sal may have Charms I readily own;
But believe me, Dear Sammy, for Sake of a Crown
To Porter, or Groom, or Nincompoope'S quire.
She'll open those Charms which first kindl'd thy Fire.

IT

As the Bee you inform me she hoards up her Sweets, And craftily keeps them from all whom she meets. Nay, keeps them secure, 'till her Sammy comes Home; And permits none but him to risle her Comb.

III.

But think again, Sammy, o'er Meadows and Bowers. The Bee ever ranging, fips sweet from all Flowers; If the Simily's just then, 'twist Sal and the Bee, She must gather some Honey from every Degree.

IV

Then open thy Eyes, Sam, nor longer be blind; Tho' to thee she consents, to all others she's kind; Think of one thing besides, be sure do not fail; The Bee with her Sweets has a Sting in her Tail.

STELLA.

STELLA, an EPIGRAM.

WO Goddesses now must Cyprus adore, The Muses are Ten, the Graces are Four. Stella's Wit is so charming, so sweet is her Face, She shines a new Venus, a Muse and a Grace.

MOPSA, an EPIGRAM.

MOPSA whipp'd on her Scarf and ran into the Park,
For a Venus, she cries, I'll pass in the Dark.
With her Hoop spreading wide; and der soft soothing Tale,
She knows her coarse Feathers may fometimes prevail to the Baggage fights arch, thus to wound in the Night,
For her Face would spoil all if reveal'd to the Light,

and may the refere be font by the Poff) shall be forwarded, Weekly, to any Pacad Uca Aread T. Ireland. or the Thankaires, upon Notice to the Publisher. It shall also

Prades think not in an bonefickly;

How false their Censures! Tom had got

Materials fit to tye the Knot:

But e'er I the Parson could begin,

Enter Papa — and spoils the Scene.

Miss burried home, reluctant bears

Belinda's Taunts, and Silvia's Jeers;

Unconscious that themselves were seen,

With Ralph the Gard'ner on the Green.



Universat Weelly Pampblet.

28

Nove

R

STILLA, on EPICRAM.

TANYO Goldeff s three mys Cyprus adore, L. The Yuster are Ten, the Graces are Husterlia's 1814 to found in Europe to lia's 1814 to 19 charming, 10 found is her Europ

MOPSA, an EpiGRAM.

A Q P SA whipp'd on her Scarf and ran into the Park,

Note: All Leafure and Male entered the Publisher the Publisher the Publisher of this Paraphier, dissolvent as the Music Range for the Post of Male the Master of the Post of Male the Master of Male the Master of the Post of Male the Land of the Master of Male the Master of the Master of Male the Master of the Master of Male the Master of the Master of

Note, This Pamphlet (which does not weigh two Ounces, and may therefore be fant by the Post) shall be forwarded, Weekly, to any Patt of Great-Briedia, Ireland, or the Plantations, upon Notice to the Publisher. It shall also be left, every farmed as at all Publisher Private Thouses in London, or Westunders, where it is defined.

** Note, Compleat Setts may be had at the Publishers; and the Four First Volumes needs Bound and Lettered.

Enter Papa — and Species the Scene.
Miss harried home, relations bears
Belinda's Tannts, and Silvia's Jeers;
Unconscious that themselves were seen,
With Ralph the Gard'ner on the Green.



THE

BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Defigned for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's Taste and Principles, and laying before the Reader, at one View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) a Weekly State of Wit, Learning, Politicks, News, and Business.

By a SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LV. Vol. V. From Saturday, March 9, to Saturday, March 16.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was suppressed, after Number X, by certain Persons, for certain Reasons, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any Free Nation.

See a particular Account of this Affair (which has made a good deal of Noife) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so nell received by the Publick before it was suppressed.

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Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio qua dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque sovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG

The B E E:

O R.

PAMPHLET, Universal Weekly CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing Material, and all the Effays worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the ftrongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with feveral Original Compositions in Profe and Verse.

An Account of Foreign Affairs and Domeflick Occurrences, in a much clearer Stile and Manner than any News-Paper. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most Remarkable Books Published Abroad. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at Home, with short Resections upon such as de-Verve it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at One View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS,

NEWS, and BUSINESS.

No LV, From Saturday March 9, to Saturday March 16,

Juvatque novos decerpere flores. Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other Curious Particulars, contains,

I. Introduction to the Prize-Verses, composed in Honour to the Memory of the late great Dr Tindall.

II. Several Copies of Latin and English Verses, which have been fent to the Authors of the Bee upon this Subject.

III. A Request from the Authors of the Bee to the Publick.

IV. An Abridgment of the CRAFTSMAN EXTRA-ORDINARY, Published on Monday last.

V. The Necessity of having

frequent Parliaments, if we would preserve our Liberties. VI. Foreign Affairs and Politi-

cal Reflections.

VII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. Some Account of a very extraordinary Cause which is commenced in Doctors Commons, in the Name of one Mrs. Ann Parre, with a Defign if possible to fet aside the Will of the late Dr. Tindall. IX. An Advertisement.

LONDON: Printed for M. Harris, at the Bee-Hive, opposite to St. Clement's-Charch; where Letters will be taken in.



The last BEE

NUMBER LIV.

Among other Curious Particulars contains,

I. A Seasonable Admonition to Mr. Pope the Poet.

II. Verses to Mr. Budgell upon his being so often
Libelled by Pope in the Grub-street Journal.

III. A Remarkable Speech made in the House of Commons, shewing the Necessity of frequent Parliaments.

IV. A Discourse proving that short Parliaments are most for the Interest of the Nation.

V. Political Upholsterer No 2.

VI. Miscellaneous Reslections on the Craftsman's Writings.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Politicks Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. A better Print of the Reverse of the Medal, Struck in Honour to the late Doctor Tindall, than that in the last Bee.

X. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

XI. Extract from a Work upon Medals and antient Stones, representing the Persons of Great Men.

XII. An Account of several Books lately Printed at Paris and Bourdeaux.

XIII. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.

XIV. Claudian's Old Man of Verona.

XV. An Epistle to Sammy who compared his Mifirest to a Bee. Epigrams, &c.





THE

B E E Revived:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

No LV. Vol. V.



E have received a great Number of Copies of Verses upon the Death of the late Doctor Tindall; Whether or no this great Man was mistaken in some of his Notions, we shall not take upon us to say. The Gentleman who will shortly publish his Works, with the Addition of several new Treatises which he has left

behind him, is himself determined not to enter into the Merits of that important Controversie, which has been occassoned by the Doctor's Writings: That the Doctor was a very great Man, we are consident such of his Adversaries as have the least Grain of Ingenuity will most readily own. To what Purpose indeed should they deny a Truth, that so plainly speaks it self? None but a great and an uncommon Genius could have launched a Set of new Notions into the World, and have backed these Notions with such formidable Reasons, as have alarmed, in a Manner, the whole Body of the Clergy; as have made them think it absolutely Vol. V.

necessary, ever fince his Writings first appeared, to prevent, both by preaching and printing, those Consequences which they aperehended might be produced by his Tenets. We may safely affirm, that some Thousands of Sermons have been preached against him: The Doctor has often gone to Church, and (with the Temper of a Philosopher) heard a whole Discourse directly levelled at him, and sometimes larded with fuch Personal Reflections, as might with more Decency have been omitted. Every Body knows what a Number of Books have been wrote against him; and though we make no Doubt but that every Reverend Divine was sufficiently pleased with his own Performance, yet the Multitude of Answers to the Doctor which have appeared in the World, Sufficiently shew, that none of his Adversaries were themselves fully satisfied with all that had been said before by any of their learned Brethren. Thus much as to his Opinions: But whether these were right or wrong, his Love of Liberty, his Benevolence towards Mankind in General, his Affection for his Country in Particular, his firit Honour, his Generofity, his Fortitude in bearing the acutest Pains, his intrepid Courage in looking Death in the Face, and all his other Moral Virtues, do most certainly deserve our Praise and Imitation.

We resolved at first to have printed all the Verses which should be sent us upon the Death of this excellent Person, but we find our selves obliged to alter that Resolution. Our chief Design in this whole Affair was, to express our Gratitude for his noble Generosity in supporting our Pamphlet, and to do Honour to his Memory. Bad Poetry, though it may be designed as a Panegyrick, is indeed a Sort of Lampoon upon that Person whom it pretends to celebrate.

We are sorry to say that out of a great many Copies of Verses sent us by Gentlemen who have endeavoured to do Honour to the late Doctor Tindall, (for which we return them our unfeigned thanks) we can pick out but a very small Number which we think deserve to be printed. It is a sensible Affliction to us to observe how low the Reputation of England is fallen both for Arts and Arms, since the Reign of her late Majesty. The Decay of Learning may, we fear, be too easily accounted for, from the little Encouragement it meets with. Our People of Quality will perhaps buy the Pictures, of Learned Men to hang up in their Houses; some Pictures are absolutely necessary to make their Apartments look magnificent, and the Heads of SOCRATES, PLATORAW.

RAWLEIGH or NEWTON, cost no more than the figures of Scaramouch, or Harlequin, Tony Leigh, or Tom Dursey; but alas! the real Patrons of Arts and Sciences, such as encouraged living learned Men, instead of paying barren Compliments to those deceased, are now no more. England has seen (while her Arms were every where Visiorious) her Newtons, her Addisons, her Priors, her Stepneys, and her Mainwarings shining in her Civil Posts, and doing Honour to their COUNTRY; but this was at a Time when a Dorset, a Sommerset, a Hallisax, or a Godolphin, was one of her first Ministers—Let us no longer think

how much the Scene is altered.

Some very Great Men have not been able to write in Verse, but then they seldom mistook their Talents so much as to aim at it. Among a Multitude of Copies of Verses which we have received, in some of them the Sense indeed is good, but then the Authors seem to have quite forgot they were writing Poetry. In others, (which is much worse) a fmooth Versification and good Rhimes have just served to guild over a few Childish Sentiments. This fort of Poetry is frequently admired by weak People, but always meets with that high Contempt it justly deserves from Men of Sense. Some of our Correspondents seem to think that they safficiently praise the late Doctor TINDALL, if they bestow the hardest Names and the foulest Language upon the Clergy in General; but this is a fort of Satire which we can never approve of, nor would feem to encourage. SATIRE should always have some TRUTH for its Foundation, and that Truth should likewise be embellished either by Wit or Humour. Agood Satire should cut like a Razor, not hack like an Oyster-knise: Besides, we can never think that the whole Body of the Clergy is a Proper Object for Satire. There are doubtless many among them who are Men af Sense and Honour, and it is no great Secret at present that some of them (if they durst speak out) are as much for bringing REVE-LATION to the Test of REASON as Doctor TIN-DALL bim/elf.

We hope those Gentlemen with whose Compositions we seem to make pretty free, will have the Goodness to pardon us, when they consider that as we are entirely Strangers to their Names, we cannot possibly speak out of any personal Pique, nor (if they have kept their own Secret) can, what we have said, do them any Prejudice with the Publick.——All

Men are not obliged to be Poets.

Among all the Copies of Verses we have received, we find but eight or nine, that in our own Opinions, do Honour to the Memory of the late Doctor Tindall, for which Reason we

shall only at present lay these before our Readers.

We do not however forget that when we first proposed our Prizes to the Publick, we promised to be strictly Impartial, and to avoid as much as we could, the giving our own Judgment which Copies were the Best. To shew that we are resolved to keep our Word, we do be reby promise, that if any of our Correspondents whose Verses we have omitted, think their Compositions are equal to any of those Copies we now Print, we will upon the least Intimation from such of our Correspondents, Print their Verses in our very next BEE, and fairly submit their Claim to the Publick.

We would humbly entreat one Favour, tho' we do not infift upon it. Most Writers are apt to be a little too fond of their own Compositions: The Favour we would desire is, that before any Gentleman who finds his Verses omitted insists upon our Printing them, he would be so good as to read them to some one of his Friends who has a Taste in Poetry, and to

take the Advice of that Friend.

Having premised what we thought necessary, we shall now lay before the Publick such Copies of Latin and English Verses, as we conceive do a real Honour to the Memory of Dr. Tindall. We print these Verses in the same Order we received them from our Correspondents, and must entreat all our Readers not to imagine that we think one Copy of Verses is better than another, because we have happened to place it first.

TINDALIUS.

PRIMOEVA Virtus, prisca Fides patrum Divina mentis primities, ave! Deprompte ab æternúm sereno Fonte DEI geniale slumen!

Te fancte flumen, Te petit æstuans, Ardorque vivax TINDALII capit; Non fontis expallet superni Ætherios animosus haustus.

Normæ

Normæ vetustæ mente manent Sophi Alta repostæ; vis animi gravis Jurat Sacerdotis bilingue Nullius in monitum Magistri.

Scholæ relictis exuviis novus
Suis revixit viribus: haud fecus
Ex igne torquenti resurgit
* MERCURIUS, fine clade victor.

Ultrix Tyranni, vincula spiritus Indigna forțis jure perhorruit; † Grandesque Divinum per hostes Jus populi CATO noster ursit.

Sermonis ordo lucidus admodum

Mores honestat! plus vice simplici

Ad usque PRIMATUM phalanges

Explicuit pius arma vindex.

Contemptor auri splendidus improbi, Largitor instat nobilis Artium; Tollensque # HONORATUM jacentem, Non sibi sed Patriæ virescit.

Suis vacavit non Cruciatibus,
Dolore perquam corporis altior;
Tu, nempe, LIBERTAS gravescis,
Hinc lachrymæ, dolor hinc fremebant.

Hæc forma fucos integra non tulit, Candore puro fponte superbiens; Honosque non unius anni, Qualis erat viguit perennis.

Angusto anhelans fine scientiæ
Hic dogma volvit quodque, tenax sui;
Statque inter adversos colores
Nuda sides animusque SIMPLEX.

^{*} Experimentum vulgare in arte chemiz,

[†] Typographum liberum vindicavit.

₿

Qualis colores, diffimiles fui,
NEWTONE, vitro prodis in * optico,
Dum quique conjurant amice,
Lux decorat genuina chartam.

Fructus relinquens divitis ingent, Firmans & Illum, tanto oneri parem, Devinxit omnes, qui per artes Ingenuas operam navabunt.

Talis Wilhelmus publica-commoda Sacrans, Britannis Divus habebitur, Faustos & obstrinxit nepotes Omne Sui memores in æyum.

Virtutis ergo præmia postulans, En! astra liber Tindalus rapit; Inter Sophos, & Patriotas Emeritus superis recumbit.

The Motto sent with the preceding Copy of Verses was, Simplex Munditiis.

PRIMARIUM ARTIUM PRIMO, PRINCIPUMQUE VIRORUM SECUNDO

EUSTATHIO BUDGELL,
Ab A D D I S O N O proximo,
Simili, Pari, ne dicam
Superiori.

Cui victrix placuit pars, neque victa nimis.

Sic, Sic Fata volunt.

^{*} E fingulis coloribus in prismate conjunctis Oritur simplex albedo.

TINDALLI intrepidum turbata Ecclesia sunus Conqueretur, sorti dum timet Ægra suæ: Pande mihi Causas, aut jam Miracula suades, Sire negas Numen, dum probas esse Deum? Si Pietas tantum potuit suadere Malorum, An non Religio hæc, O Pia Turba, scelus?

The Motto fent with the preceding Copy of Verses was,

Frondibus ornatur Vilibus Ara Jovis.

In order to understand the following Copy of Verses, it is necessary the Readers should know, that in the Reign of Harry the 8th there was one Mr. William Tindall, a very good Scholar, and one of the most eminent Protestants of bis Time. This Gentleman translated the New Testament into English about the Year 1525. He afterwards translated the five Books of Moses, and wrote a Preface before each Book, wherein he exposed Popery in a very satirical Manner. Laftly, with the Affiftance of Mr. Miles Coverdale, he finished the first English Translation of the whole Bible. This Translation has been once or twice revived, and is called in our Common-Prayer Books, the Great English Bible, out of which the Pfalms read in our Churches are taken. The Popish Clergy were so enraged at what Mr. Tindall had done, that they made England too bot to hold him, and tho' he fled into Flanders, they got him apprehended there for a Heretick. It is probable enough that this Gentleman was of the same Family with the late Doctor Tindall. The following Lines make a fort of Comparison between these two eminent Men, but prefer our own Contemporary infinitely before his Predecessor, and Namesake.

Quid prodiens non efficiet dies?
Ætas Parentum fedula nos tulit
Prudentiores, mox daturos
Progeniem fapientiorem.

LORIA Tyndalli nullo delebilis œvo
Jam cantanda. Favete omnes Heliconis Alumnæ,
Perdignus vobis bene qui celebretur ab ipfis.

Non

Non volo quem Proavi præclaris laudibus ornant; Hunc verum ingentem quem præsens viderit ætas. Dignus & ille fuit fed multo dignior hic eft. Vana superstitio, quam mens ditionis avara Legibus imposuit Christi, deleta per illum; Hic leges ipfas prudens abolevit inanes: Credere latorem frustra est ex cethere missum. Ille, indignatus Papæ ditione teneri, Excutit ingratum pondus; fed judice nostro Non huic non cuiquam fubjectus vivere debet Magnæ mentis homo. Non Jôvæ filius, ipfe Æquipotens Jôvæ fit princeps noster habendus. Ille fidem Romæ destruxit, noster at omnem. Ille removit onus, quod centum lustra valebat; Hic quod regnaffet fex millibus haud minus annis. Libertas! qualem nullus promittere posset. Is timidus medicas exercet inaniter artes, Nititur infanus cute falfa obducere vulnus, Tam jam prorumpens in non medicabile Cancer. Præsens amotus dolor est, non causa doloris. Artis Apollineæ bene doctus noster ad imum Vulneris immittit cultrum, prope cuncta fanare Confuetum: & quibus est data copia nulla medendi. Cædendi tamen est & ubique occidere possit.

The Author of the preceding Copy of Verses sent no fictitious Name with them, nor any Motto, but what is prefixed before them. We could wish he had not pushed Things so far.

In Egregium Virum MATTHEUM TINDALL.

PErstrinxit Hydram jam novus Hercules; Hinc ergo major surgat ab integro Ætas, & hinc rursus virescat Prisca Fides, vetus ordo morum.

Nunc fraus verenda & fancta superbia Et sicta virtus, Occidat, Occidat; Depone jam prædas, sacerdos, Altior heu populi ruinis! Quæ non incerti vincula Præsbyter Plebi ligavit? Bellaque splendide Mendax facravit, per cruorem Efflagitans avidos triumphos?

O quale Honestat Tindalium Decus! Suis suapte Qui rationibus Præscripta, (mente alta reposta) Ficta sugat veteris Tyranni!

Exempla captent infima cæteri, Invictus Hic Dux urget Iter novum, Nubes per obscuras scholarum Exoriens aliusque & idem.

Propugnat audax Jura scientiæ, Custos nepotum providus, artium Tutela præsens & sutura; Dignus ab hinc statua perenni-

Infurge fimplex munditiis Sophe; Ex his Triumphis splendeat aurea Imago, Libertatis Auctor Quâ decore insolito nitescat.

Infignis Heros, fi fimiles Tibi Adftent, anhelans fpiret adhuc vigor, Mentifque JUS jam nunc labefcens Viribus indomitis refurgat.

Torquens honores Tindalius poli Vulgo videtur Stella nimis vaga v Quin semper, aspectu Sophorum Sphæra gravi manet axe constans.

Orbem administro lumine Gratiæ Virtutis ornant; lend fluens modus Tranquillat hinc mores & illinc In Patriam pius æstus ardet:

Afflant honores (ingenuus decor)
Hinc pura summæ signa scientiæ,
Vultuque Libertatis illinc
Indocili Genius refulget.

Sublime

200000

Sublime splendens e medio jubar Incoctum. Honestum pectoris indicat,
Jactare conjurans amice

Æqua suæ monumenta Formæ.

The Motto sent with the preceding Copy of Verses was,

Carmina funt dicenda: neget quis carmina Gallo?

We shall add an Epigram which we have received upon this Occasion, and which, though it does not contain much in Praise of the late Doctor Tindall, will, we dare say, make all our learned Readers smile, as we must confess it did us.

Quid mihi, Tindallus cœlessia limina scandens?

Quid mihi quod toto Talis in orbe deest?

Non ego (more suo) rancio, dona recuso,

Me sateor sames nummea sola movet.

Nam quid Amor Patriæ? Nummus. Quid Gloria?

Nummus.

Prisca sides? Nummus. Nummus ad omne valet. Da-slavum Budgelle precor numisma petenti, Tu mihi major eris.

The Gentleman who is the Author of the preceding Epigram, fent us no fictitious Name fealed up like the rest of our Correspondents; but subscribes himself at the Bottom of his Verses Walpolides. We shall not pretend to guess at his Reason for assuming this NAME.

The Motto he sent with his Epigram was,

Magno Tindallo, Tu mihi major eris.

On Dr. TINDALL.

WAKE my Muse, and with a generous Flight Above the Vulgar's mean Conception rife, Or fall for ever : Let no grov'ling Thought Debase thy Verse, when TINDALL is the Theme. Illustrious TINDALL! how he tow'rs on high, Magnanimous above a creeping Throng! Low-thoughted Mortals, will you not awake? (The virtuous Heroe cries.) Will you not fourn These Fetters of the Soul ? Shall priestly Craft Enslave the free and independent Mind? Shall Persecution by these Zealots urg'd, Inexorable Foe to Charity, Make such dire Havock? Shall that Earth-born Fiend, For Hell itself too horrible, be drunk With Christian Blood? And shall the Homage due To our Creator impiously be giv'n Unto a Dæmon, reconcil'd and fed With human Sacrifice? Will you not rouze? Shall Ignorance and Superstition blind Fair Reason's Eye? And Prejudice controul Its clearest Argument? Thus spoke the Sage, Height'ning the native Loveliness of Truth, By all the manly Strength of Eloquence, To rouze them; but in vain, they slumber still Perverse, or thoughtless: whilst sublime and free, But pitying, TINDALL views the World enflav'd.

Hail wond rous Man! Thou virtuous Patriot hail!
Undaunted Searcher of eternal Truth,
Thro' all its deep Recesses and Disguise,
Learning was but thy secondary Praise!
Thy noble Views unbounded did extend
To all Mankind: Thy Country's Love appear'd
In other Instance than a noisy Cry
For Liberty, which Faction's hundred Tongues
Can better bawl: It rais'd th' unfortunate,
Or strove to raise. In dire Oppression's List

He with Concern and Indignation found The Name of BUDGELL wide-character'd. Him To ruin bufy and infidious Pow'r The generous-minded Man Try'd ev'ry Art. Takes no Advantage of a generous Foe; He neither will nor dares: But little Souls Can alt their murderous Purposes by Night, And triumph in ensnaring Villany. Thou, BUDGELL once below'd, (severest Change!) Wast friendless then; for ADDISON was dead, And HALLIFAX, and ORRERY, (their Praise Be ever warbled in the Poet's Song!) But did our Patriots with averted Eyes Shun thee unhappy? Sat they tamely still When Pow'r afflicted under the base Mask Of Law itself? Was then their Country's Love So great, so boundless, they cou'd not attend To leffer Wrongs? When mighty BRUTUS liv'd Wou'd he have seen a noble Roman pine For worthless Trash that he had in his Pow'r? Worthless-but soft: wilt thou presumptive blame The first, the best in these degenerate Days? Surely indignant they beheld his Wrongs: But to the vulgar prejudiced Eye He feem'd distracted, 'cause he did resist The Tide of Pow'r when fetter'd, and beneath The Load of ugly Poverty: Nor that, Nor Pow'r, nor Fetters, cou'd entirely crush His unsubmitting Spirit. But sure at length He must have sunk, had not the generous Hand Of TINDALL aided, and new Hope inspir'd. Be this divulg'd to all the selfish Throng That live in heedless Luxury, or hoard Unprofitable Treasures up; while some Far better than themselves neglected curse The Lash of meagre Want; or singled out For dire Destruction, scarcely can sustain The complicated Horrors of Distress, Under the Iron Rod of Cruelty.

This let the Poets fing: Let this well-struck The Medal grace. In that be BUDGELL shown With languid Members, and care-wrinkled Brow;
But not befeeching: In his Looks appear
A steady Magnanimity; let him
Be by Misfortune dignify'd; and still
Superiour to its Malice: Like the Oak,
That of its Verdure spoil'd, securely stands
Deep-fix'd, while Tempests wreck their Rage in vain.

In TINDALL's Looks let Vigour still appear:
Still in his venerable Looks be shown
A stubborn Manhood, which defies the Print
Of wrinkled Age; like the meridian Sun
Beaming thro' Clouds: Thus CATO's manly Mind
O'er his stern Count'nance all its Image pour'd,
Undissipated ev'n by Death itself.

But see the Patriot's noble Care extends To ev'ry Briton! See he fights for all! When Pow'r imperious, by the servile Tribe Ill-justify'd, attempts to shut the Source Of Liberty and Arts. * Shou'd this be shut Our Laws of firmest 'stablishment were weak To flop the vile Encroachment on our Rights, By smooth Corruption, or tyrannick Pow'r: Each Minister uncensur'd might perform His wicked or his blundering Designs: Our fav'rite Goddess wou'd desert our Isle, And we were Slaves indeed, mean, fetter'd Slaves, Dull, joylefs! Ev'ry noble Thought extinct, No Pen wou'd ravish, and no Tongue wou'd charm! No gen'rous Muse wou'd rise, nor BUDGELL hear The Praise of TINDALL in ambitious Verse Delighted But a sadder Note remains For me who view him in his dying Pangs.

With what unshrinking Courage does he meet
The King of Terrors, and the fierce Disease
That ushers his Approach? The Harbinger
That throws the firmest Resolution down,
O'erwhelms all Patience, and the Mind subdues!
Did he not shrink? Cou'd feeble Age bear up
Against the dire Extremity of Pain?

Heroick

Heroick Sufferance! Even to the last
He thought upon his Country and his Friend;
And he his Friend here mention'd. CATO dy'd
Impatient of his Ills; but BUDGELL liv'd
Superiour to them all: He liv'd to taste
The Sweets of TINDALL'S Love: Let none despair;
For this inspired ev'ry Hope anew,
That lay dejected by the rigorous Spite
Of rough Missortune. So when heavy Rain
O'erpours the statted Spring, if thro' the Clouds
Far-darting PHABUS send his chearing Beams,
He soon dispels the Horror of the Heav'ns:
His saving Instuence ev'ry Plant and Herb
Confesseth rising; Earth and Ocean smile.
Such was the mighty Instuence of his Love.

And now let BUDGELL study to forget
The mean Desertion of his Fortune's Friends:
How few will in the Neighbourhood abide
Of dire Adversity!——Nor let him mourn
The Death of TINDALL: Still his Writings live
To fight for what his generous Care attracts,
The Cause of Virtue, Liberty, and Truth:
Like them ne'er-dying; like his own great Soul
Which Pve essay'd to praise; delighted more
Than if I sung of Conquerors and Kings;
Proud Theme! But lesser to the heaving Muse
Than the brave, virtuous, philosophick Man,
Who thinks, and acts sublimely like a God.

The Motto fent with the preceding Copy of Verfes was,

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous
To lock such rascal Counters from his Friends,
Be ready Gods, with all your Thunderbolts:
Dash him to Pieces.

SHAKESPEAR.

To the Memory of the late great Dr. Tindall.

PRimæval Truth my Breast inspire
With more than Sacerdotal Fire;
Enough has my Research explor'd
Of Impious Priests upon Record.
Gods Image fair self-pure desies
The Blemish of sictitious Dyes;
Bright with a Radiance of his own,
He shines in Native Light alone.
The Lights of Heaven the Montages

The Lights of Heaven the Many view Reflected in faint Streams, the Few Above Plebeian Custom wise, Erest with Instinct seek the Skies.

The Few the Sphere of Science guides; This Falshoods Gordian Knot divides; And a Solution can afford

Nobler than Alexander's Sword.
While Fools in beaten Circles dance,
Leading and led by Ignorance,

Tindall explores fublime abodes;
Where Self-taught Heroes rank with Gods.

Our Chymic Scholar's skill'd essay
Divides pure Truth from base Allay;
Our Socrates vain loose disputes
To Virtue's golden Use transmutes.
Our Aristotle's Touchstone tries
The Standard-Metals Purities.

In his own Right our Hero reigns.

And grants that Freedom, he maintains.

Dull Legends and false Lights controul,

The Vigour of the Infant Soul;

Yet like the Palm depress d she thrives,

And with elastic Force revives.

Thus Nature's noblest Mineral *
Tho' chymic Fires awhile enthrall,
Unfixt, He with Reluctance burns,
And free, the genuine Form returns.

In vain would utmost Art impose Opinion's diverse-colour'd Gloss, The various Dyes, in him combin'd, Give true Simplicity of Mind.

Sure this Phanomenon was meant Tillufrate Light's Experiment; Vional on of When thro' Great Newton's optick Glass The folar Beams concenter'd pass; From ALL, conspir d, results that Light, which forms the pure Etherial White. His Thoughts to reviend Knaves ne er bow'd And more than Life, free Life bestow'd. Virtue essential form d bis Heart,
By Nature great, and not by Art: Wisdom above Example's Rules, with the same of Science above pedantic Schools. The Duties of Humanity With liberal Arts in Tindall vie, By raifing Merit in Diffress. What Voice shall speak the Patriot's Zeal
What Pen the rescued Press reveal?
Thou Guardian of our ALL! proclaim
Thy self, with all thy Tangues, his Name.
His Lutra seem directors His Luftre feem'd irregular To vulgar Heads a devious Star; Tet known to philosophic Eyes and the A constant Orb in apper Skies; On which encircled Graces shone,
Like those in Venus brilliant Zone: Here private Virtues fruck the Sight, There publick in frong Points of Light;
Here Freedom's Genius spoke her Thought And there was Learning's Image wrought & Here folid Honour's central Rays Shot round the Sphere in ardent Blaze.

Such Tindall was:—Free Soul fit down
With Newton, Lock and Woolaston;
Or may thy Mind in Union glow
With Plato, Bacon, Cicero;
Or in Harmonic Bliss recline
With Patriot Saints on Throne divine.

The Motto sent with the preceding Copy of Verses was,

Victrix Causa Diis placuit, sed Victa Catoni.

* Mercer .

To the Memory of the late Learned Doctor MATTHEW TINDALI.

WHEN lawless Pow'r, the Subject to distress Struck at our ALL, in striking at the PRESS; BUDGELL, indignant, rose in its Defence, And the just Cause was own'd by Providence. TINDALL the fuff'ring Patriot faw, and griev'd, He faw; what was the Confequence? reliev'd? Shall BUDGELL, cry'd the Sage, our PRESS defend! And not one Briton his Affishance lend!
Are there no Friends to Virtue in Diffres? Or dare none aid, where All shou'd wish Success? Shame to our Isle! All Publick-Spirit's fled; The Name indeed yet lives, the Thing is dead: My Country's Cause bas bitherto been mine; Then the all else the glorious Task decline;
To aid her suffering Son shall be my Care: BUDGELL, because oppress'd, be Thou my Heir: Thy Patriot-Soul is near ally'd to mine; In mutual Sympathy our Spirits join; Let Tyes of Blood, the grov'ling Mind controul, I know no Kindred but a noble Soule

The Motto fent with the preceding Copy of Verses was,

ENSE petit placidam, cum Libertate, Quietem.

To the Authors of the BEE.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I first designed to write (however unequal to the Task) in Honour to the Memory of Dr. TINDALL, I purposed another Kind of Verse; but on the Attempt, Rhyming appeared to me too trivial for the Subject, which persuaded me to this Imitation of Militon's Stile:

I fend

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I send it to you, without either an assured Confidence, or a weak Timidty, being equally a Stranger to any Faults or Beauties that may be in the following Verses: What I am most assured of, is, that I have a Desire to please, and to be thought,

Your very bamble Servant,

ÆMULUS.

TTHENCE flows the Spring of universal Good? Whence ev'ry Sifter-Virtue, in a Bloom Of May's Perfection, rich in simple Plainnes? Whence the full Womb of ev'ry Godlike Blis Parturient? Whence the Emanation Bright ning Divinity to humane Kind? Whence ev'ry Grace of which the Just are proud, Who scorn the sensual Joy, to please the Soul; Philosophy of Angels? Whence that Parent-Virtue, All-giving CHARITY! whose gentrous Heart Glows with Affection tenderer than the Pelican, Half-bounteous. She but to her proper Offspring Spreads ber intestine Feast, - But thou, O CHARITY Art most a Mother to the sinking Stranger, And none are Orphans that apply to Thee! Whence flows the noblest Conquest of the Soul-Friendship, o'relocking the Fond Ties of Nature? And Nature, Spite of her instinctive Check Weaning berfelf and Tab'ring into Friendship? Whence flow all thefe, but from th' eternal Caule The Pow'r All-wise, All-knowing, and All-good? Posses'd of these - commission'd from on high, TINDALL was fent to featter Good on All. Each Virtue in its Climax was bis own, He knew its Height - but never its Extream. Grace was in all he spoke, and all he wrote: The Teacher's Precept with the Poet's Ease, Spontaneous flow'd from his peculiar Quill. So clear a REASON brighten'd through his Lines. That the first Reading brought Conviction with it; And TRUTH food naked, fair, the unadorn'd, Object defirable, Companion dear. Such was his beav'nly Load, - A Load, yet Light, Tho' multiply'd by Thousands: Which he dispers'd

To all Mankind, and with a lavish Hand The Garnish strew'd, delectable and rare. Then to his native Seat return'd, receiv'd By Troops of Angels, and by them conducted To the eternal Presence, there to find Favour, and Grace, and everlasting Love, For his well-finish'd, glorious Embassy.

There was no Motto fent with the preceding Verses.

To the Memory of the late great Dr. Tindall.

TINDALL shall live, the Glory of our Age, Who durft with boly Prejudice, engage. Champion for Truth, with Courage he withstands, Dark Error, and her fable bireling Bands. And breathing nought but Love for Human-kind, From flavish Fetters frees the Heav'n born Mind. Thefe Truths LOCK, CLARK and NEWTON understood, But fear'd the Combat, though the Caufe was good. With REASON arm'd, undaunted and alone, He treads the Path of Fame, and mounts her Throne, Thence full of Years, and crown'd with Wisdom's Rays, His Country, with a Father's Eye furveys; For Worth and Merit looks among th' opprest, Adopting One with ev'ry Virtue bleft. Then feeking God, whence his high Spirit came, Leaves bim bis Fortune, Fortitude, and Fame.

Let me this short, this low Memorial bring, Till BUDGELL's Griefs shall give him Leave to sing.

The Motto sent with the preceding Copy of Verses was, Hujus & in tumulum slores messis eat.

HAVING fairly laid these several Copies of Verses before the Publick, we would, if possible, avoid baving any Vote in the Disposal of our own Prizes. For this Reason we shall defer giving our Judgment for some Time, in Hopes the Publick will take this Cause into their Hands. We shall think our selves infinitely obliged to those Gentlemen who have a Take for Poetry, if they will be so kind as to send us their Opinions which Copies of Verses are best:

best; and if they would be so good as to subscribe their Names to their Letters, it would add a double Weight to their Opinions, as it might shew that no Person was plead-

ing for his own Composition.

We shall defer giving any Opinion of our own for ten or twelve Days, in Hopes that other Gentlemen will favour us with their Judgments; but if they are not so kind as to send us their Thoughts within that Time, we shall be obliged, though unwillingly, to dispose of our Prizes according to the

best of our Skill.

The best Copy of Verses, whether Latin or English, is entitled to our Gold Medal, the Metal of which alone is valued at near six Guineas. The best Copy of Verses in that Language which does not gain the Gold Medal, is entitled to the three first Volumes of our BEES, finely bound, and valued at Forty Shillings. The two best Copies of Latin Verses, and the two best Copies in English after these, are entitled to a Silver Medal each, of the same Size with that in Gold: What we want therefore to learn from Judges of Poetry is, in the sight Place, which is the best Copy of Verses in the whole Number, both of Latin and English; then, which is the best in the other Language; and after these Points are determined, which are the two best Copies in Latin, and the two best in English.

A Report which we find has run about the Town, viz. That we put in for our own MEDALS, makes it necessary for us to declare, that the said Report is entirely groundless; and our Brother BUDGELL in particular has authorized us to assure the Publick, that he is not the Author of any one of those Copies of Verses which we have laid before them.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

THE Craftsman of last Saturday, contained nothing but a Letter from Dr. Burnet the late Bishop of Salisbury, to King Charles the Second, taken out of the second Volume of that Prelate's History of his own Times; but on Monday last Mr. D'Anvers put out a Craftsman Extraordinary, being a Continuation of a Dissertation upon Perties, in which the Right of the People to frequent Elections of their Representatives is fully considered. This Dissertation is contained in a Letter from one of Mr. D'Anver's, Correspondents

Parliament.

dents to himself; and as a Bill for repealing the Septennial Act is much talked of at present, we shall lay a pretty large Abstract of Mr. D'Advers Cristsman Extraordinary before

our Readers.

If it was possible (fays Mr. D'Anver's Correspondent) for any Man, who hath the least Knowledge of our Conflitution, to doubt in good Earnest whether the Preservation of publick Freedom depends on the Preservation of Parliamentary Freedom, his Doubts might be removed and his Opinion decided, one would imagine, by this fingle, obvious Remark; that all the Defigns of our Princes against Liberty; fince Parliaments began to be establishon the Model still subsisting, have been directed constantly to one of these two Points; either to obtain such Parliaments as They could govern; or elfe to fland all the Difficulties, and to run all the Hazards of governing without Parliaments. The Means principally employ'd to the first of these Purpoles have been undue Influences on the Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and on these Members, when chosen. When such Influences could be employed fuccessfully, They have answered all the Ends of arbitrary Will; and when They could not be fo employed, arbitrary Will hath been forc'd to submit to the Constitution. This hath been the Case, not only fince, but before that great Change in the Ballance of Property, which began in the Reigns of Hen. 7 and Hen. 8. and carried a great Part of that Weight into the Scale of the Commons, which had lain before in the Scale of the Peers and Clergy.

If We look back as far as the Close of the 14th Centutury, (an Æra pretty near to That, when Parliaments received their present Form) We shall find both These Means employed by one of the worst of our Kings, Richard II. That he might obtain his Will, which was rash, He directed Mandates to his Sheriffs (Officers of the Crown, and appointed by the Grown; for such They were then, and fuch They still are) to return certain Persons nominated by himself; and thus He acquired an undue Influence over the Elections. In the next Place, He obliged the Persons thus return'd, sometimes by Threats and Terrour, and sometimes by Gifts, to consent to those Things, which were prejudicial to the Realm; and thus he acquired an fundue Influence over the House of Commons; so that, upon the whole, the arbitrary Will of a rash headstrong Prince, and the Suggestions of his Wicked Ministers, guided the Proceedings of ❽

Parliament, and became the Law of the Land. I might pursue Observations of the same Kind through several succeeding Reigns; but to avoid lengthening these Papers, which are grown perhaps too long already, let us descend at once to the Reign of King Charles II. for in that We shall find Examples of all the means, which a Court, that hath common Sense, and a Prince, who will not set his Crown on the Cast of a Dye, can take to undermine the Foundations of Liberty, either by governing Parliaments, or by

governing without them.

Now the first Attempt, of this Kind, which King Charles made against the Constitution was This. He improved and managed the Spirit of the first Parliament He call'd, so as to render the two Houses obsequious to his Will, almost in every Case; and having got the TRI. ENNIAL BILL repeal'd, He kept the same Parlia. ment in Being for many Years by Prorogations; which crept into Custom long before his Time, but were still a modern Invention, with Respect to the primitive Instituon of Parliaments, and wholly repugnant to the antient Practice. Thus He establish'd a standing Parliament; which is, in the Nature of it, as dangerous as a fanding Army; and may become, in fome Conjunctures, much more fatal to Liberty. When the Measures of his Administration grew too bad, and the Tendency of them too apparent to be defended and supported, even in that Parliament, and even by a Party-Spirit, He had Recourse to a fecond Attempt; That is, to Corruption; and Clifford first listed a mercenary Band of Friends to the Government against the Constitution——Let us observe, on this Occasion, and as We pass along, that a national Party (Such a Party as the Court adopts, in Contradiffinction to such a Party as it creates,) will always retain some national Principles, some Regard to the Constitution. They may be transported, or surprized, during the Heat of Contest especially, into Measures of long and fatal Confequence. They may be carried on, for a certain Time, and to a certain Point, by the Lufts of Vengeance and of Power, in order to wreak one upon their Adversaries, and to secure the other to Themselves. But a national Party will never be the Instruments of complexing national Ruin. They will become the Adversaries of their Friends, and the Friends of their Adversaries, to prevent it; and the Minister, who persists in so villainous a Proect ject, by what Name soever He may affect to distinguish Himself and his Followers, will be found really at the Head of a Faction, not of a Party. But the Difference between one and the other is so visible, and the Boundaries, where Party ceases and Faction commences, are so strongly mark'd, that it is sufficient to point at them.

I return therefore, and observe that when the Spirit of Party fail'd King Charles, and the Corruption He employed proved ineffectual, He resolved to govern for a Time without Parliaments, and to employ that Time, as foon at He had check'd the Spirit of one Party by inflaming That of another, in garbling Corporations. He had found by Experience that it was impossible to corrupt the Stream in any great Degree, as long as the Fountain continued pure. He apply'd Himfelf therefore to spread the Taint of the Court in Them, and to poison those Springs, from whence the Health and Vigour of the Constitution slow. This was the third, the last, and by much the most dangerous Expedient, employed by the Friends of the Government in the Reign of King Charles II. to undermine our The Effect of it He did not live to fee; but Liberties.

We may eafily conjecture what it would have been.

The frequent fitting of Parliament was indeed provided for, indirectly and in Confequence by the Exigencies of the War, which foon follow'd the Revolution. This War made annual Supplies necessary; and before it was over, the same Necessity of annual Sessions of Parliament came to be establish'd, as it continues to this Hour, by the great Alteration made relatively to the publick Revenue. The whole publick Revenue had been the King's formerly. Parliamentary Aids were, in those Days, extraordinory and occasional; and Things came to that Pass at last, that Parliaments were more frequently, or more rarely conven'd, just as Courts had more frequent, or more rare Occasions for fuch Supplies. But King William began to be, and all our Princes fince Him have continued to be, only Proprietors for Life of that Part of the publick Revenue, which is appropriated to their civil Lift; although They are intrusted still with the Management of the whole, and are even the Stewards of the publick Creditors for that Part, which is the private Property of these Creditors. This is the present State, sufficiently known, but necessary to be mention'd particularly on this Occasion; and This must continue to be the State; unless some Prince should arise hereafter.

hereafter, who being advised by a desperate Minister, abeta ted by a mercenary Faction, supported by a standing Army, and infigiated, like Richard II. by the * Rashne's of his own Temper, may lay rapacious Hands on all the Funds, that have been created, and by applying illegally what He may raise legally, convert the whole to his own Use, and fo establish arbitrary Power, by depriving at one Stroke many of his Subjects of their Property, and all of them of their Liberty. 'Till this happens, (and Heaven forbid that it should be ever attempted!) Seffions of Parliament must be annually held, or the Government it self be distress'd. But neither is This such a direct and full Security as the Importance of the Thing requires; dor does the Security of our Liberty confift only in frequent Sessions of Parliaments; but it consists likewise in frequent new Parliaments. Nay, it consists so much more in This than in the other, that the former may tend, without the latter, even more than the Discontinuance of Parliaments, to the Loss of Liberty. This was foreseen by the Wisdom of our Constitution. According to That, although it became in Time (by the Course of Events and insensible Alterations) no longer necessary to call Parliaments once, or even twice in a Year, which had been the more antient Practice; yet still our Kings continued under an Incapacity of proceeding long in Government, with any tolerable Ease and Safety to Themselves, without the Concurrence and Assistance of these Assemblies. According to the same Constitution, as Parliaments were to be held, so they were to be chosen frequently; and the Opinion that the holding and Continuance of Parliaments depended absolutely on the Will of the Prince may be justly rank'd amongst those Attempts, that were made by some Men to set the Law, whilst others endeavour'd to set the Gospel, on the Side of arbitrary Power. This is the plain Intent and Scheme of our Conflitution, which provides that the Representatives of the People should have frequent Opportunities to communicate together about national Grievances, to complain of them and to obtain the Redress of them, in an orderly, folemn, legal Manner; and that the People should have frequent Opportunities of calling their Representatives to Account, as it were, for the Discharge of the Trust com-

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^{*} per immoderatum voluntatem. 2 od od od mitted

mitted to them, and of approving, or disapproving their Conduct, by electing, or not electing them anew. Thus our Constitution Supposes that Princes may abuse their Power, and Parliaments betray their Trust; and provides, as far as human Wisdom can provide, that neither one, nor the other, may be able to do so long, without a susticient Controll. If the Crown, indeed perfifts in usurping on the Liberties of the People, or in any other Kind of Male-Administration; and if the Prince, who wears it, proves deaf, as our Princes have fometimes been, to the Voice of his Partiament and his People, there remains no Remedy in the System of the Constitution. The Constitution on is broken by the Obstinacy of the Prince, and the * People must appeal to Heaven in This, as in all other Cases, where They have no Judge on Earth. Thus, if a Parliament should persist in abetting Male-Administration, of any Way give up those Liberties, which They were intrusted to maintain, no Doubt can be made but that the People would be in the same Case; since their Representatives have no more Right to betray Them, than their Kings have to ufurp upon them; and by Confequence They would acquire the same Right of appealing to Heaven, if our Constitution had not provided a Remedy against this Evil, which could not be provided against the other; but our Conflictution hath provided fuch a Remedy in the free quent Succession of new Parliaments, by which there is not Time fufficient given to form a Majerity of the Representatives of the People into a MINISTERIAL CA? BAL; or by which, if This should happen, such a Cabat must be soon broken. These Resections and such others, as they naturally fuggest, are sufficient to convince any thinking Man. 1/8, That nothing could make it fafe, nor therefore reasonable, to repose in any Set of Men whatsoever so great a Trust as the collective Body delegates on the Representative in this Kingdom, except the Shortness of the Term, for which this Trust is delegated. 2dly, That every Prolongation of this Term is therefore, in its Degree, unsafe for the People; that it weakens their Security, and endangers Liberty by the very Powers given for its Prefervation. 3dly, That fuch Prolongations expose the Nation, in the possible Case of having a corrupt Partiament, to lose the great Advantage, which our Constitution hath provided, of curing the Evil, before it grows confirm'd and desperate, by the gentle Method of chusing a

Lock's Effays upon Government, Chap. 14.

new Representative, and reduce the Nation by Consequence to have no other Alternative than That of submitting, or refifting; though Submission will be as grievous, and Refi. fance much more difficult, when the Legislature betrays its Trust, than when the King alone abuses his Power-These Reflections, I say, are sufficient to prove these Propositions; and these Propositions set before us, in a very strong Light, the Necessity of using our utmost Efforts, that the true Defign of our Constitution may be pursued as closely as possibly by the Re-establishment of annual, or at least of triennial Parliaments. But the Importance of the Matter, and the particular Seasonableness of the Conjuncture invite me to offer one Confideration more upon this Head, which I think will not firike the less for being obvious and plain. It is This. Should a King obtain, for many years at once, The Supplies and Powers, which used to be granted annually to Him; This would be deem. ed, I presume, even in the present Age, an unjustifiable Measure and an intolerable Grievance, for this plain Reaion; because it would alter our Constitution in the fundamental Article, that requires frequent Affemblies of the whole Legislature, in order to affift, and controul too, the executive Power, which is intrusted with one Part of it. Now I ask, is not the Article, which requires frequent Elections of the Representative, by the collective Body of the People, in order to secure the latter against the ill Consequences of the possible Weakness, or Corruption of the former, as fundamental an Article; and as effential to the Preservation of our Liberties, as the other? No Man dares fay that it is not; at least no Man, who deserves our Atten-The People of Britain have as good a Right, and a Right as necessary to be afferted, to keep their Reprefentatives true to the Trust reposed in Them, and to the Prefervation of the Constitution, by the Controll of frequent Elections, as They have to keep their Kings true to the Trust reposed in them, and to the Preservation of the Confitution, by the Controll of frequent Sittings of Parliament. How comes it then to pass, that We may observe so great a Difference in the Sentiments of Mankind, about these two Cases? Propose the first, there is no service Friend of Government, who will not affect all that Horrour at the Proposition, which every Friend of the Constitution will really feel. Propose the keeping up septennial; nay the making decennial Parliaments, the fame ticing and and available Priends

Friends of Government will contend firenuously for one, and by Confequence for both; fince there can be no Reafon alledged for the first, which is not stronger for the last, and would not be still stronger for a longer Term. These Reasons, drawn from two or three common-place Topicks of pretended Conveniency and Expediency, or of supposed Tranquillity at bome, and Strenth abroad, I need not mention. They have been mentioned by others, and sufficiently refuted. But that, which may very justly appear marvellous is, This; that fome Men, I think not many, who are true Friends to the Constitution, have been flagger'd in their Opinions and almost seduced by the false Reasonings of these Friends of Government; though nothing can be more easy than to shew from Reason and Experience, that Conveniency, Expediency, and domestick Tranquility may be, and in Fact have been as well, nay better secured, under triennial, nay annual Parliaments, than under Parliaments of a longer Continuance; and as for Strength abroad, (That is, national Credit and Influence) it will depend on the Opinion foreign Nations have of our national Dispositions, and the Unanimity of our Sentiments. It must be chiefly determin'd therefore by their Knowledge of the real Sense of the Nation. Now That can appear no Way fo much as in the natural State of our Constitution, by frequent Elections; and when it does appear fo, it must have another Kind of Effect than the bare Resolutions of a sale, ministerial Parliament; especially if it happens, as it may happen in some future Time. that the Sense of the Nation should appear from the Sense. of fuch a Parliament; and that the Resolutions of fuch a Parliament should be avowed dictated by Men odious and hated, contemptible and contemn'd, both at home and abroad.

But in the Supposition that some Inconveniences may arise by frequent Elections; (which is only allow'd for Argument Sake;) are such Inconveniences, and the trisling Consequences of them, to be set in the Ballance against the Danger of weakening any one Barrier of our Liberty? Every Form of Government hath Advantages, and Disadvantages peculiar to it. Thus absolute Monarchies seem most form'd for sudden and vigorous Esforts of Power, either in attacking, or in desending; whilst, in free Consistations, the Forms of Government must be necessarily more complicated and slow; so that in These, the same secrecy cannot be always kept, nor the same Dispatch al.

ways made, nor the fame Steadiness of Measures always purfued. Must all these Forms, instituted to preserve the Checks and Controuls of the feveral Parts of the Constitution on one another, and necessary by Consequence to preserve the Liberty of the whole, be abandan'd therefore, and a free Conflitution be destroy'd, for the Sake of fome little Conveniency, or Expediency the more in the Administration of publick Affairs? No certainly. We must keep our free Constitution, with the small Defects belonging to it, or We must change it for an arbitrary Government, free perhaps from these Desects, but liable to more and to worse. In short, We must make our Option; and furely this Option is not hard to be made, between the real and permanent Bleffings of Liber. ty, diffus'd through a whole Nation, and the fantaflick and accidental Advantages, which They, who govern, not the Body of the People, enjoy under absolute Monarchies.

I will not multiply Instances, though they crowd in upon me .- Two Confuls were chosen annually at Rome, and the Proconful Power in the Government of Provinces was limited to a Year. Several Inconveniencies arose, no Doubt, from the strict Observation of this Institution. Some appear very plain in History; and we may affure our selves that many Arguments of Conveniency, of Expediency, of preferving the Tranquility of the City, and of giving Strength and Weight to the Arms and Counsels of the Commonwealth, were urged to prevail on the People to dispense with these Institutions, in Favour of Pompey and of Cafar. What was the Confequence? The Pyrates were extirpated, the Price of Corn was reduced, Spain was held in Subjection, Gaul was conquered, the Germans were repulsed, Rome triumphed, her Government flourish'd; but her Constitution was destroyed, her Liberty was loft - The Law of Habeas Corpus, that noble Badge of Liberty, which every Subject of Britain wears, and by which he is distinguished so eminently, not from the Slaves alone, but even from the Freemen of other Countries; the Law of Habeas Corpus, I say, may be attended perhaps with fome little Inconveniencies, in Times of Sedition and Rebellion.—The flow Methods of giving Money, and the friet Appropiations of it, when given, may be attended with fome Inconveniency likewife, in Times of Danger, and in great Exigencies of the State. But who will plead for the Repeal of the Habeas Corpus Ad;

The BEE: Ot.

or who would not press for the Revival of it, if it stood suspended for an indefinite, or even a long Term? Who will fay that the Practice of giving Money without Account, or passing Votes of Credit; (by which the Purfe of the People is taken out of the Hands of Those, whom the People trusted, and put into the Hands of These, whom they neither did, nor would have trusted) who will say that such a Deviation from those Rules of Parliament, which ought to be deemed facred and preferved inviolate, may be established, or should not be opposed by all possible Means, if it was established?

Extract from FOG's-JOURNAL.

The Necessity of baving frequent Parliaments if we would preserve our Liberties.

T was a Secret (fays Mr. Fog) found out by the Minifters of our former Princes, that nothing could contribute more to their own Establishment, and provide so well for their Safety, as the long Continuance of the same Parliaments, or to speak in the proper Terms, as stale Parliaments; for without this, there cou'd be no Hopes of bringing Parliaments to be venal, and of making them intirely obsequious to the Will and Command of some impudent Undertaker or Undertakers, and from the Time that a Gap was made in the Conflitution, by altering the antient Custom of annual Parliaments, and keeping them till they forgot those, who chose them, and pursued nothing but their own private Designs, the People have laid all the Grievances which they suffered by the Male-Administration of those employed in the publick Affairs, solely to this Cause; and therefore as soon as the Revolution was brought about, the chief Object of the Publick Attention was to obtain some Securities, that they should be in no Danger of falling into the same uneasy Condition for the future.

It is certain, it was expected, that Parliaments should again be made annual, according to antient Custom, and not only so, but that they should not be adjourned or prorogued but by themselves, because, it had been found, that when some good Laws were depending, the Miniiters have sometimes prevailed upon the Kings to prorogue the Parliaments, in order to hinder their passing,

and such a Power lodged in the Parliament, could no Way hurt the Prerogative, if Parliaments were still to be annual, for People, who have ever been for supporting the Prerogative, while it has made no Attempt to extend beyond its just Bounds, would upon every new Election certainly reject all such Members as had shewn any Disposition to alter the Constitution.

But our Patriots were pretty well content for the first Step, to make Parliaments even triennial, hoping to obtain the rest some other Time; and the Reason why, I imagine, that no farther Struggles were made in that Reign, for putting us upon our antient Foot, was, that triennial Parliaments gave so much Satisfaction, that the

People were tolerably eafy.

At the Time this Act was repealed, and Parliaments were made Septennial, I never heard it so much as pretended, that the Constitution would be mended by the Alteration, the most that was urged in Favour of it was, that it was necessary to suspend the triennial Act a while to avoid a present Inconvenience; I know that there are some general Reasons, which probably will be offered upon this Occasion, and therefore, bad as they are, I think it will not be smill to take Notice of them.

Perhaps, it will be faid, that the frequent Returns of Elections, which must happen if Parliaments should be again made annual, or even triennial, will occasion such Contests, as will keep up one perpetual disorderly Ferment in all Parts of the Kingdom, and be the Occasion of maintaining Sloth and Drunkenness amongst the common People, and eternal Feuds amongst the better Sort.

I can't help observing, that this Reason for Ferments and Drunkenness is just of a Piece with that which Sir John Falfaff gave for being so sat, — This luxurious old Bellow, that was always Eating and Drinking; being reproached for his monstrous Bulk, puts on a grave Face, and says, that Grief and Fasting do so puss a Man up—Perhaps, this Comparison may appear a little too ludicrous for so serious a Subject; but sure it sits, for certainly that which deseats and puts an End to Briberry, must put an End to the Drunkenness and Ferments which are the Consequences of it. I say, that frequent Elections must put an End to these Contests, since they are not so generally occasioned by the Opposition of the Gentlemen, who have the natural Interest, and who are

their Fortunes in Boroughs, or who are drawn down thither upon this Errand, in order to make their Court to him, that in Fact it is now known by Experience, that while the triennial Bill was in Force, the Contests were not so warm, the Disorders near so great, nor the Fends fo lafting; as they have appeared to be fince; on the contrary, it is well known, that the Contests for the enfuing Parliament began above two Years ago, even before it was certainly known when the prefent Parliament would be diffolved, and this merely upon a Prospect of the next Passiament's being septennial. a Thing which never happened while triennial Parliaments sublisted; so that nothing can be plainer than that the Inconveniencies which have been urged as Reasons for our not returning to frequent Elections, according to the antient Constitution of this Kingdom, will by frequent Elections be intirely taken away.

duced already, that they will not be able to bear it.

To this it may be answered, that nothing but the vaft Expence in Elections does in Fact, or can, in the Nature of Things, prevail against the Property, and Popularity of the independent Gentlemen; so that Adventurers,-Election-jobbers, and other Tools of Men in Power, when Elections come so quick upon them, must rather be worn out and defeated by the natural Interest of the Country Gentlemen, constantly opposed to them. I fay, they must be worn out, because they must be obliged to lay out as much for fitting one Year or three Years, as for fitting feven Years in Parliament, which is a Bargain that Men who have no Notion of getting into Parliament but for the private Advantage which may be made of it, will not be very willing to make, nor the grand C-rr-p-r be able to support them long in making for this. very Reason, nothing can contribute more than annual, or triennial Elections to render effectual the Laws lately paffed,

for preventing Bribery and Corruption in Elections—the Trading Candidate cannot afford to give for much to be choicn, and the Elector must expose himself every Year, or every third Year, for a Trifle, to the same grievous Penalty, so easily prosecuted on a Crime so easily detected, as he yielded to do once in seven Years for a much larger Sum.

But the some accidental and circumstantial Inconveniencies really stood in our Way, must we never restore our antient Constitution, because of those little Inconveniencies. What should we say to a Physician, that to prevent some Symptoms that may give the Patient a little Uneasness, should prescribe him a Dose that should maim him as long as he lived, I thank God we have now a Parliament that will not quack the Nation, and can have no Designs of keeping the Patients to themselves, only to draw Fees to themselves and Factions.

The influencing Blections, and forming Gabals in Parliament; have been often found grievous by the long Continuance of them, and both have been found; the one become of. — Shall the Fear of not preventing the one become a Reason for not preventing the other? If there is a Man in the Kingdom; who is known to be an Enemy to its antient Confliction, though we cannot differ him entirely at once, must we not endeavour to do it by Degrees? It has in a standard and have been an in the confliction of the property of the standard of the property of the property

-Articles of News extracted from Foo's last Journal.

HE Royal Escape Yacht, came up on Saturday last, to receive on Board Seamen for Manhing the Ships of War now fitting out; as also the West Sloop, Captain Powel Brown, which used the Rench Prade, but is now hired for this Service; all which Preparations for a Sea Armament have raised the Wages of our Seamen in the Merchants Service above ten Shillings per Man per Month, which must be a confiderable Drawback upon our Trade.

Early on Monday Morning they began to impress Seamen, for the Service of the Navy, both above and below Bridge; and we hear they took all the Men out of a Ship in the Tarkey Company's Service, just ready to depart for Smyrna, with a most valuable Cargo of our Woollen Manufactures, whereby her Voyage must be put off for

the mind Elections to conder effected that I are intely passes

for some Time, which will be a considerable Disappointment to the Dealers in that Commodity.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

An extraordinary Instance of the Coalition of Parties.

Had never any great Opinion of a Coalition of Parties, to often recommended by the Crafisman; but whatever may be the Consequences of this Project, the Gentlemen in the Opposition seem resolv'd to carry it on, and to set the Example themselves, which they are endeavouring to persuade the Nation to follow; and by shewing how well they can drown all Animofities among themselves, and facrifice their private Resentments to the publick Good, hope to create the fame generous and virtuous Disposition in others: For this Purpose they met at the Sun-Tavern in Westminster, on Friday last, and to give an happy Beginning to this laudable Undertaking, W-P--, Esq; who has already profess'd to act upon Whig Principles, was propos'd as a Candidate for the County of Middlesex, in Conjunction with Sir F ____ C ____, who has always acted upon Tory Principles, which was unanimously agreed to, by their Friends on both Sides; and that every thing might appear to be done with the most perfect Harmony and good Agreement, and to fatisfy all the World that there was not the least Spark of Discord or Anger remaining, but that all that was past, which might give Occasion to either, was entirely forgot and forgiven, the late L-d B-fent Mr. Bas his Legate a Latere, to conduct and usher in Mr. Pto the Place of Meeting, that every Body might be a Witness, that the' he might not think it so convenient in all Respects to honour that Gentleman with his Presence, yet he was resolved to support him with his Interest, notwithstanding that honourable Candidate was one of the Committee for inspecting his Papers, and examining his Conduct during his Administration in the last four Years of the Queen, and for preparing and bringing in a Bill of Attainder against him; an eminent Instance of a Christian and forgiving Spirit, which was never exceeded by any, which No-body ever equall'd, unless we may except his illustrious Friend the Right Worshipful J-B-

who came upon this great Occasion in his own Ferson to do Honour to that worthy Patriot, our new Candidate for the County of Middlefex, and with a Generofity becoming fo great a Soul, was willing to cancel all former Transgreffions; and that even the Report which that Gentleman made, when he was Chairman of the Committee appointed to enquire into the treasonable Practices of the late Bishop of Rochester and others, should be buried in perpetual Oblivion, the' the Alderman himself was in that Report, (which was of the worthy Candidates own drawing up) expresty charged by Name, with carrying Bills of Exchange for Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling for the Pretender, to enable the late Duke of Ormand to profecute a Delign that was then in Agitation of invading England, at the Head of an Army of Irish, in order to place that Person upon the Throne. But it is the Mark of a virtuous Mind to shew a Disposition to forgive, and to accept the humble Contrition of fo fincere a Penitent, who has made fuch ample Attonement for his past Offences, by his present Behaviour.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

Reflections upon a Maxim industriously spread, that a Man who serves the King is disqualified to serve his Country.

IT is unjust (tays IVIT. Osoorne) and chart of fetting up King, "To affert the absolute Necessity of fetting up and that all who are T is unjust (fays Mr. Osborne) and dishonourable to the " a Country Interest against the Court; and that all who are " employ'd by him are under a corrupt Influence to vote and " act against their Country." This is affirming, that there are Measures carried on at Court to undermine and subvert the Rights-of the Subject; and 'tis affirming it too, not only without producing one Instance, or the least Evidence, but in the very Teeth of all the Evidence in the World, both of our Reason and of our Senses. I call upon the Men who have fo infamously put about these Distinctions, to shew, in this Reign, One Act of Power which is not Legal Power; or One Law made, which hath given the King any Power that renders the Property of the Subject less secure, or their Liberties less extensive. If this is true, (as I'm sure it is) what will become of their Country Interest? and, with what Abhorrence

Abhorrence and Detestation must they be look'd upon by all

Men who wish the Prosperity of their Country?

Court and Country Interest are so far from being opposite, that they are both one, and have been so ever since the present Royal Family have been upon the Throne; a Family which never made the least Attempt upon our Liberties, but have sacredly and inviolably observed the Old Laws; and never endeavoured to obtain any new Laws, which would put the Feople in a worse Condition than they sound them; but have given the Royal Assent to many Bills, brought into the House by Courtiers too, which have placed us in a much better Condition.

The late King and his present Majesty have always put the Administration of Publick Affairs into those Hands which, ever fince the Revolution, have been justly famed for Liberty. Their Counfels have been wife and steady; never shifting Hands, nor fluctuating between Party and Party; they have stood firm against all the Artifices of designing Men, and all the Passions of furious Men: and, tho' the Court hath been, for some Years past, very ill used by several Whigs (who have been the Inventors and Spreaders of all this political Scandal) yet none of these things move or provoke them to put the Administration into the Hands of that Party which was ever distinguish'd for exalting the Prerogative upon the Ruins of Liberty. No: They remain unshaken, while some pretended Friends to them and the Cause of Liberty, join the Enemies to both, and maliciously traduce their Government, by affirming, That all Men who ferve the King, are under a corrupt Influence to differve their Country.

If such a Notion as this should prevail, it would not only create Fealousies and Disaffection in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects; but might have another bad Effect, which is, to induce some Gentlemen of uncommon and refined Notions of Honour to part with their Employments; and so deprive the King of the Service of the best and worthiest of his Friends; his Friends, I say, because Friends to publick

Virtue and the Happiness of the People.

But none of these Calumnies or Arts of the Enemy should be able to shake the Minds of the King's Friends; for, while his Majesty governs, as he hath already govern'd, bis Friends are their Gountry's Friends too: and it is an Ho-

R 2

nour, the highest Honour, to serve a Prince, who fully answers the End of Government, and who is desirous, above all things, to approve himself to the Understandings, and to reign in the Hearts of all his Subjects.

The FREE-BRITON.

THE last Free-Briton consists of an Extract from a Pamphlet printed some Time since.

The Verses in the Beginning of our present BEE having taken up so much Room, that we shall omit, for once, the List of Ships.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE Promotion of General Officers, which the King figned on the 20th of last Month, was made Publick the 7th Instant, and appears to be of 25 Lieutenant-Generals, sixty-one Major-Generals, 44 Brigadiers of Foot, 30 of Horse, and nine of Dragoons.

The Marshal, Duke de Berwick is to depart from Paris, to take Command of the Army of Alface, at farthest by the 30th Instant, and, it is thought, that Old Brisac

will foon after be befieged.

The Squadrons of Men of War, which has been fome Time equipping in *Brest*, is very near ready to put to Sea, and will foon be joined by feveral Men of War, from Thoulon; but upon what Expedition they are to be employed is yet a Secret.

It is hardly to be believed, what a Number of Equipages are preparing for the enfuing Campaign: And every Thing now has fo military an Appearance, that a Gentleman without a Cockade is as contemptibly looked upon by the Ladies, as the Hero of an Opera.

HOLLAND and the Low-Countries.

A Messenger dispatched by Myn-Heer van Hoeg, the States-Generals Minister at the Court of France, is arrived at the Hague, with the Answer of that Court, to the

the Inftances made by him, in Concert with the Minister of a certain crowned Head, to dispose France to an Accommodation winh his Imperial Majesty.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

THE Levies are continuing in Spain with all possible Assiduity. The Regiments of Horse, which now confifts of but three Squadrons each, are to have a fourth added. Ten Men are to be added to each Company of Foot; and twelve Battalions, with fixteen Squadrons of Dragoons, are to be new formed. Four and thirty Battalions of Militia, and fix Squadrons to guard the Coasts, are to be raised by the Provinces, which likewise have undertaken to cloth and pay them.

All the Transports which were expected at Barcellona, to transport 12,000 Men to Italy, being arrived, these

Troops are embarking with all Expedition.

ROME and ITALY.

HE Vice-Roy of Naples has, by special Orders from His Imperial Majesty, proclaimed War again Spain, and ordered all the Spaniards, who are in that Kingdom,

to depart within the Space of a Month.

Don Carlos is departed from Florence for the Camp at Arezzo, where the Duke de Liria is expected with 8,000 Men from Mirandula. The first Column of the Spanis Troops, is upon the March for the Kingdom of Naples And the other two Columns will foon follow. At Peru gia, in the Territories of the Church, a Papal Commissa ry is to meet them, and furnish them with all necessarie. during their Paffage.

Some of the Spanish Transports, conveyed by some Men of War, are cruifing on the Coasts of Naples, and wait the Arrival of the Spanish Army, to put a Train of Artillery on Shoar, for their Use.

As foon as the Marshal de Villars arrived at Milan from Turin, the whole Confederate Army was in Motion towards Mantua, Verona, and along the Adige to oppose the Entry of the Germans into Italy.

ed observes made be

GERMANY. beaword cistication

N Occasion of a Festival celebrated by the University of Leipzig, on Account of King Augustus's Coronation, a Medal was exhibited, Representing, on the Face, the Cities of Paris and Warsaw, and King Stanislaus, driving on a Post-Waggon, towards the latter, with the Inscription, Veni, Vidi, Fugi, (I came, I saw, I sted.) On the Reverse, the same two Cities, with King Stanislaus, turning his Back to the City of Warsaw, and having a monstrous long Nose, with the Inscription Talis Nasus; (Oh! what a Nose!) per Anagr. Stanislaus. To understand this German Witticism, the Reader must know; That when the Germans express, in a taunting Manner, that a Person is greatly disappointed in his Hopes, they say, Er ist mit einer langen Nase abgezogen, that is, (he is walked off with a long Nose.)

POLAND, SWEDEN, and the NORTHERN POWERS.

Our Advices from Dantzick give a melancholly Account of the unhappy Situation of that City, and its Territories. Plunder and Rapin, Fire and Sword, are their daily Portion However, they seem to bear up with a Resolution and Constancy very becoming if they are convinced, (as it is reasonable to believe they are) that the Prince, in whose Favour they expose their Lives and Fortunes, is unjustly reduced to the Necessity of taking Shelter among them. In the mean Time, they make terrible Havock with their Cannon, loaded with Cartouches, among the Coslacks, in the Russian Army; And please themselves, with the Hopes, that they shall soon receive powerful Succours from France, and perhaps from another Kingdom, nearer Home.

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE Persians have again taken Possession of their Ports before Babylon, and, in particular of one Pass, which they say will render it impossible for the Ottomans to relieve that City. Notwithstanding which, the Report still continues, that a Treaty of Pacification between these

two Empires is upon the Point of being concluded; and that the Confequence of it will be, the attacking of Russia, with united Force.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE'S COLLECTION:

London, March 14. A Brigantine, — Spilman, Master, loaden with Coals from Sunderland, was lost on the 27th ult. off of Wells on the Norfolk Coast, but the Crew were all savid.

Last Night Mr. Handell's new Serenata, in Honour of the Princess Royal's Nuptials with the Prince of Orange, was perform'd before their M jesties, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Orange, and all the Royal Family, and was received with the greatest Applause; the Piece containing the most exquisite Harmony ever turnish'd from the Stage, and the Disposition of the Performers being contriv'd in a very grand

and magnificent Manner.

The Nobility that walk in the Procession of the Royal Marriage, are to meet at Six this Evening in the Apartments in St. lames's. 'Tis said that the Procession will begin about Seven. The great Gates of the Palace are kept shut, and all the Noblemen and Ladies are to go in by the back Court. The Princess Royal will be in her Robes of State, the same being Silver Tissue, enrich'd with a broad Point Lace, Fringe, and Tosses; her Train is to be supported by the Lady Fanny Mannors, Sister to his Grace the Duke of Rutland; the Lady Caroline Sackville, Daughter to his Grace the Duke of Dorset; and the Lady Caroline D'Arcey, Sister to the Right Hon. the Earl of Holdernels.

Last Night the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle lay dange-

roully ill of a Fever, at his House in Grosvenor-Equare.

Yesterday Morning died after a tedious Illness, Col. Samuel

Robinton, Chamberlain of this City.

On Tuesday Night last died at Hammersmith, in the 95th Year of his Age, Dr. Gissard, a fam us I relate of the Church of Rome, having been consecrated such in the Banqueting-House at Whitehall, in the last Year of the late King James.

Yesterday Morning died at Chelsea, in the 85th Year of his Age, after a long and tedious Indisposition, Richard Cook, Esq;

2 Gentleman possess'd of a plentiful Fortune

Laft

Last Monday George Oatley, of Grimsby in Lincolnshire, Esq; was married at Windsor to Miss Parker, Daughter and sole Heiress of the late George Parker, of Kingston, Esq;

Last Week George Lawson, Esq; kiss'd his Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed Captain-Lieutenant in the Honourable Co-

lonel Middleton's Regiment of Foot.

London, March 15. Last Night the Nuptials between his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and the Princess Royal were solemnized in a most magnificent and grand Manner, in the French Chapel at St. James's: The Procession from St. James's House thro' the Gallery to the Chapel was exceeding splendid; and the Nobility, Gentry, and other Persons of Distinction, who sat as Spectators, and who were very numerous, made the grandest Appearance that ever was feen in England on the like Occasion.

The Ceremony of the Nuptials was performed by the Right

Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

(Males 208) (Males 217)

Christened Females 180 (Buried Females 265)

In all 388 (In all 482)

Decreased in the Burials this Week 64.

The State of LITERATURE.

HAVING in the first Part of our Pamphlet endeavoured to shew our Gratitude to the Memory of the Dead, we shall in this Place do a Piece of Justice to the living. We shall lay before the Publick a Design which some certain People are carrying on, and which, if it should produce the Effect they feem to hope, we are of Opinion that no English Subject for the future can think himself secure in the Possession of his Property. This Defign is carried on under the Name of a Poor Woman, who we are fully convinced, no more thought once of engaging in it, than the Czarina of Muscovy. It were, perhaps, heartily to be wished for the good of the Publick, that the first Contrivers of this Stratagem could be unmasked, and exposed to the View of all Mankind. Tho' this cannot be done at prefent in as full a Manner as we could wish, we shall lay the Affair (which sufficiently speaks itfelf) before our Readers.

To keep them no longer in Suspence, we are to inform them, that there is a very extraordinary Cause commenced in Doctor's Commons against Mr. Budgell, with a Design, if possible, to set aside the Will of the late Doctor Tindall.

This

This Cause is commenced in the Name of one Anne Parre. Our Brother Budgell has never once feen this Woman in all his Life, or ever heard of her Name till he read it in the Citation, which was given him to appear in Doctors-Commons. The best Information he is able to get of her, is, That the is no Housekeeper, but lodges somewhere in Holborne with her Husband, who is a Snuff-Box-Maker, and that the is Parson TINDALL's Sifter. It is no orioully known, that this Mrs. Anne I arre never had the least Expectation of any Thing from the Doctor, and that he never fo much as once named her in any of his firmer Wills. We conceive therefore that nothing can be more plain and evident, than that this poor Woman has been persuaded to allow her Name to be made Use of by some other Person who keeps behind the Curtain, and defrays the Expence of all the Proceedings in Dectors-Commons. It were to be wished, for many Reasons, that this Person (whoever he is) could be unmasked; and we cannot help thinking it a very great Defect in our Laws, that when a Person commences a Suit which is apparently vexacious, he should not be obliged to declare upon Oath, whether he carries on fuch a Suit at his cwn Expence, or whether he is put upon what he does, and his Expences defrayed by some other Person. For want of such a Regulation as this, it is certainly in the Power of an overgrown rich Men to ruin any other Person of a moderate Fortune. He may engage him in twenty vexatious Caufes, in the Names of fuch People as may be found out, and who upon certain Confiderations may be perfuaded to become his Tools. If we are rightly informed, our Brother Budgell has been once already actually ruined by fuch Methods as thefe; a Parcel of Beggars have forced him into vexatious Law-Suits, and there has been more Money spent under these Peoples Names in one Term, than the People themselves could ever raise in all their Lives. We have the strongest Reasons to affirm, that Mrs. Anne Parre never expected the late great Doctor Tindall would leave her one Penny; and that she would never have pretended to begin a Law-Suit with Mr. Budgell on this Occasion, if she had not been persuaded to it by some Person who has promised to bear the Expence of it. Parson Tindall, with great Professions of Friendship and Gratitude, got from Mr. Budgell all he asked of him; and has bound himself by a folemn Agreement, drawn by his own Attorney, and his

which the Defter falls up his Will,

own Direction, never to give our Brother the least Tron ble of Molestation. If just after he had executed such an Agreement, and made formany folemn Frotefations, he could go to his Sifter (Mr. Budgell did not know he had one) and perfuade her to let him commence a Law-Suit under her Name, it is not possible to give an Instance of a more feandalous Prevarication, or a more fhameful Piece of Knavery! But fome People suspect, that a much great. er Man than the Parlon is at the Bottom of this Affair. We are credibly informed, that a certain Fellew has dedared to those he thought he could trust; that to his certain Knowledge, this was the Cafe; and that there were fuch Measures taken, and supported by fach a Purle as would ruin Mr. Budgell, and fet afide the Doctor's Will, the it was never to good. 'Tis true, the Fellow who reports this has an infamous Character, yet, to give the Deor his Due, we have found fome Things to be Ruchs which this Fellow has faid, and which we did not once imagine could possibly have been trae. One Thing we must own has a little forprized us; we have been told that confiderable Offers have been made to some People, if they would but firetch their Confeiences a little, and become Evidences against Mr. Budgell in this Affair. We hear the first Design was to have proved Dr. Tindall out of his Senfes when he made his Will; but fo many Persons of undoubted Credit, and not to be corrupted, law the Doctor every Day during his Indels, that it feems this Project is laid afide. Money and Power may almost do any Thing; but the our Brother has been informed from feveral Hands, that fome very black Defien is actually carrying on against him; we do not find that he is in the least discouraged?" min beared even

There is however, one Thing, which for some particular Renjons, we are fully determined to do, viz. to acquaint the Publick with every Step that is made in this whole Affair. Mr. Budgell has appointed his Proctor, which it seems is the first thing to be done in Doctors Commons; he has likewise, pursuant to an Order of the Court, given in an Inventory, upon Oath, of what Dr. Tindall died worth; and lastly, put in what the Civilians call his Plea. But he has hitherto appeared himself in the Court but once; the Reason of his Appearing then was this: He was ordered to bring into the Court every Scrip and Scrole relating to the Will of the late Dr. Tindall. Mr. Budgell, accordingly went, with the Envellope, or Cover, in which the Doctor sealed up his Will, under

under which it was delivered, fealed up to Parlon Tindall, and upon the Outlide of which, the Doctor has wrote the following Words with his own Hand, with the best and the be People W tear you and are a set hey would never have ventured to appear in spence. rek, as they would never

Mr. Budgell told the Court, that he had nothing more in his Custody Which related to the Doctor's Will, (the Will still being lodged in the Commons) except the Cover in which it was fealed up; and whether that was compriled in their Order or no he could not tell; but that if it was, he was ready to deliver it. Dr. Bettelworth, the Judge of the Court, advised him to confult with Council upon that Point; but a Person who appeared as Mrs. Anne Parres Proctor, defiring it might be left in the Court, Mr. Budgell left it there without farther Ceremony. He then applied himself to Dr. Bettefcorth, and told him, that to he had "fuch an Opinion of the Justice of the Court, that he did not believe they would promote, or give any Encourage-" ment to fuch Suits as were plainly vexatious, that he found fome Persons had laid a Delign to give him a great deal of Trouble, and but him to a confiderable Expence under the Name of one Anne Parre; that he was very well affured Mrs. Parre would never once have thought of this Affair herself, nor have suffered her Name to be made use of in it, if the had not in a Manner been forced to do " so, by some Person who had promised her to bear the whole Expence of the Suit." Wir. Budgell therefore earnessly desired, that, " If it was any way consistent with the Forms of the Court, Mrs. Parre might be obliged to declare upon Oath, whether she carried on this Cause " at her own Expence, or whether the was only prevailed " upon to fuffer her Name to be made Use of by another Perfon, who had eligaged to be at the Expence of the Suit." Dr. Bettefworth told our Brother, when he had done Speaking, that according to the Bractice of the Court, it was not in his Power to comply with what he defired. We make no Manner of doubt, but what the Doctor faid was true; yet as the Parliament of Great-Britain are now fitting, we wish we could persuade them to take it into their Consideratian, whether it might not be a Means to prevent, in some Cases, the most cruel Oppressions, the most vexatious Suits, and the greatest Villanies, if the Plaintiff, in every Cause,

was obliged to declare upon Oath (if required so to do) whether he commenced that Suit of his own Accord, and carried it on at his own Expence. We believe there are People in the World who have carried on such Causes, while they could stand in the dark, as they would never

have ventured to appear in openly.

If the Person who is at the bottom of this Cause has any Reasons to hope that Mr. Budgell will meet with such Treatment at Doctors-Commons, as he has already met with in some other Places, (that is, with such Treatment as no English Subject ever met with before, in the like Circumstances.) We do not much wonder at his Proceedings. One Thing, however, we take the liberty to assure him of, viz, That whenever this Tryal comes on, we will give the Publick Notice of it. Our Brother Budgell has not, as yet, retained one Council in his Cause, and may perhaps never retain any, tho two learned and eminent Gentlemen were long since retained against him. He is resolved to appear bimself in Court, and heartily wishes that every Gentleman in England could be at the Tryal.

We believe, that the late great Dr. Tindall did once delign to have left A L. L. by was worth, and A L L. by Warks to his Nephew the Farfon: We intend very shortly (perhaps in our next Ree) to acquaint the World with the Reasons which made the Doctor alter his Resolution; and we may possibly lay before them, at the same time, some cartain Particulars, which may possibly a little Surprize them. In short, the Rarson's Behaviour has been so very extraordinary, both with Respect to his Uncle's Memory, (to whom be and his Father had the highest Obligations) and with Respect to our Brother Budgell, to whom he had just before made the strongest Profession of Friendship and Gratitude, that he must pardon us, is (after having had a great deal of Patience with him) we take the Liberty, at last, to shew

him to the World in his true Colours.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WE received an Ode, on Thursday last, upon the late Dr. TINDALL, beginning,

Tindalum quisquis studet æmulari Nititur demens, &c.

The first half Sheets of our Pamphlet were then printed off; but we shall insert this Ode in our next BEE, and let it take its Chance among the other Prize Vorses.



THE

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OR, THE

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By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LVI. VOL. V. From Saturday, March 16. to Saturday, March 23.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was suppressed, after Number X, by certain Persons, for certain Reasons, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any Free Nation.

See a particular Account of this Affair (which has made a good deal of Noife) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

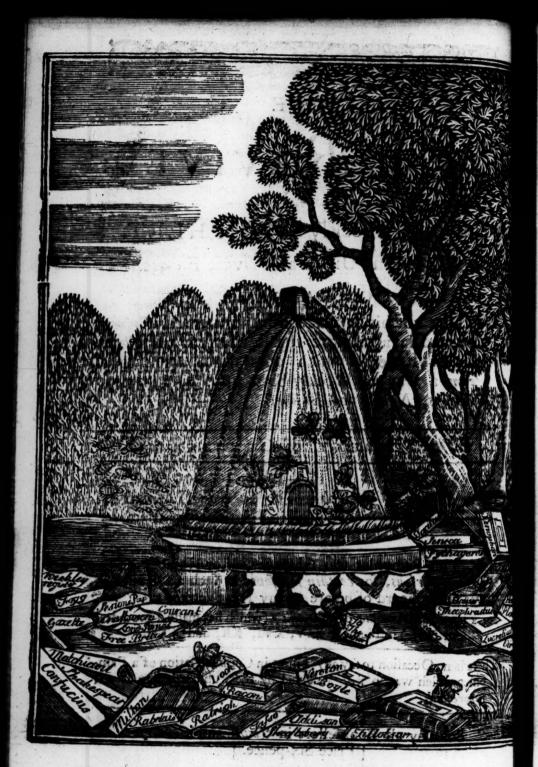
There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so well received by the Publick before it was suppressed.

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metha tensera ingunt.



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio qua dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque sovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia singunt. VIRG.

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An Abridgment of every Thing Material, and all the Effays worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the frongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with several Original Compositions in Prose and Verse.

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In a Word, laying before the READER, at One View, (foran Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS,

NEWS, and BUSINESS.

NoLVI. From Saturday March 16. to Saturday March 23.

Tuvatque novos decerpere flores.

This NUMBER, among other Gurious Particulars, contains,

the late Dr Tindall.

II. A Latin Translation of the Verles to Mr. Budgell, upon his being fo often libelled by Pope in the Grubstreet-Journal.

III. A Ludicrous Defence of long Parliaments.

IV. A Letter occasioned by a late Speech at Salters-Hall.

V. The Speech of the chief Officer of a certain Borough against Triennial Parliamen s.

VI. The present Constitution of Great-Britain, is much better than the ancient Con-Sticution.

1. An Ode to the Memory of 1 VII. A Defence of the Septennial Law.

VIII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

IX. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

X. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

XI. A Continuation of the History of Poland, containing what happened upon the Double Election of the late King Augustus, and the Prince of Conti.

XII. Miscellany Poems, Songs, Uc.

XIII. To Cælia in the Coun-Advice to a Wife, try. Sc.

LONDON: Printed for M. Harris, at the Bee-Hive, opposite to St. Clement's-Church; where Letters will be taken in



The last BEE

NUMBER LV.

Among other Curious Particulars contains,

I. Introduction to the Prize-Verses, composed in Honour to the Memory of the late great Doctor Tindell.

II. Several Copies of Latin and English Verses, which have been sent to the Authors of the Bee upon this Subject.

III. A Request from the Authors of the Bee to the Publick.

IV. An. Abridgment of the CRAFTSMAN EX-TRAORDINARY, Published on Monday last.

V. The Necessity of having frequent Parliaments, if we would preserve our Liberties.

VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. Some Account of a very extraordinary Cause which is commenced in Doctors Commons, in the Name of one Mrs. Anne Parre, with a Design if possible to set aside the Will of the late Dr. Tindall.

XI. An Advertisement.

XIII. To Colla in the Cour-



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THE

B E E Revived:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

No LVI. Vol. V.



E find the Town is pretty much divides as to which are the best Copies of Verse printed in our last BEE, in Honour to the Memory of the late Doctor Tindall: We still hope that Gentlemen will favour us with their Sentiments upon this Occasion, that we may not be obliged to be our selves the Judges in the Distribution

of our PRIZES: The following Ode came one Day too late to be inserted with the other Copies of Verses, but having promised in our last to insert it in this Bee, and let it take its Chance with the rest, we shall be as good as our Word.

In venerabilem & Egregium Virum MAT.
THEUM TINDALL, LL.D.

TINDALUM quisquis studet æmulari Nititur demens, Phaethontis Ausu, Obvius, Curru titubante, Stellis Ire rotatis:

TINDALUM perquam tibi, Musa, charum, Quem Lyra sumis celebrare dulci, Quem vetas Fatis abolere, dignum Laude perenni!

Aureis Normis fapienter audax, Nubibus pulsis, nitidus per Orbem Emicat, spargens sua sicut ardens Lumina Phœbus.

Zoili infrendens rabies furentis Terruit nufquam Caput hoc Catonis, Mente nec quaffit solidà dehiscens Faucibus Hydra.

Huic Apis, Florum studiosa, Cura, Quam Thymis pascens, velut Hybla sacra, Melle dat nobis saturare suavi, Nectaris instar.

Huic fuit Doctis Animus benignus, Publici juris redolens amore: Sic fodit candens Pelicanus unco Pectora Rostro.

Major Occasu! moriente justit, Publici causa, sua quæque pandi Viscera, ut constent reserata quæque Digna suturis. Euge, Doctorum Decus & Voluptas!
Lampadis munus, monumenta, Laurus,
Semper astabunt Tibi, erisque Musis
AUREA IMAGO.

The Motto fent with the preceding Ode was,

Better late than never.

In our last BEE but one we inserted a Copy of Verses sent us by a learned and ingenious Gentleman upon Mr. Budgell's being abused, without the least Provocation, after the most outrageous and scandalous Manner, by Mr. Pope the Poet in his Grubstreet-Journal. We have the Satisfaction to find that the Publick had the Good-Nature, and the Generosity, to be not a little pleased with the abovementioned Copy of Verses; and we have just received a Translation of them into Latin from the University of Cambridge: We cannot recollect that we ever saw a better and a more literal Translation: Our Readers may please to observe, that there is the very same Number of Verses both in the Latin and the English: That such as are capable of comparing these two Copies of Verses may have an Opportunity of doing so, we have printed the Translation and the Original opposite to each other.

Ta

enterin ONE FIRST & st

Domino

Domino BUDGELL.

Ob Famam Illius læsam, in farragine quadam (rite vocata The Grubstreet-Journal) Autore Poppi.

TE (qui Addisoni Genium cum fanguine ducis, Cui duplici palmà jure superbit honos)
Culta vistorem poliere negotia Doctum,
Fervidus exemplis Socraticisque mades.
Cum magnis vixisse tuum est; stetit inclytus Ordo Doctrinæ & Patriæ norma, decus, columen.
Nominis haud opus est tantos signare sigillo,
Mitto supervacuum conscia Musa decus.
Non tibi sanxivit generosum pectore honestum
Vel princeps, auctor nominis ipse tui es.

Moribus his tamen instructus, fateamur Amici, Punctum omne omnino non tua Fama tulit. Jam nunc quæsitam meritis tibi sume coronam, Quæ (si stes proprius) summus habetur honos. Ifte ADDISONUM (decus ingens) unicus iste Felle fagitavit * cujus iniqua manus; Jam consanguineo, parili ratione modoque, (Ecce fibi constans) Thura finistra refert. Egregium hunc Famæ gratulamur, honeste, triumphum, Extrema hæc decoris Tu monumenta cape. Arduus ad solem linguis jacit ora malignis Atque jubar ferpens, clarum inimicat iners. Ergo nitore pari Addisono & passibus æquis Incedis, plena laude trophæa gerens. Jamque inter primos, sublimis honoribus, adstas Hostis communis dona scelesta ferens. Spes tua maturis tandem flavescit aristis; Nam Læsa a POPPI Fama Perennis erit.

Cantabrigiæ undecimo post Calendas Martii. U

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^{*} Vide calumnias probo'as ADDISONO mortuo jactatas Autore Alexandro Pope.

To Mr. BUDGELL.

Upon his being so often libelled by POPE in the Grubfireet-fournal.

BUDGELL! We view thee with a gen'rous Pride,
In Wit and Blood to ADDISON ally'd.

All ancient Authors have enrich'd thy Mind;
Business and Travel have these Lights refin'd.

Thy Friends were rank'd among those First-Rate Souls,
Whom Freedom's and whom Learning's List enrolls:
Those Godlike Genii of their Age to name,
Would add an useless Grandeur to thy Fame;
Since thy own Worth Specific is confest,
Without the Santtion of the First or Best.

Yet thus adorn'd, thy Friends themselves must own Something was wanting thy Desert to crown.

Behold this Crisis of thy Fame appears,

Which rightly view'd, the sirst Distinction bears:

The very Wretch, that only Wretch whose Pen Libell'd great Addison * with Hell-born Spleen; With equal Truth, to his Relation pays His genuine Tribute of inverted Praise;

BUDGELL! this Triumph we congratulate,
Thy Merit's now confirmed, and stands compleat;
Thy radiant Day has call'd the Serpent forth;
His Envy was extorted by thy Worth,
With Pleasure, now confess thy Fame full grown,
Plac'd in the Point of Light with Addison.

Henceforth we BUDGELL Good and Great proclaim, Since Nature's Foe does Homage to his NAME: Enjoy this Harvest of thy utmost Hope; —Fix'd is thy GLORY, since defam'd by POPE.

^{*} See the infamous Satire published by Pope in his Mis ella-

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Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

M. D'Anver's last Journal contains a Letter to one of his Correspondents, who pretends in a ludicrous Manner to defend Septennial or long Parliaments.

He begins his Letter with observing, that the Ministerial Writers are entirely in the Right when they assent, that every School-Boy at present is able to declaim against Debts, Taxes, Excises, and Standing Armies. Mr. D'Anvers's Correspondent carries this Assertion still farther.

There is not a Day-Labourer (fays he) in Town or Country, who does not perfectly understand the Nature of Taxes. The Knowledge of Excises is become almost as general as the Extent of them; and the lowest of the People are wise enough to know that Standing Armies, in Times of Peace, are calculated for some other Ends, besides protecting Them in their Rights and Privileges. These, I say, are Topicks, which the present State of Affairs hath thrown in every Body's Way, and adapted to the meanest Understandings; but the Point, which hath been lately started about Septennial, or standing Parliaments, as they are invidiously termed, seems to be more popular than all the rest; and yet if We examine the Arguments, advanced upon this Head, they will appear as ridiculous as Those upon any of the other.

I know the Consequence of thwarting the Prejudices of the People, and am very well apprized of the Clamour, which will be raised against me for appearing in Desence of long Parliaments. I must expect to be called a Pensioner, an Hireling, a Robertsman, with all those other pretty Appellations, which have been so plentifully bestowed upon the Court Writers. But nothing shall deter me from speaking the Truth, upon so important a Subject, and bearing my Testimony against any Innovations in the present good Order and Disposition of Things. Let us therefore take a short View of the principal Arguments against Septennial Parliaments, and in Behalf of fre-

quent Elections.

In the first Place, it is alledged that Parliaments originally consisted of but one Session; and that two or three new Parliaments were sometimes called within the Compass of a Year. This is pompously styl'd our antient Constitution, and We have been entertained with a deal of imper-

impertinent Rhetorick upon it. But granting This to be true, hath not the judicious Mr. Osborne (or Mrs. Osborne, if you please) unanswerably proved, upon manifold Occasions, that new England is better than old England, and that our modern, polite Constitution infinitely surpasses our antient, barbarous Constitution? — Answer That, if

you can.

Another Argument to the same Purpose is, that the Method of proroguing Parliaments is a Practice of modern Date, and was first introduced by Henry the VIIIth. I grant This too; and what then? It is well known that the Reformation was begun under the same Prince; and yet, I believe, these Writers will not presume to condemn our Religion, upon that Account. Popery was certainly a Part of our antient Constitution, as well as short Parliaments; and why might not one stand in need of Resormation, as well as the other? What strange Lengths will some Men run, when they are pushed on by Party-Zeal, and a Spirit of Opposition? It is no Wonder that Popery gains Ground amongst us, when such Doctrines are advanced by Persons, who call Themselves Protestants. Bellarmine Himself could do no more; nay, He did the very same Thing, by insisting on Antiquity as one necessary Mark of a true Church.

Thus much as to the antient Constitution of Parliaments. Let us now proceed to the Merits of the Cause,

and try it by Reason and Experience.

The two long Parliaments, in the Reigns of Charles the Ist and Charles the IId. never fail to be mentioned, upon these Occasions, by the Advocates of frequent Elections. One, fay They, was attended with the total Overthrow of our Constitution, both in Church and State, as well as the tragical Death of the King; and They add that the other brought Things almost to a Crists again, after the Reftoration. But I must beg Leave to put these Gentlemen in Mind that the true Act of reconciling Parliaments to the Temper of a Court was not discovered in the Reign of King Charles the Ist; who miscarried by the Application of harsh Remedies, where Lenitives might have prevailed. It must be confessed, indeed, that his Son found out the Secret, in his Travels abroad, and made Use of it with pretty good Effect; but natural Habits are stubborn Things, and cannot be intirely subdued at once. This is the true Reason why the long Parliament, commonly called the Pensionary Parliament, in his Reign, began to boggle at last, and did not answer all the Expectations that were conceived from them, at their first setting out.

We are likewise told, in a very confident Manner, that greater Things have been done by short Parliaments than by long ones; upon which We are carryed back to the musty Reigns of the Edwards and the Henrys; but You are so modest as to allow that Prerogative prevail'd to a very great Degree in those Ages, and that the greatest Part of the Lands of England being then in the Hands of the Crown and the Nobles, the Commons made but an inconfiderable Figure; fo that no certain Conclusions can be drawn from the Transactions of those Reigns. Let us therefore descend to Times within our own Memory, I mean fince the Revolution, and fee whether the greatest national Points have been really accomplish'd under triennial, or septennial Parliaments. I know it will be said, in Behalf of the former, that the Recoinage of all our Money was compleated, by a triennial Parliament, whilst We were engaged in a vigorous War with France, and even under a new Government, which was far from being fettled. Bishop Burnet, speaking of this Parliament, fums up their Character in the following Words. * The Parliament of England had now fate its Period of three Years; in which great Things had been done. The whole Money of England was recoined; the King was secured in his Government; an honourable Feace was made; publick Credit was restored; and the Payment of publick Debts was put on sure and good Funds. It may be added, that the Protestant Succeffion was established, and the last victorious War against France was carried on, under triennial Parliaments. But what are all These, in Comparison to the mighty Things, which have been done by feptennial Parliaments? Will any Body pretend to put the Coinage in Competition with the South Sea Scheme, or the Bank Contract? I am ready to allow that the Protestant Succession was a very considerable Point; but, with great Submission, I leave it to be considered whether that Bleffing could have been secured to us without septenmal Parliaments. It is true that the late Duke of Marlborough made a Shift to buffle through a vigorous War, and obtain'd a Series of unparalled Victories, by the Affistance of triennial Parliaments; but have not our present, excellent Ministers made a more glorious Figure in the Cabinet, than ever

^{*} Burn. Hift. Vol. 2. p. 218.

ever He did in the Field? Do not their Treaties greatly overballance all his Victories, both in Number and Advantage to this Kingdom? Bishop Burnet is pleased to call the Treaty of Ryswick an honourable Peace, in the Passage before-cited; but I will undertake to prove, from undoubted Authority, that the Treaty of Hanver, the Treaty of Seville, and the last Treaty of Vienna were not only bonourable, but wife, prudent and necessary. As for publick Credit, it cannot be denied that the Foundation of the finking Fund was first laid under a triennial Parlias ment; but every Body knows that the first and inviolable Application of it to the Payment of our publick Debts is intirely owing to the Virtue and Care of a septennial Parliament. After all, it must be acknowledged (for I am resolved to preserve the utmost Impartiality) that the last triennial Parliament had the Honour of atchieving two very great Points; I mean paffing the RIOT ACT, and CONTINUING THEMSELVES. To this I have the Mortification to add, that the late glorious Excise-Scheme had the hard Fate to miscarry, under a septennial Parliament; but, perhaps, That may be properly enough imputed, as some of my Brother-Writers have already observed, to a small Error of Judgment in Timeing the Bill. However, I am far from despairing to see it accomplished, under another Parliament, if Things should happen to continue, as I hope They will, upon the fame good Foot-

Having thus impartially stated the Question between triennial and septennial Parliaments, as far as We can judge of them by past Experience, let us examine the Tendency of them, according to Reason, and consider what Effects each of them is most likely to produce in Times to come.

A proper Harmony between King and Parliament, hath been always esteemed the greatest Bleffing, that can befal this Nation. Now this cannot be cultivated and brought to Perfection in so short a Term as one, or even three Years. It requires Time to discover the different Views, Inclinations and Circumstances of so large a Body of Gentlemen, who come from distant Parts of the Kingdom, and are apt to look shy upon one another, like new Acquaintance, at their first Meeting. Parliaments therefore, like Wine, are the better for being kept, and improve on our Hands. They grow mellow with Age, and wear off that Roughness, which they naturally contract in the Country.

Country. In this We have Scripture, as well as Reason on our Side. No Man, says St. Luke, baving drunk old Wine, fraitway desireth new; for He saith the old is better.

But there is still a stronger Reason against short Parliaments; for they not only tend to the Exclusion of Men in Office, and filling the House with Country Gentlemen and Foxbunters, who know nothing of Business; but will even produce a Rotation amongst These, which is the very Essence of Harrington's Commonwealth; so that in a little Time no Gentleman will be sure of becoming a perpetual Senator, unless he happens to be absolute Master of some little Borough, or a large Property in Land, and will make it his Business to study the Interests of the People.

The Friends of the Government ought likewise to remember that triennial Parliaments were the Offspring of the Tories, and that the Whigs had the Credit of substituting septennial ones in their Room. Nothing therefore being more tender than the Honour of Parties, what will the World say, if the Whigs should undo their own Work, and lick up the Spittle of the Tories? This would be a strange Coalition indeed, and can proceed from nothing

but a facobite Defign.

But whatever Reasons there may be for restoring triennial, or even annual Parliaments, the Attempt is certainly very unseasonable at this Time, when an Election is
drawing so near, and several Gentlemen have been at so
much Cost, as well as Trouble, for two or three Years
past, in gaining over Corporations to their Interest. It
would therefore be very hard to abridge their Expectations in this Manner, and restrain Them from being chosen
for more than three Years, when they have actually proportioned their Expences to seven. Let me add, that
some of these Candidates are known to be Gentlemen of
more Zeal than Wealth, and can but ill afford throwing
away their Money upon such Bargains.

Lastly, and above all, I must desire the Electors of Great-Britain to take Notice that this Design of restoring triennial Parliaments is projected by the very same Persons, who lately tied up their Hands by an Act against Bribery and Corruption; from whence it is plain that frequent Elections are not intended for their Benefit. They ought therefore (as some of the ingenious Couranteers have already observed) to shew a just Indignation against the

Promoters

Promoters of an At, which prohibits a poor Man from felling his Vote to buy a little Liquor, and obliges Him to maintain his Family by what is called honest Labour, and Industry. But it is to be hoped that some Expedient will be found out to relieve them, in due Time, from such an horrible Grievance; and that every Candidate will be so just as to consider that He is solliciting an Annuity for seven Years, and not scruple to pay for it accordingly.

Upon the Whole, I conclude with my earnest Wishes that so pernicious a Project may be effectually crushed be-

fore this Letter fees the Light,

Articles of News extracted from the last CRAFTSMAN.

N Monday last one Robert Fund, commonly called Bob Fund, who keeps a Publick House in Westminfter, laid violent Hands on his favourite Child, as he used to call it, though it is well known that He kidnapt it away, from is true Parent when very young; and being Heir to a great Effate in Reversion, He brought it up as bis own, and always pretended a greet Fondness for it; but feveral of the Neighbours having twitted Him in the Teeth with fo ridiculous an Affectation, He hath used the poor Child very cruelly ever fince, by pinching and kicking it about the House at his Pleasure; particularly about a Year ago, he gave it a violent Blow, which made it void great Quantities of Blood both from the Mouth and Nose; but on Monday last, about Three a-Clock in the Afternoon, He worked himself up to such a Pitch of Barbarity, that having stripped the Child stark naked before an Houseful of Company, He beat it in so terrible a Manner, that He left it for dead on the Floor. It now lies in a miserable, languishing Condition, and nobody expects its Life above a Week longer. In the mean Time, We do not hear that the inhuman Wretch is yet taken up, or even absconds, but seems resolved to brazen it out. and bid Defiance to the Law. But We hope that his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, who have distinguished themselves so eminently against other Malefactors, will take this Affair into Confideration, at their next Meeting at Hicks's-Hall, and not suffer so daring an Offender to escape the Punishment due to his Crimes. U a Thie

This Week hath likewife produced a great Revolution in the Theatrical World; for the Malecontent Players of Drury-Lane, who not only opposed the Measures of the late Patentees, and refigned their Parts rather than finb. mit, but even set up another Theatrical Government in Op. position to Them, have reconciled Themselves to the new Manager, and refumed their Posts; by which Means an End is put to those fatal Divisions, which threatened the Peace and Welfare of the Stage - Such are the bleffed Effects of healing Measures, and a few proper Changes in the Administration of Affairs!

Last Week, at a Meeting of several of the Irish Peers, among which were the Right Hon. the Earl Tilney, Lord Viscount Galway, Lord Viscount Blundell, Lord Viscount Gage, Lord Viscount Grimston, Lord Viscount Vane, Lord Kingfale, Lord Southell, Lord Ranelah, &c. to confider of their Claims to attend the Procession of the Royal Wedding; and they not having received Summons's to attend the same as Peers of the Kingdom of Iteland, unanimously resolved (in Honour of the said Peerage) that neither Peers nor Peeresses would attend the faid Wedding

as common Spectators, or fend for their Tickets.

On Tuesday last a great Number of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the County of Middlefex, affembled at Hicks's-Hall, according to several Advertisements for that Purpose, in order to consider of some Matters of Concernment to the faid County, relating to the approaching Election; when it was unanimonfly agreed to put in Nomination the Right Honourable the Marquis of Carnarvon, to be one of their Representatives, and a Deputation was appointed to wait upon his Lordship (not being present) with the faid Resolution; but it is very much doubted whether He will accept of their Invitation. We are likewise informed that Henry Barker of Chifwick, Efg; and William Couper, Efg; Clerk of the Parliament, were feverally defired to stand as the other Candidate, but that both of them declined it; so that the Sessions is adjourned to Tuesday next, when their Workips are to take this Affair a-Stuffice of the Peace for the moitsrabiling opini miss have diffinguithed themselve a coninently octamed war approve will take the Affort the Confidence of fortxal ext Meeting at Michigania, and not forty the

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Extract from Fog's-Journal.

THE first Part of Mr. Fog's last Journal, confists of a Quotation from the Writings of the late Earl of Shaftsbury, which Mr. Fog declares he inserts in his Jour-

nal for a very particular Reason.

This Quotation from the Earl of Shaftsbury, paints in very lively Colours, the miserable Condition which a Noble Touth of a promising Genius, and, who sat out in the World with a good Character, reduces himself to whenever he becomes a Court-Slave and Dependant: The Quotation is in-

troduced by the following Reflection.

When a young Man of Quality (fays Mr. Fog.) or great Fortune, has just made his Appearance upon this great Theatre of the World, the Eyes of all Men are generally fix'd upon him, in order to see what they may expect from him hereaster; if he happens to act his first Scene with Applause, giving his Country the Promise of a Patriot, and a Man of Honour, his Fame is immediately spread far and wide, and his Name sounds sweetly in the Ears of all good Men; but if after all this, such a one happens to run in with the prevailing Iniquity of the Times he lives in, and yields to some poor sorry Temptation that is laid before him, it strikes a Damp upon all who wished him well, and many, who find themselves deceived in their Hopes, are apt, in their Spleen, to say, there is nothing but Corruption in the World.

Mr. Fog's last Journal contains likewise the following Letter from one of his Correspondents, occasioned by a

Speech lately made at Salters-Hall.

SIR.

Affure you, that I neither believe the Infallibility or Supremacy of the Pope, Transubstantiation, Auricular. Consession, Purgatory, the Invocation of Saints, or the Divine Authority of unwritten Traditions; and am persuaded that the Tongue and Pen (with a non obstante to the Practice of many true Protestants) ought faithfully to represent the Dictates of a well-inform'd Mind. This Declaration would I own be impertinent, were it not to accounter a common, tho' very ridiculous Practice of the Ractions, who, when they are hard press'd, with Argument or Testimony, think to elude the Force thereof, by charging

charging their Adversaries with Popery Now by this Publication of my Disbelief of the diftinguishing Articles of that Religion, I have obviated the filly Malice of the Party, and shall tell once for all, that there is not a more evident Truth among the Axioms of Euclid, than this. that he, whose Belief runs counter, and is in direct Opposi. tion to the main and distinguishing Articles of Popery, cannot be a Papist: But to come to my Subject, the late Speech of a worthy Gentleman at Salter's-Hall, who a. mong many other curious Things, told his liftning Ardi. tors that the Kingdom swarm'd with Missionaries. Nowal 'tis not impossible, that this Declaration, (however ground-less, and without Foundation) may, if it pass uncontradicted, find Credit, and be receiv'd as Truth; I shall in this Letter bestow a Remark or two for the Use of the Speech-maker and the Publick-This worthy Gentleman methinks chose a wrong Place to make his Discovery in, and instead of Salters, should have given in his Informatian at Whitehall. For the none that have the Honour to know the worthy Magistrate, who at present governs the City, can question his Zeal against Popery, yet 'tis notoriously true, that very few of that Religion are sheltered within the Walls; so that if this Gentleman would have effectually put a stop to the Evil he complain'd of, he should have apply'd to those whose Power is more extensive, who are able to beat down Popery and all that belongs to it. Again, I must tell this Lynceus Phihosophus, that it will be thought somewhat strange, that Iwarms of such pestilent Creatures should be spread over the Kingdom, and yet pass unobserv'd, so as to escape the Notice of all Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and all other Civil Officers of the Nation. Another thing I can't but observe, that this Story is ill turn'd, and seems to come into the World half a Century too late: About the Year 1640 this Romantick way of talking was of admirable Use, was greedily liftened to by the long-ear'd Rout, and by the Help thereof the Faction did many notable Feats which we have reason to remember to this Day. And truly between 1670, and 1680, the Belief of the same Legend did not a little contribute to the promoting a Defign (at this Time well understood) that made the Faction a second time deservedly memorable. At present I look on the Populace somewhat indisposed to receive this Tale, and think it would be no easy Task to persuade 'em now

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of Brigades of Horse conceal'd under Ground, or of that most wondrous Effect of Gunpowder the blowing up the Thames, to drown the Inhabitants of our good Protestant City. But laying aside Mirth, I shall not so much for the Information of our Salter's-Hall Orator, as of the Publick, make a Transcript from a Writer in King Charles. the Second's Reign not foreign to our present Purpose. Not long after the Earl of Nottingham had taken the Great Seal, a Murmuring began of the Strength and Growth of Poperty, this was afterwards rais'd into an Outcry, and the Clamour grew still louder and louder, till at last it reach'd the Royal Ears. King Charles the Second (who never wanted a proper Thought) in the Year 1676 gave a Command to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and towards the Close of that Year the Archbishop gave Orders to the several Bishops, and they to the respective Ministers and Churchwardens in the Province of Canterbury, to enquire carefully, and to return an Account of all the Papists in their several Parishes, vis. Such Men and Women as were of an Age to communicate. I have, fays my Author, the Return from the whole Province, which contains all England and Wales, except what belongs to four of the 25 Bishopricks; the Number of the Papists return'd, was 11,870 Men and Women, old and young: A Number which Mr. Sm——(a Gentleman well known in the City for his Exactness in Calculations) will affure Mr bears no proportion to the yast Multitude of grown Perfons within the Province. I hear frequently, continues my Author, from the Inhabitants of the West, that in Briffel (the second or third City in England) there is but one. And in the City of Gloucester one or two at the most. In the other great Towns and Cities Westward scarce any. Those that are in the Country at large are extremely few, thinly scatter'd, here one, and at the Distance of some Miles it may be another; some few decay'd Gentlemen, here and there an inconfiderable Countryman, or Tradesman; of either fort few of any Note or Riches. Tis true indeed, that the Popish Lords were then Lords of Parliament; a Privilege which King Charles afterwards took from them; and the Faction may, if they please, (for the Actions of the Perverse are very surprizing) reckon that, and his Repeal of the Act De Hæretica comburendo, as Inflances of his encouraging Popery: I shall add, that belides the Loss of their Seats in Parliament, the little Strength

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Strength they had in that Reign, has been for upwards of to Years gradually diminishing, and is now so inconsiderable as to raise not our Fear but Contempt. Now, if Defigns have formerly been carried on under this Disguise and Pretence, and it be an allowed and rational Way to judge what may be, by what has been, we have a Key to decypher, a Rule to discover the Hearing of this newly-revived Report. I would advice the Speech-maker and Writers of the Party, that for the suture, when they are disposed to make use of the Poetick Licence, to remember Harace,——Proxima veris.

An Article of News extracted from Fog's last Journal.

R. Fog, in the Description of the late Royal Wedding, has the following remarkable Paragraphs.

The Courtiers were observed to be exceeding Rich in their Cloths upon the Occasion of the Wedding, so that whatever Poverty may be abroad, it is plain these Gentlemen don't want Money——Among the many, who displayed their fine Taste, no Device was so curious and remarkable, as that of a Rich Knight, who had on a Suit of Cloaths lined with Navy Bills.

N. B. That Navy Bills were at a large Discount some time since, and were observed to be very much bought up for somebody, but since it is known, that they are shortly to be paid, if they are become Things of Value, the World perhaps will be curious to know who it is that could have such good Intelligence, but if they will consider what Knt. it is whose Honesty is become a Bye-Word,

it is ten to one but they guess at him.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

The Speech of the Chief Officer in a certain Borough, against Triennial Parliaments.

WE have always thought it one of the chief Beauties and Advantages of this our Pamphlet, that it gives the strongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a publick Nature. This Impartiality we have hitherto constantly observed, and shall continue to do so.

Having laid before our Readers from For and the Crafts.

Having laid before our Readers from Fog and the Craftsman, what can be said in Favour of Triennial Parliaments,

we shall now shew what is said against them by the Friends to the present Ministry. One of the last Daily Courants contains a Speech upon this Occasion, which is introduced by the following Letter.

TO RALPH FREEMAN, E/q;

THE many Favours and Civillities I have received from you, emboldens me to ask this new Obligation, to be conferred upon me, viz. of causing this Letter to be published, which I think you will not deny me, fince it is written in Support of those Principles, which, I know, you approve, and in Defence of which you have often employed your Pen. The Occasion of my meddling with this Subject, and transmitting my Thoughts on it in this Manner to you, was plainly this: The Borough near which, fince my Retirement into the Country, I reside, has done me this Year the Honour to elect me their chief Officer; and as good Fortune, as well as ill, feldom comes alone, fo this little Dignity has procured me the Honour of an Epistle from a certain Gentleman, from whom, I am perfuaded, I should otherwise never have received one. The Purport of which Epistle was, That it would be much for the Service of my Country, if I would prevail on my Corporation to represent to its Members the Expediency of procuring a Repeal of the Act for Septennial Parliaments, with a Direction to vote for and support any Motion intended for that End.

As I was apprized that my Non-compliance with this Letter would not hinder something of this kind from being attempted in the Borough, I thought proper to summon the Persons necessary to make such a Representation, and when they were met, I delivered myself to them in

the following Terms.

Gentlemen,

WE are affembled here on a Matter of great Importance; it is to confider, whether or no we shall follow the Examples set us by some Corporations, of dictating to our Representatives in Parliament how they shall act, in case such or such a Thing should be brought on the Carpet, as last Year the Extension of the Excise Laws; and this, the changing Septennial Parliaments for Triennial ones. The Step we are to take is soon done; but if we should act amis, it can

never be undone. We ought therefore to be extreme. " ly cautious how we act, because not our Cotempon. " ries alone, but our Posterity are likely to be affected

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" thereby, to the End of Time. In order to fet the "Nature of that Point, which we are now to refolve a bout, in a true Light, I must intreat your Attention to

" two Things: First, The Consequences which such " Applications, as this we are defired to make, may rea-

" fonably be supposed to have: And, secondly, The par-

"ticular Design of this Application for Repealing the

" Septennial Act.

" In regard to the first, give me Leave to observe, That " if we go on as we have begun, if we take upon us " every Year to dictate to, and instruct our Members, if " we extend, as it is easy for us to do, our Concern from " Laws relating to Taxes and the Duration of Parlia-" ments, to Laws respecting Justice, Commerce, and apply-

" ing the publick Money, we shall foon draw the Legi-" flative Authority to ourselves, and erect a fourth Estate " in our Government, viz. PEOPLE. Some Men,

" perhaps, heated by their Paffions, and unacquainted " with the Consequences of Things, may possibly with

" this to be our Case; but I am fure that every Briton " of tolerable Capacity and common Honesty would start at such a Thought. Broils and Tumults, Anarchy and

"Confusion, Bloodshed and Civil War must be the fatal

" Attendants of fuch a Power: For how could it be ex-" pected that the Confultations of fuch a Body should " prove pacifick? Or what Instance does History afford

" us of fuch Power falling into the Hands of the People,

" and producing better Effects than those which I have " just mentioned.

"We have had heretofore very indifferent Princes, who " instead of consulting the Interest of the Nation, have co followed the Dictates of their own ambitious Inclinati-

cons, or the evil Councils of defigning Ministers, and

thereby embroiled the publick Affairs, and greatly dam-" nified and oppressed their Subjects. We have had No-

bles of fuch Power and Fortune, as to give Law to their " Sovereigns, and by powerful Combinations to raife long

and doubtful Wars, miserably destructive to this Realm, " and which by Degrees would have quite ruin'd and laid

it Waste. But from these Evils, and indeed from the very Apprehension of these Evils, the Mercy of Pro-« vidence "vidence, and the Virtue and Wisdom of our Ancestors, have happily delivered us. The Bounds of the Royal Prerogative are now known and adjusted. The exorbitant Power of the Nobility is taken away; yet the King retains sussicient Authority to support with Lustre the Dignity he possesses, and the Peers have still such Prileges and Immunities, as draw Reverence from the People, and enable their Lordships to render the highest Services to the Commonweal: Our Representatives in Parliament have also a just and reasonable Proportion of Power; and by this judicious Distribution of the Legislative Authority, we sit safe from Danger, as we might do from Fear.

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"What then shall we do to make ourselves yet more " happy? Shall we deftroy this Constitution which all " our Factions, all our Parties, have endeavoured to ex-" cel each other in commending? Shall we, fince we are " now freed from tyrannical Princes, and too potent No-" bles, throw off the intolerable Yoke of a limited Mo-" narch, a House of Peers, and a third Estate elected by " us and from among ourfelves? Shall we justify the Sar-" castical Resections of Foreigners, by aiming at the Sub-" version of the most gentle Government, and thereby " shew we can be satisfied with no Government at all? " Or shall we go on to quarrel and contend, to divide " and fubdivide ourselves, till Foreign Enemies or Do-" mestick Traitors, put an End to our Squabbles about "Liberty, by imposing on us a Tyrant? No, my Coun-"trymen, let us be fensible of, and thankful for, the "Bleffings we enjoy, and let us have Wit enough to en-" deavour to keep them.

"But perhaps it may be faid, that in order thereto, the Step proposed is necessary. But why? Frequent Parliaments have been ever judged the best, if not the only Means of preserving Liberty to the Nation. Long Parliaments make Room for Corruption, as appears from King Charles the Second's long Parliament, which from thence was stiled the Pension-Parliament; and on the contrary, restoring Triennial Parliaments is thought to be the most certain Method of putting an End to that Corruption, which is so loudly reported to be spread thro' the Nation at present.

"As to the Defire our Ancestors expressed of seeing frequent Parliaments, the Reasons on which it was found-

" were; The giving a Check to the Prerogative, the " controuling Ministers, by looking into the State of pub-" lick Affairs, and procuring Redrefs of Grievances by "Way of Equivalent for Supplies. Now all these Ends " are answered by the Annual Meeting of Parliaments, " nor can we, nor indeed ought we, to wish for any " thing more on this Head, because we have already " more than any People in the World have, who stile

" themselves free.

"The Grievance complained of in the Pension Parlia-" ment, is actually remedied by the Act which is now de-" fired to be repealed; and I must take this Opportunity " of remarking, that as corrupt as this Parliament is faid " to have been, it was diffolved at last by the King, be-" because the House of Commons not only refused to " comply with the Measures of the Court, but also took " fuch vigorous Steps for the fecuring the Civil and Reli-" gious Rights of the People, as greatly alarmed and in-" timidated those, who are said to have bribed and cor-

" rupted them.

" As to the Advantages proposed from Triennial Par-" liaments, I am certain, Gentlemen, if you will calm-" ly weigh what has been faid by those who favour them, or would be thought to favour them, against what you " yourselves know of the Hurry, Contusion, Heartburnings, Loss of Business, and other Inconveniencies " which they must produce, you will not be at a Loss " how to decide. As to Corruption; confider, Gentle-" men, those who charge it on the Parliament, charge it also upon you; they say, you are corrupted in giving " your Voice; if so, the more frequent Parliaments; the " greater must be the Sums spent in Corruptions, which " must be all suck'd out of the Nation. If it be not so, " shall we facrifice Peace and Quiet, Annual Soffiens of " Parliament, without the Confusion of Annual Election " for a false Representation? Surely we are not yet so ec mad.

" Finally, my Countrymen, examine the Characters of those by whom this Stir is raised. Do we not remember the Squire once on the other Side of the Quef-"tion, as he is now on this, and can we not account for the Change. As to Sir John, is he not continually talking of the Interest of his City, as if that were to " biafs the whole Kingdom. The Case is plain; this,

" like many others, is a Scheme for spreading Discord and Disaffection, by which they hope to exalt themselves, and modestly ask us to be their Tools.——I say no

" more."

I pretend not to any Merit from this Discourse; the Corporation, from a just Sense of the Thing proposed, rejected it; and doubt not but in doing so, they have given Satisfaction to the Publick.

I am yours, &c.

D. L.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

The present Constitution of Great-Britain is much better than the ancient Constitution.

I Shall shew, (says Mr. Osborne) that the modern Constitution of Great-Britain is infinitely better than the ancient Constitution; and that New England is vastly preferable

to Old England.

The ancient Monarchy of England was settled upon an Over-balance of Lands, vested in the King, the Nobility, and the Church. The Noblemen held their Lands (and so did the Churchmen too, after the Norman Conquest) upon Condition, that they should affish the King on all his Occasions with certain Quota's of Men, well arm'd and paid; and then these Noblemen let out their Lands to their Tenants, on Condition, they should always be ready to follow their respective Lords to the War, as often as the King had any Occasion for their Service; so that very small, or no Rents, were demanded by the Lord from his Tenants, because he had contracted for their Personal Service.

Thus (according to our ancient Conflitution) the People of England, (the People, I say, for whose Sake only All Governments should be instituted, form'd and directed) were absolute Slaves to the King, the Barons, or the Church: They were Slaves by Law established; they knew no Liberty, they knew no Property; no, not so much as in ther Persons,

which were not their own, but their feveral Lords.

The Parliaments of those Days were neither chosen by the People, nor composed of the People: The King, at certain Times,

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Times, as Christmas, Easter, or Whitsuntide, sent for his Tenants; that is, those great Men, Barons and Churchmen, who held their Lands of him in Capite; and with them he confulted about National Affairs: I fay, the King fent for them; or they fometimes came without fending for; but the People fent up no Members. Nor were they the People who came up; but Abbots, Priors, Bishops, Barons, and other chief Tenants of the King. Mr. Daniel fays, in the Reign of Henry the Second, "That the King call'd a Par-" liament of the Bishops and Nobility at Clarendon." And when the same judicious Historian mentions Henry the First's affembling a Parliament at Salisbury, the Notes upon it are in these Words; "Before this Time the English Kings or-" dered National Affairs by their Edicts, and by their Of-" ficers and Governors of Counties, and had feldom any General Assemblies of the People, unless at a Coronation, or in Time of War; for their Parliaments were only " Meetings of the Nability and Clergy usually."

I could produce a Cloud of Witnesses to shew, that the Saxon Assemblies of Wise Men and Great Men were not the People, any more than the Parliaments after the Conquest; but those I reserve till the Advocates for our ancient Constitution produce their Authorities for Annual Parliaments chosen

by the People.

What I have advanced, and which I think my felf able to defend, is only to shew the Absurdity of those Weekly Scriblers, who, in Spight to the Government, have set up the ancient Constitution upon the Ruins of the Present.

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

A Defence of the Septennial Law, or an Argument against altering our Present Constitution.

E have, during Twenty Years past, (says Mr. Wal-singham) enjoyed this Constitution, as it is now settled. We have seen, from the good Effects of the septennial Law, that our Factions have been continually decreasing; the Clergy are returned to the proper Duties of their Function, the Protestant Dissenters protected according to Law, and the Peace of the Kingdom hath been fully preserved. If we change this Settlement, if we return again to Triennial Elections,

An exact Lift of all juch Vessels as we are informed came into, and sailed from, any of our Home-Ports, from Wednesday, March the 13th, to Tuesday, March the 20th, both Days inclusive; designed for the Use of Merchants, and other Persons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board such Vessels.

Portsmouth, Mar. 11. Y Esterday Sailed the Whidah, Storey, with Wheat for Genoa, from London,

and is come to an Anchor at the Mother Bank.

Deal, Mar. 11. The King's Ships and Outward bound in my last still remain. Put back the Friendship, Wells, for Genoa; the Happy Return, for Gibraltar. This Day came down the Wilmington, Massey, for East-India; and the —, Chappel, for Genoa. Arriv'd the Lleanor and Elizabeth, Laud, from Oporto; and the America, Conolly, from Jamaica. Wind S. E by E. Gravesend, Mar. 12. Arrived Yesterday the Pearl, Francis Robson, from Oporto; and the S. Antonio de Padua, Anthony de Lano, from Bilbao; this Day the Douro, Thomas Landisseld, from Oporto; the America, John Conolly, from Jamaica, last from Plymouth; and the Hope, Peter Caritens, from Hamburgh; where the Mary, Worms, and the Lady Anne, Claessen, were arrived from London.

Falmouth, March 9. On the 16th came in the Clarendon, Crawford, for Jamaica; the Spotswood, Blake, and the Tendering,

Hall, for Genoa.

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Plymouth, March 10. Since my last came in the Fortune, Pierce, from Al.cant, for London; the Swallow, Jenkinson, of and for this Port from Oporto; the Sarah, Coleburn, of and from Topsham for Newfoundland; the Thomas, Pope, for Faro; the Rebecca, Rowe, of and for Boston from Topsham; the Amy, Finch, for Maryland; the Mary, Smith, from Koningsburg for Oporto; the John and Charles, Bruce, from Dover, for Lisbon; and the Lynn Merchant, Hammond, of and fnom Lynn for Oporto.

Dar mouth, March 10 Yesterday put back all the Ships mentioned in my last, except the Charming Molly, Woolcot, for ireland; and the Tring, Dumello, for Oporto. Came in the Endeavour, Burgeis, for Barbadoes; and the Expedition, White-

wood, for Lisbon from Topsham.

Cower, March 11. Since my last came in the Speedwell, Wallace, from R tterdam for Fial; on the 7th the free Gift, King, returned back; on the 8th failed the Pickle Herring, Gregory, for Marseilles from Leith; on the 10th came in the Constant Pat-

ty, Armstrong, from Shoreham for Lisbon.

Weymouth, March 11. His Majesty's Ship mentioned in my last to be the Diamond coming to an Anchor in Portland Road, was his Majesty's Ship the Lowestoff, bound for Plymouth with Admiral Balchen; came in also the William of Topsham, Burgen, from Southampton for St. Sebastian's, with Wheat; the Eagle, Nagle, from Rotterdam, for the Canaries; the Virgin, Faulkner, from London for Newfoundland; and the Thomas and Elizabeth for Ditto. Yesterday sail'd the Lowestoff for Plymouth, and the Antilope, with the two Ships under her Convoy, for the Coast of Africa.

Majesty's Ship the Garland, the Hon the Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, for Lisbon. And to Spithead and the Mother Bank are come the Wickenburg, from Middelburg for Batavia; the St. Charles, Raymond Dupey, from Amsterdam to Bayonne; and the

Journo Margareta, from ditto for St. Malo. Wind W.

Deal, March 12. Remain the Edinbur L. Dreadnought, Sunderland, Sheerness, and Hawk Sloop; a Dutch Ship and the Wilmington, Massey, for E. India; Loyal Jane, Shubrick, and Friendship, Wells, for Genoa; Henry and Mary, Kildale, Happy Return, Seaton, and Monmouth, Cock, for Gibraltar: the Elizabeth, Dulay, and Neptune, Dade, are failed for the East Wind W.

Dartmouth, March 10. The St. Lewis, Brownell, from 0

Rend, for Cadiz, is put into Torbay.

Portsmouth, March 13. The Samuel, Hugh Peircy, from London for Lisbon, with Wheat, came to an Anchor Yesterday at the Mother Bank.

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Deal, March 13. The King's Ships and Outwardbound still remain. Since came down the John and Sarah, Moyfe, for Leghorn; the Henry, Smith, for Portsmouth; and the Henry and Mary, Drewy, for Lisbon. Arrived his Majesty's Ship Tryal, from Aldborough; the John and Isaac, Davis, from Zant for Hamburgh; and the William and Margret, Atkinson, from Oporto and Brest. His Majesty's Sloop Hawk is failed Westward. Wind S. S. E.

Gravesend, March 13. Arriv'dthe Looe, Wm. Welchman, from St. Sebattian's; the Eleanor and Elizabeth, Laud, from Oporto:

and the Mary, Humphrey Gilby, from Calais.

Falmouth, March 11. Yesterday ariv'd the Hanover Packet, Porther, in fix Days from Lisbon; and the Eagle Packet, Tonkin, in five Days from Corunna.

Darimouth, March 12. This Day arrived the Happy Return,

of and for this Place, Mathews, in eight Days from Lisbon.

Bristol, March 1,. The Maryland Merchant, Yeo, from Cadiz; and the Anne Snow, ----, from Jamaica, are arrived in Milford Haven; the London, Dover, the Hilcox, Jeffreys, and the Mercury, Campbell, from London, were arrived at Jamaica the 29th of December.

Tarmouth, March 14. Arrived the Hare, Welham, from O-

porto.

Dover, March 14 Came in fince my last the Hope, Ivory, from Leghorn for Hamburgh; the Sufanna and Hannah, Bailey, from Lisbon for Rotterdam; the Amistad, Brown, for New York; and the Blanch, Dav.d, for Guiney, both from London; the Endeavour, Taylor, from Rotterdam for Dublin; and several Coasters.

Portsmouth, March 14. This Morning came in the Cleopatra,

Thompson, in Ballast, from Lisbon.

Deal, March 14. Remain the Edinburgh, Dreadnought, Sunderland, Sheerness, and Tryal Men of War; the Wilmington, Massey, and a Dutch Ship for East India; the Loyal Jane, Shubrick, and the Friendship, Wells, for Genoa; the Henry and Mary, Kildale, the Happy Return, Seaton, and the Monmouth, Cock, for Gibraltar; the John and Sarah, Moyse, for London; the Henry and Mary, Drewry, for Lisbon; and the Henry, Smith, for Portsmouth. Arrived the Lisbon Galley, Blackabie, from Lisbon; and the Little Betty, Knox, from New England. Wind

Gravesend, March 14. Arriv'd the William and Margaret, Joseph Atkinson, from Oporto; and the Providence, John Cow, from Dunkirk. The Lady ----, Cornelius Baarns, and the London Post, Woolf, from London, are arrived ar Amsterdam;

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and at Hamburgh, the Pegasus, Graham, from Leghorn; and the Minney, Eaves, from Alicant.

Deal, March 15. His Majesty's Ship Tryal, is failed to the Westward, but the rest, with the Outward-bound still remain as

in my last. Wind W. N. W.

Deal, March 16. Remain in the Downs the Edinburgh, Sunderland, Dreadnought, and Sheerness Men of War; the Wilming. ton, Massey, the Middlesex, Studholm, and a Dutch Ship for Fait india; the Loyal Jane, Shubrick, and the Friendship, Wells, for Genoa; the Henry and Mary, Kildell, the Happy Return, Seaton, the Monmouth, Cock, and the Johnson Galley, Crockart, for Gibraltar; the John and Sarah, Moyfe, for Leghern; the Henry, Smith, for Portlinouth; the Henry and Mary, Drewry, and the Prince of Austrias, Synot, for Lisbon. Wind S.W.

Gave feed, March 15. Ar ived the Lisbon, John Backaber,

from Lisbon.

Falmouth, March 14. Yesterday came in his Majesty's Ship Garland, Lord Peauclerc, bound to Lisbon.

Liverpool March 14. Arriv'd the Thomas, Wilkinson, from

Oporto.

Darimou b, March 15. Yesterday sailed the Mary, Lee, from

Malaga for London,

Weymouth, March 15. Yesterday came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Thomas and Mary, Henry, from Newhaven from Faro, the Providence, from Lynn, Smett, for Lisbon; the Ca therine and William, of and from London, Nalow, for Briftol; the Job and Jane, Clack from London for Virginia.

Cowes, Ma ch 16. On the 13th came in the Prosperous, Fofter, from Lisbon; on the 14th the George Gilchrist, from Eur-

rowstonness, from Bilbao.

Bristol, March 16. ' By the Whitfield, Harrison, which ar-"rived this Evening, in 30 Days from Carolina, comes Advice of the Hill Snow, --, bound from South Carolina to this Po.t, be-

ing lost on Cape Fair, but that her Crew was laved.

Por mou.b, March 17. Sailed from the Harbour his Majesty's Ship the Royal Oak, Capt. Solgard, to Spithead, where is come from Plymouth the Lowestoff, Capt. Cottrell; and is failed from thence for the Downs, his Majesty's Ship the Greyhound, Capt. Cornwall. Wind N. W.

On Thursday last at four in the Afternoon (the Day appointed for the Marriage of his Highness the Prince of Orange with her · Highness the I rincess Royal) all the Commission'd Ships of War,

'at Spithead and in the Harbour, that were in a Capacity, dil-

'charg'd their Cann n in Celebration of their Nuptials.

Deal, March 17 His Majesty's Ship Sheerness and Outward-bound failed this Morning about eleven o'Clock. Remain his Majesty's

Majesty's Ships Edinburgh, Dreadnought and Sunderland; with the two English and the Dutch Ship for East India. Came down and failed thro' the Addison, Darnel, for Maryland; the Levant, Glyde, for Genoa; the Rogers, Butler, for Plymouth; tha Mediterranean, Wood, for Turkey; and several others, whose Names I cannot yet learn. Arrived the Prince Fredrick, Eeles, from Jamaica. Wind N. W by N.

Gravesend, March 17. Arrived the Richmond, Cranwell, and the Britannia, Howlatson, from Rotterdam; and the Thomas

and Jane, ----, from Jersey.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

I T is now no longer a Secret, that the Squadron which is equipping, and near ready at *Brest*, is defigned for the *Baltick*, with a large Body of Troops, to support the Interest of King *Stanislaus*: It is faid they have Orders to fail by the Beginning of *April*, and to join the Squadron of a Northern Power, in those Seas.

HOLLAND and the LOW-COUNTRIES.

A Deputation of the States General has had a Conference with Count Golofkin, the Russian Ambassador at the Hague, to defire him to represent to her Czarian Majesty how much their High Mightinesses are concerned for the Welfare of the City of Dantzick, in which that of so many of the Subjects of the United Provinces is involved; and to entreat his good Offices with her, that she would not proceed to Extremities. The Count is faid to have answered, that the Czarina's Intent was not against that City; but only to oblige King Stanislaus, to retire: That her Majesty was sensibly touched with the Missortune the Town had drawn upon itself, and the more, as he knew, only some few of the Magistrates, who had afted contrary to the general Intent of the People, were to blame: That, therefore, she would proceed with the greatest Prudence and Candour; and that in all Events, Care would be taken that the Dutch Merchants should not be Sufferers.

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SIPAIN and PORTUGAL.

OUR Letters from Spain have brought nothing more, than that the Preparations for farther Transports are continued with the utmost Diligence.

ROME and ITALY.

THE Van-Guard of the Spanish Army, which is to march for the Kingdom of Naples, is arrived at Aquapenden, in the Ecclesiastical Territories.

The Palace of Medicis in Rome, is fitting up for the Reception of Don-Carlos, who, it is believed, will refide

fome Days in that City, in his Way to Naples.

Feld-Marshal, Count de Merci, who continues still in the Trentine, in order to hasten the March of the Imperial Army to Italy, has already caused thirteen Battalions, two Regiments of Cavalry, and six Companies of Hussars, amounting together to 13,188 Men, to desile towards the Mantuan; and as our later Advices say, that they are actually arrived in that Dutchy, we may probably soon hear of some Action in those Parts.

The Confederate Army had Orders to leave their Quarters, on the 20th Instant, and to form a Camp be-

tween the Oglio and the Adda.

GERMANY.

THE Dyet of Ratisbon is at present employed in sinding the proper Means to provide the Troops, Artillery, Ammunition, and other Necessaries, for the Army of the Empire, and have likewise under Consideration the appointing of a proper General when that Army is got together; but, as great Bodies move slow, and the Concurrence of so many Princes, who have often so very different Interests and Views, is required, before they can come to a Resolution, this Army may probably come late into the Field. They have, indeed, in the mean Time, taken a Resolution, to desire those Princes, who have Troops in a Readiness, to hasten their March towards the Rhine: But how far this Request will be complied with, Time must shew.

King

King Augustus's Queen, in her Return from Cracow to Dresden, narrowly escaped being taken by a Party of Poles, who set upon her Guards on the Frontiers of Silesia; but they made so gallant a Resistance, as gave her just Time to escape; and she is since arrived in Sasety at Dresden.

The Conduct of the King of Prussia, with Respect to Dantzick, seems to most People very extraordinary. At the Beginning of the Troubles that City is now involved in, it was not doubted but his Prussian Majesty would have been her Protector, against any Attempts of the Russians. It has likewise been generally thought, that this Prince had strong Reasons to urge him to support the Interest of King Stanislaus, against the Pretnsions of King Augustus, to the Crown of Poland. But our last Advices tell us, that instead of screening that City from the Indignation of the Russians, he granted them a free Passage for their Artillery through his Territories, in order to besiege it in Form, and to distress that Prince, whom it was thought he would have relieved.

POLAND, SWEDEN, and the Northern Powers.

Dantzick in Form, for which Purpose he has received a Train of heavy Artillery. The Dantzickers, on the other Hand, are as affiduous in their Preparations for a Desence. Among other Things, they talk of burning the Suburbs of Stalzemburg, to hinder the Russians from making their Lodgments there. Count Munich is arrived at the Russian Camp, at Prest, in order to command the Siege. Besides the Troops and Artillery from Riga and Warsaw, it is said, that King Augustus will augment the Number of the Besiegers with 10,000 Men, which he will command in Person. Since the Arrival of the new General, the Russians have closed up all the Passages by which the Dantzickers receive their Provisions: But at the Post called the Or, which they attacked with 1800 Men, they were so warmly received, that they were obliged to retire.

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES.

By the Way of Venice, we have an Account from Confannticple, that the Grand Signer has not only concluded a Peace with the Persian General and Protector, Thamas. Kouli-Kan; but has made a League with him, Offensive and Desensive, to recover the Provinces upon the Caspian Sea, which the late Czar, Peter I. taking an Opportunity of the Troubles in Persia, dismember'd from that Empire. This News, if true, will probably soon decide the Quarrel in Poland, in Favour of King Stanisans.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE'S COLLECTION:

Being an Account of Several Curious Particulars faithfully extracted from the Publick Papers, for the Use of such inquisitive Readers, as have more Time upon their Hands than they know what to do with.

London, March 19. Esterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, together with the Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, met at Guildhall, and thence proceeded in great Order to St. James's, where being introduc'd to his Majesty by the Lord Chamberlain, Sir William Thomson, the Recorder, read the following Address, congratulating his Majesty on the Marriage of the Princess Royal to the Prince of Orange.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

E the Lord Mayor, Aldersnen, and Commons of the City
of London, in Common-Council assembled, most humbly
beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the happy Conclusion of the Marriage of the Princess Royal with his most Serene
Highness the Prince of Orange.

Our

Our Minds presage the greatest Glory, the brightest Triumphs, and the most distinguish'd Prosperity to these Nations, both in the present and suture Ages, from another Alliance with that truly Illustrious House, the House of Nassau, from whence so many Heroes have sprung, the Scourges of Tyrants, and the Asser-

tors of Liberty.

Among these, we must for ever remember that Glorious Prince King William III. who deliver'd these Kingdoms from the imminent Dangers of Popery and Arbitrary Power, and during the Course of his Important Reign establish'd the Constitution, and secured our Liberties in such a Manner, that he seems to have left nothing more to be done, than what we hope was reserv'd to complete the Glories of your Majesty's Reign: A Reign in which we justly promise ourselves that nothing will be omitted which may appear necessary for the confirming our ancient Constitution; for easing the People from those heavy Burthens which the Defence of their Liberties induc'd them to impose on themselves; for encouraging the Trade, and advancing the Maritime Power of this Kingdom; for making us haps y at Home, and respected Abroad.

And as we have a grateful Sense of the many Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's Auspicious Reign, we beg Leave to assure your Majesty of our hearty Endeavours, in our Sphere, to promote an affectionate Zeal for your Majesty's Ferson and Go-

vernment, that your Reign may be easy and happy.

No one was Knighted, neither had they the Honour to kifs his

Majesty's Hand.

They were afterwards introduc'd to the Queen by her Lord Chamberlain, when the Recorder made an eloquent Speech to her Majesty on the Occasion, which she answer'd very graciously,

and admitted them to the Honour of kissing her Hand.

After which they were introduc'd by Sir Clement Cotterel to the Prince and Princess of Orange, to whom the Recorder made a Speech of Congratulation, and their Highnesses return'd them their Thanks with their usual Affability, and with the greatest Marks of Pleasure and Satisfaction, and they had the Honour of kissing her Highness's Hand.

LONDON, March 21.

The Preamble to the Bill for Exhibiting a Bill in this present.

Parliament, for Naturalizing his Highness the Prince of Orange, which now lies ready for the Royal Assent.

WHEREAS

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God long preserve, has been pleased, to the universal Joy and Satisfaction of his People, and for the better strengthening of the Protestant Interest in Europe, to give his eldest Daughter the Princess Royal, possessing the most exalted Virtues and adorned with all possible Accomplishments, in Marriage to his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, descended from that illustrious House to whom this Nation owes a Deliverance from Popery and Slavery, and to whose Memory the Kingdom will always express the utmost Gratitude for the many Blessings we enjoy, particularly for the happy Settlement of the Crown upon the present Royal Family:

And whereas a more grateful Proof of the Esteem and Affection of this Kingdom cannot be given to the Heir of that illustrious Family, and the Inheritor of their Virtues, than by an Act of Naturalization, to make him capable of enjoying those Rights and Liberties which our great Deliverer preserved to these King-

doms: Therefore, &c.

We hear that To-morrow his Majesty will go to the House of Peers, to pass such Bills as are ready for the Royal Assent.

Last Night the Right Rev. Dr. John Waugh, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, lay dangerously ill at his House in Queen's-Square, West-minster.

We hear that his Highness the Prince of Orange will be created a Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquess and Duke of Great-Britain.

We hear that her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange will be shortly declared Governess of his Majesty's German Dominions.

We hear that the Princess Royal found on her Toilet, the Morning after her Nuptials, a fine Gold Fillegreen Basket, with several Flowers in it, under which were a Watch and Equipage, set with Diamonds and Rubies, to the Value of 2000l, the same being a Present from the Prin e of Orange.

His Highness had before presented her with Jewels to the Va-

lue of 30,000 l.

Last Week Baron D'Aylva, Master of the Horse to his Highness the Prince of Orange, waited on their Majesties and the rest

of the Royal Family, to take his Leave. And

Yesterday he embark'd on Board one of his Majesty's Yatch's at Greenwich, for Friezland, in order to get every thing in Readiness for the Reception of their Serene Highnesses at Lewarden.

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On Tuesday the Right Hon. the House of Peers waited on their Majesties at St. James's, to compliment them on the Nuptials of the Princess Royal with the Prince of Orange, and were most graciously received, and had the Honour to kis their Majesties Hands: They were afterwards introduced to the Prince and Princess of Orange, to pay their Compliments, who received them in a very obliging Manner.

The same Day the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent, went up to St. James's, with a loyal congratulatory Address to the King on the like Occasion, when Henry Hicks of Deptford, Esq; High Sheriff of the County, had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on him by his Majesty.

On Friday Night last, in Honour of the Nuptials of the Princess Royal with his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury order'd a great Number of Lights to be put up in the great Hall of his Palace at Lambeth, and in all his Courts and upon all the Towers of his Palace; his Grace had also 24 Pieces of Cannon, which were discharg'd several Times, and gave several Hogsheads of Beer to the Populace; there was afterwards a Ball in the great Hall, and the Evening concluded with a grand Entertainment.

We hear that his Grace is perfectly recovered of his late Indisposition, and last Week was pleased to confer the Degree of Doctor in Divinity upon the Rev. Mr. Walter Williams, nominated Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and

Curate of St. John's, Wapping.

the Primate forces

On Tuesday the Middlesex Justices met at Hicks's Hall, to nominate Candidates for the County of Middlesex at the next Election, and to receive the Report of the Committee that waited on the Marquess of Carnarvon: William Cowper, Esq; the late Chairman, not being there, the Chair was offer'd about, and several refusing, Justice Pindar was at last prevail'd on to take the Chair; and Sir Joseph Aylosse, Bart. reported, that the Marquess thank'd them for their Offer, but declin'd standing, he being a Candidate for Steyning in Sussex: Then some talk'd of Henry Barker of Chiswick, Esq; but they were answer'd that he would not stand not stand, store and sould be found that would) it was proposed to adjourn sine Die; others were for a short Adjournment, in order to consider of proper Persons, which last Motion was seconded and carried, and they were accordingly adjourn'd to Tuesday next.

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The Bill of MORTALITY.

the Racht Heat that I took of acts writed en

TIME SEE O	(Males 1927	(Males 219
Christened	Males 192 Females 157 Buried In all 349 reased in the Burials this	{Females 238
	(In all 349)	(In all 457
Decr	eased in the Burials this	Week 25.

The State of LITERATURE in Foreign Parts.

HAGUE.

INTOIRE de Pologne sous le Regne d'Auguste II.

Par Monsseur l'Abbe de Parthenay. Tome I.

That is,

The History of Poland, under the Reign of Augustus II.

By the Abbot de Parthenay. Vol. I. in 8vo.

this Work, which we concluded with the double Election, wis, of the Prince of Conti, and of King Angulus.

It was natural for both Parties to do all that was in their Power to support what they had done: But as there were two Kings, and but one Crown, a Reconciliation of them was very difficult. A Treaty of Partition was proposed, and several Conferences were held on that Account, which were continued till the fifth of July, but without coming to any Determination. The Primate then wrote to Awashus, entreating him to give up his Pretensions: but as he had sorbore giving that Prince the Title of Majesty, his Letter was not received. His Letters to the Emperour, and the Elector of Brandenburgh, met with as sittle Success: The latter only expressed his Concern for the Scission in the Republick, and offered his Mediation; but the Answer of the former was more direct. He said, indeed, it was not his Business to advise the Cardinal, and the Palise Nobles; but he heartily wished them Friends to the King (by whom he meant the Elector of Saxony) since they could have no other Remedy. Matters being now come to that Height, that there was no Probability of an Accomodation, the Primate sought underhand to form a Party for a new Election, which some, who either had not engaged for any Party, or were not too

too scrupulously tied down to their Promises, readily came into; but as the Elector's Friends persisted strenuously in their Attachment to him, the Dyet broke up, without coming to any Determination, on the 11th of July. The Scission was now become General throughout the whole Kingdom; insomuch, that when the Term for a Dyet of Consirmation was limited by the Cardinal-Primate, for the 26th of August, the Bishop of Cujavia fixed the Time for the Coronation of Augustus to the 15th of

September.

The Saxon Party having taken this Step, their Opponents published, on the 5th of July, a solemn Protest against the Election of that Prince, which they pretended was made in Contempt of the known Laws of the Kingdom, in Prejudice of the Primate's Right, and without the Concurrence of the Republick, by the Intrigues of some Senators only, to the Disturbance of the Tranquility of the State, and therefore was de facto void, and of no Effect. The Officers of the Palatinate of Warfaw having refused to receive this Protest, it was delivered to those of the Palatinate of Rawa. For the Support of the Prince of Conti's Interest, two very necessary Articles were wanting; his Prefence, and Money. The Saxon Duckets had gained over some of his Partizans, and others told the Abbot, in plain Terms, if his Engagements to them were not complied with, before the End of July, they should be obliged to take other Measures. The Abbot dispatched Messenger upon Messenger, to Paris, but to little Purpose. The first, contrary to his Instructions, made light of the Seission, and persuaded the Prince it would be no Prejudice to his Cause, if he staid there 'till an Ambassy from Poland arrived. fecond Messenger set this Matter right; upon which the Prince prepared in Earnest for his Departure; but was still so lukewarm, that he thought a previous Notification of his Election from the Primate was absolutely necessary. third Messenger came accordingly, with a Letter from the Primate, and the Act of his Election inclosed, which found the Prince still at Paris, on the 9th of August.

This did not yet determine him to depart. As the Term fixed by his Partizans was elapsed, he thought he might wait for fresh Advice: The Elector of Saxony, in the mean time, was not so remiss: He was advanced, at the Head

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of his Troops, as far as Ternowitz, and there received a Deputation from the Bishop of Cujavia, with an Offer of the Crown, on the 3d of July. He arrived the 26th of the fame Month at Pickari. The next Day he renewed his Abjuration of the Protestant Religion in the Jesuits Church, and swore to the Patta Conventa, having first received the Sacrament, according to the Rites of the Church of Rome, from the Bishop of Samogitia. The last of July he came to the Suburbs of Cracow, but could not make his Entry into the City, 'till Count Wielopolski was prevailed upon, by Means of large Presents, to himself and Countes, to sur-

render the Castle, of which he was Governour.

Augustus, being now Master of the City, convened a Council, in which a Refolution was taken after some Debate, to wait the Issue of the Dyet, which had been summoned by the Primate for the 20th of August, and that, in the mean Time, they would provide for the King's, and their own Security, by putting the Fortifications of Cracow into the best Repair they could. They told the Elector, that the best Steps he could take would be, to bring foreign Troops into the Kingdom, to work upon the fecond Rank of the Nobility, by being liberal, and as foon as possibly could be, to pay the Crown-Army. To comply with this Advice, he put two Millions into the Hands of the Castellian of Culum, and the Palatine of Cracow, to be distributed among the Soldiers. This had its defired Effect, and, the fome flood Proof against this Temptation, gained over a good Part of the Army. In the mean Time, the Prince of Conti's Party affembled, on the four and twentieth of August, in the Castle of Wiazdow, where the French Ambassadour, being present, made two Proposals, either to confirm the Prince of Conti's Election, by a new Proclamation, or to declare War against the Elector; and they resolved to the latter.

The Dyet was opened, as appointed, at Warfaw, on the 26th of Augustus. The Prince of Conti's Election was unanimously confirmed, and a Promise made, by every one present to maintain it, at the Expence of his Life! The 28 the Assembly was prevailed upon to enter into a general Confederacy, for the Desence of Religion and Liberty. The next Day, the Governor of the Castle of Warfaw was summoned to surrender it. He at first resulted it; but seeing the Palatine of Kiow was about to visit him with twelve Pieces of Cannon, he thought

fit to comply with the Demand; Upon which the Primate made his Entry, with a numerous Retinue, and caused the Act of Confederacy to be confirmed. The Bishop of Kiow, and the Castelan of Zournouwski were, at the same Time, deputed to acquaint the Army with what had been transacted at the Dyet, and to press that Body to accede to the Confederacy; And the Primate was defired to publish the Universalia for summoning the Pospolite, to affemble on the 15th of August, which was the very Day appointed for the Coronation of the Elector. In the mean Time, several fruitless Conferences were held between the two Parties. On the Day appointed, Augustus, who had made his Entrance into Cracow, and seized the Treasury, with the Royal Robes, was crowned by the Bishop of Cujavia.

While these Things were transacting in Poland, Advice came that the Prince of Conti was pais'd the Sound, with a Fleet, on Board of which he had a considerable Body of Forces, and a round Sum of Money. This made the Primate revoke the Universalia, which he had iffued, thinking the Elector would now submit to the Will of the Republick. He now iffued out circular Letters to convene three private Assemblies, on the twentieth of October, in three several Places, instead of the Pospolite, or General Affembly. The chief Purport of these Circular Letters were to justify his own Conduct, and, at the same Time, to render that of the opposite Party odious, which obliged Augustus to answer them by iffuing other Circular Letters. On the 28th of September, the French Fleet anchor'd before Oliva, but the Prince of Conti did not land 'till the 7th of October. He then carried 300 Men on Shoar, and dined himself with the Bishop of Plosko; But returned the same Night on Board.

Augustus sent in the mean Time 3,000 Men to Prussia, of which he gave the Command to M. Galacki, Castelan of Posnania. His Orders were to oppose the Prince's Landing, and to hinder any Succours being fent him. M. du Parthenay observes here, that the Prince of Conti, for his own Part, did not aspire to the Crown, nor ever had a good Opinion of the Project, in which he engaged purely in Complaifance to Lewis XIV. He was however, now gone too far to retreat, and therefore, iffued circular Letters, in the Conclusion of which he told the Poles, that he threw himself entirely into their Hands, and therefore

fore would, as much as possible, avoid all Essusion of Blood; But would, nevertheless, if there should be Occasion, defend Religion, and the Liberty of the Republick at the Hazard and Expence of his Life and Fortune. These Letters were of little Service to him; For the Elector, being by far the highest Bidder, had gained the chief of the Army and the Nobility, and thereby daily weakened the Prince's Party, while he strengthned his own.

The Prince's Interest was now at so low an Ebb, that he knew not upon whom to fix his Dependance. He had three Sets of People to deal with, none of which were in Reality his Friends. Some were very lavish in their Promises, but as slack in their Performances. 0. thers, who perhaps could and would have ferved him. fet a higher Price upon their Friendship, than he was able to pay: And again others took his Money, what he was enabled to give, and then deferted and betrayed him, He, therefore, at a Conference held, at Oliva, on the 20th of October, with some of the Polish Nobility, told them, that the Republick could neither defire nor expect more at his Hands than he had done, and that he was inclined to abandon the Undertaking; He was, however, prevailed upon to put off his Departure for the prefent.

. They detained him some Days with the Assurances of a confiderable Reinforcement; But nothing enfued; and on the 5th of November be received Advices, that the 2,000 Saxons, were divided into two Bodies, and marching one towards Oliva, and the other towards, Marienhurg. An Express from the Primate brought a Confirmation of this Advice. The French Admiral took, the same Day, by the Prince's Orders, five Dantzick Merchantmen, which so enraged the Magistrates of that City, that they canfed their Gates to be shut, and seized all the Effects which were in the City, belonging to the French Nation. They did not even Spare the Ambaffadour's Domeflicks, and they imprison'd fuch Merchants, as had appeared in Favour of the Prince of Conti. They leized a good Part of M. de Polignac's Goods, and expofed his Horses to publick Sale; For which he complained of a Breach of the Law of Nations

A Body of Saxons made their Way, in the mean Time, into the Abby of Oliva, where they feized all they could

find that belonged to the French and the Poles: The Ambaffador's Papers and Plate were, however, secured, by the Viglance of his Secretary. The Bishop of Plosko, seeing, at last, that the Prince of Conti had not the least Prospect of Success lest, went over to Augustus; while General Bland, who commanded the Saxon Troops, took Advantage of the Consternation the Enemy was in to befrege and reduce the Castle of Marienburg. The Prince's Party diminishing now visibly every Day, he thought it Time to depart, and accordingly set Sail for France on the ninth of November.

[To be continued.]

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

To CELIA in the Country, Jan. the 15t.

Í.

Rom the dull City, whelm'd in Woe,h
I to my Cælia write;
With Eyes that never ceofe to flow,
Nor heed the dawning Light:
While, Cælia, you're so far away,
I hate the Night, I curse the Day.

И.

Oh haste, my charming Maid, to Town,
And bless once more my Eyes;
Then Floods of Woe shall cease to drown,
And Tides of Pleasure rise!
Oh haste to raise your drooping Swain,
And ease my Heart of all its Pain!

III.

The Trees, my Dear, have lost their Leaves,
The Fields no more look green;
Make haste to comfort him who grieves,
And quit the Wint'ry Scene:
The Country now can yield no Charms,
Return and fill your Lover's Arms.

The 5th Elegy of the ist Book of Ovid's Amours, Translated.

NE Summer's Noon with Heat opprest, I laid my wearied Limbs to rest, The Curtain open half, half drawn, Thro' which the Light but dimly shone; With Rays as faint, as those we see Come glimm'ring thro' a shady Tree, Such as when Sol forfakes the Skies, And Ev'ning Dusk and Damps arife: Or when the Stars are put to Flight, Nor yet Aurora glads the Sight, Such as the Maiden young and coy, Approves of when the meets the Joy. Where Modesty secure may feel The Rapture, yet the Blush conceal. When lo! to fet my Soul on Fire, With wishing Eyes, and loose Attire, My dear Corinna feeks my Bed, Her Locks in wanton Ringlets spread; But so contriv'd the parting Hair Left to my View her Bosom bare. So fair Semiramis 'tis said, Approach'd her fav'rite Lover's Bed: So Lais dreft, with artful Charms Allur'd the Gazer to her Arms. Her flowing Robe I pull'd afide, (Which scarce before her Charms cou'd hide) To keep her flowing Robe she try'd: But try'd so faintly, that 'twas plain She only wish'd to try in vain. At length the longing willing Maid, Was by her own Consent betray'd; And as before my Eyes undrest She stood, with ev'ry Charm confest,

And every Mentore aim'd a Dere-

How red her Lipsi How fill her C How round each riling from Breek

The LATIN,

What Views her tages Thighs distay'd!

Appositi medio membra Levanda Toro:

Pars ad aperta fuit, pars altera clausa Fenestra, Quale sere Sylva Lumen babere solens.

Qualia sublucent fugiente Crepuscula Phæbo, Aut ubi nox abiit, nec tamen orta Dies.

Illa verecundis Lux est præbenda Puellis, Qud timidus Latebras speret habere Pudor.

Ecce Corinna venit, Tunica velata recintta, Candida dividud Collo tengente Coma.

Qualiter in Thalamos formosa Semiramis isse Dicitur, & multis Lais amata Viris.

Diripui Tunicam (nec multum rara nocebat) Pugnabat Tunica sed tamen illa tegi.

Cumque ità pugnaret, tanquam quæ vincere nollet, Victa est non ægre Proditione sua,

Ut stetit ante Oculos posito velamine nostros, In toto nusquam Corpore Menda fuit.

tosp.

R

Beauty appear'd in ev'ry Part,
And every Feature aim'd a Dart.
Her Arms how delicately white!
How fost to touch! How fair to Sight!
How red her Lips! How full her Chest!
How round each rising snowy Breast
Panting and sueing to be prest!
How smooth her lovely Belly laid!
What Views her taper Thighs display'd!
And then her — but to say no more,
A Venus she appear'd all o'er:
Fir'd and transported with her Charms
I class'd her naked in my Arms;
My Body close to her's I joyn'd,
And — what ensu'd let Fancy find:
Sated with Love, we dropp'd to Rest,
May all my Noons like this be blest!



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Advice

Quos Humeros! quales vidi tetigique Lacertos!
Forma Papillarum quam fuit apta premi!

Quam caftigato planus sub Pectore Venter! Quantum & quale Latus! quam Juvenile Temur!

Singula quid referan? Nil non laudabile vidi.

Et nudam pressi Corpus ad usque meum.

Catera quis nessit?

lassi requievimus ambo:
Proveniant medii sic mibi sape Dies!



Advice to a WIFE.

ET nothing your anfully'd Hearties placed,
Be always chearful, but be month loud: Ev'n Juno's felf fet Deities at odds, And oft roade Uproars in the blat Abodes For if we may believe what Rocks funt. Imperial Jove was pefter'd with a Tongue. Where Pets prevail fuest Concend's broken foon, The String which jars is always out of Tune. Just Wit to furnish the politer John, A Spirit just enough not to provoke; Genteel Demeanour and Superior Sense, And Ease at just Remove from Indolence Oeconomy, which nought superfluors frends, And least appears when e're we have our Friends. Thefe be your Aim: To feed the Nuptial Flame, There's fomething wanting fill, that wants a Name: The Wife who charms, alone this Secret knows, This is the Girdle Beauty's Queen bestows.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE our last BEE we have received four more Copies of Verses, in House Memory of the late Doctor Tindall. All the came too late for the Prizes, but had they come form.

There are some god Lives be the figned Paterculus, but then there are other instructions by careless. We may say

the same Thing of the Copy, whose Motto is,

Nullus adhuc mundo prebebat Lumina Titan.
The long Copy without a Name or Motto, is rather a Panegyrick upon our-selves, than Doctor Tindall. The Copy signed Lucian is too bitter an Invective upon the Clergy in General; and there is too much of this in some others. The utmost we can approve of is, the lashing those Priests only, whose Actions seem to declare, they do not themselves believe what they tell others.



THE

BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Deligned for the Ule of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's Taste and Principles, and laying before the Reader, at one View, (for an Expense which does not amount to a Penny a Day) a Weekly State of Wit, Learning, Politicks, News, and Business.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LVII. Voi. V. From Saturday, March 30.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was suppressed, after Number X, by certain Persons, for certain Reasons, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any Free Nation.

See a particular Account of this Affair (which has made a good deal of Noife) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

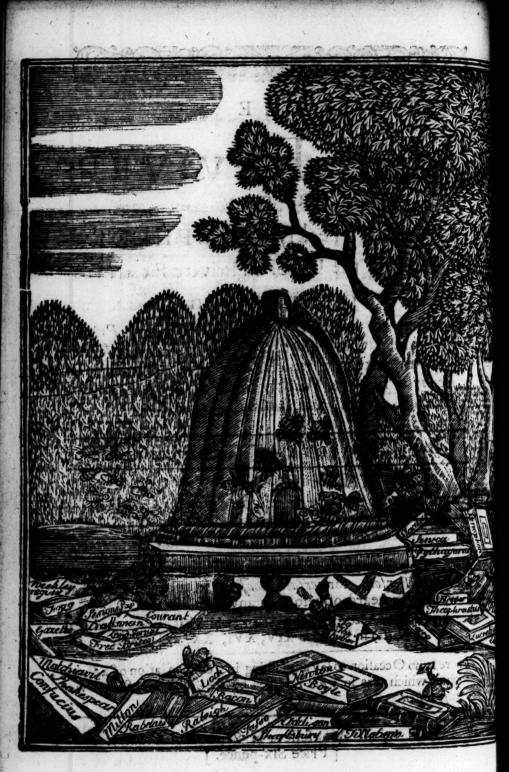
There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so well received by the Publick before it was suppressed.

Sold by all Bookfellers in Town and Country.

[Price Six-pence.]



receion midelque fovent; hine arre recentes acudunt cerus, & mella remota fingunt.



Progeniem nidosque fovent: hinc arte recentes

Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt.

The B E E:

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing Material; and all the Effays worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the firongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with several Original Compositions in Prose and Verse.

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In a Word, laying before the READER, at One View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day)
A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICE,

NEWS, and BUSINESS.

No LVII. From Saturday March 23. to Saturday March bd.

- Juvarque novos decerpere flores. Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other Curious Particulors; contains

Declaration to the Publick, that they do not mean the just Encomiums they have given to Dr. Tindall, as a Satisfie upon the Clergy in General.

II. Verses inscribed to the Ma ner of the late great Dr. TIN-DALL

III. An Essay upon SCREENS.

IV. Extract of a Letter from
Mr. Freenran.

V. The Ancient Constitution of England demonstrated to be flavery.

VI. A Vindication of the Sep-

tennial Law.

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VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection

IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

X. The Transactions of the French Royal Academy for Sciences.

XI. Miscellany Poems, Jongs

XII. Advice to an Husband;
Upon Wit and Genius; The
Muses Address to the Fair;
The way to be happy, Sc.
Sc.

to St. Clement's-Charch; where Letters will be taken in.



The last BEE

in a'r on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes and Martinani barNO MBER LVI.

in the State Council Council Frais and Frais and Verle. Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains.

I. An Ode to the Memory of the late Dr. Tindail. II. A Lavin Translation of the Verses to Mr. Budgell, upon his being so often libelled by Pope in the Grubstreet- Journal.

III. A ludicrous Defence of long Parliaments. IV. A Letter occasioned by a late Speech at Salter's (Hall.

V. The Speech of the chief Officer of a certain Borough against Triennial Parliaments.

VI. The present Constitution of Great-Britain, is much better than the ancient Constitution.

VII. A Defence of the Septennial Law.

VIII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

IX. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

X. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.
XI. A Continuation of the History of Poland, containing what happened upon the double Election of the late King Augustus, and the Prince of Conti.

XII. Miscellany Poenis, Songs, &c.

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XIII. To Calia in the Country. Advice to a Wife, &c.





THE

B E E Revived:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

No LVII. Vol. V.

plained onr Meaning, fince we have so often declared that we are far from designing those just Encomiums which we have bestowed on the Memory of the late Dr. Tindall, as so many Satires on the whole Body of the Clergy; and yet we find there are some malicious People, who seem resolved to take whatever we have said in Praise of that great Man, in this Light.

To prevent such Mistakes for the suture, if they are not wilfull, we do once again declare, that we have meant nothing we have said as a Resection upon the Clergy in General. At the same Time we shall not break our Hearts, if we have happened to touch a Galled-Horse, and if that Galled-Horse cannot forbear wincing. If there is any Clergyman who thinks that our commending the late B b Dr. TIN-

Dr. TINDALL for his Moral Virtues, for his Love of his Country, for his Generofity, &c. are so many Satires upon his own Conduct, and Manner of Life, we know not how to help it: We can only say with SHAKESPEAR, Let the Stricken Deer go weep: But then we hope that such a Clergyman will hardly be able to Spirit up his whole Order, (many of whom we are sensible are excellent Men) to resent those Pangs with which he is justly tormented himself.

We have suppressed several good Copies of Verses which have been sent us in Praise of the late Dr. Tindall, for being a little too severe upon the Clergy in General: At the same Time we do not think our selves obliged to stifle every. Thing which is wrote by Gentlemen who are in the same Way of thinking with the Doctor. We shall therefore insert the following Copy of Verses, which we have just received, but hope the Author of them will pardon us for having omitted a few of his Lines.

Verses Inscribed

To the Manes of the late great Dr. TINDALL,

TY Friend! what can we do? with stubborn Will, VI Fools are perfifting in their Errors Still; In vain false Adoration we reprove; And false Opinions labour to remove; With Falshood's Lust the shallow Rabble burns, And at Conviction obstinately spurns; That Hero, who the Western World explor'd, Was ridicul'd at first, the since ador'd; The most discerning Men in ev'ry Age, Have been expos'd to inconfiderate Rage; By the great SOCRTES himself was born Th' insulting Rabble's persecuting Scorn: Can genuine Truth Successfully assail While Passion, Pride, and Prejudice prevail? Can Reason's self procure a just Esteem, While Custom and Opinion REASON feem? For the perverse and ignorantly-blind, TRUTH is too facred! REASON too refin'd! Well baft thou done in leaving for a while, Fond Men, themselves industrious to beguile;

What most now think impertinent and vain,
Time and Experience will at last explain;
Then shall they jointly, with repentant Shame,
To lasting Praise convert their Instant Blame:
Then shall thy conscious and immortal Shade,
Rejoyce to see the Converts thou hast made.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers has inserted in his last Crastsman, a Letter from one of his Gcrespondents, which contains an

Effay upon Screens.

A Screen (fays this Gentleman) in the literal Acception of the Word, fignifies a certain Piece of Mechanism to desend us from the Inclemency of the Weather, either Heat, or Cold, Wind, or Rain. Of these there are diverse Sorts; such as the Fan, the Fire-screen, the Umbresla, and the large Folding-Screen; which are all grown into such common Use, that They require no farther Explanation. But a Screen, in the metaphorical Sense, imports something farther, and means any Device, or Contrivance, to protect Men from the Fury of their Enemies, or the Pursuit of Justice. It is in this sigurative Sense of the Word, that I propose to descant upon Screens in the following Essay, which I hope will prove no disagreeable, nor unuseful Entertainment to your Readers.

Screens have been more or less used, in all Ages, and by all Degrees of Persons, but especially by the rich and powerful. The boldest Warriors of Antiquity never ventured into the Field of Battle without something to shelter Them from the Affaults of their Enemies. It is well known that Achilles, so much renowned in History, was not only dipt in the River Styx, to render him invulnerable, but had likewise a compleat Suit of Armour, made by Vulcan himself, which no human Force could penetrate. Ajax, another Grecian Chief, is distinguished by his sevenfold Shield, which was of so large a Circumference, that Teucer is described in Homer fighting behind it. Most of the antient Heroes made use of the same Kind of Screens; which were fometimes carried before them by inferiour Officers, who were obliged to fland the first Shock, and therefore ought to partake in the Honour of the Victory. This Practice of fighting with Targets, or Bucklers, is still retained by the Clans of Scotland; and I have often feen

them used, at Mr. Fig's Amphitheatre, with great Sus-

cess.

But to proceed. The heathen Deities did not think it beneath their Dignity to make use of Screens themselves, or to screen others. I will mention only one Instance from Virgil, where Venus conceals her Son Eneas and his Companion Achates in a Cloud;

At Venus obscuro gradientes Aere sepsit, Et multo nubulæ circum Dea sudit Amistu, Cernere ne quis Eos———

Nay the Romans had a Goddess, called Laverna, whose peculiar Province it was to screen Those, who lived by Fraud and Rapine. Horace introduces a Man making his Addresses privately to Her in the following Lines;

Da mibi fallere ; da justo santtoque videri ; Noctem Peccatis, et Fraudibus objice Nubem.

That is, grant me, Laverna, a Genius for Tricking, and an outward Appearance of Probity and Science; let my Crimes be bid in Darkness, and cast a Cloud over all my

Rogueries.

I have often amused my self with restecting what a prodigious Number of Votaries this Goddess must have had in the Declension of the Roman Commonwealth, and under most of the Emperor's, when all publick Virtue was laugh'd out of Fashion, and nothing was minded but Pillage and Plunder. I dare say the Chapel of Loretto is not more frequented at present, than Laverna's Temple was in those Ages. Methinks, I see Sejanus on his Knees, imploring her Protection and Assistance to conceal his Depredations from the Publick.

I could enrich this Part of my Subject with a Multitude of Quotations and Instances from the antient Greek and Roman Writers; but to avoid the Imputation of Pedantry, I shall descend to our own Times, when the Art and Practice of Screening seems to be brought to the ut-

most Perfection.

The Beaumonde must give me Leave to observe that a Masquerade is, properly speaking, no better than a screen. which gives the polite of both Sexes an Opportunity of conversing

Conversing with more Freedom and Unreservedness than They might care to do, without some Disguise. The worthy Gentleman, who presides over these Assemblies, is therefore a Person of great Importance; and nobody can wonder at the Honours, which are paid Him by all Sorts of People.

But there are Screens of a much higher Rank, and calculated for nobler Ends than the Protection of Gallantry,

or the common Frailties of Flesh and Blood.

It cannot be expected, in such an Age as This, that Truth and Virtue should be the sole Motives of human Actions, or that Men will not endeavour to raise their Fortunes, and Support Themselves in Grandeur by some Methods, which are not strictly agreeable to Law and Juflice. Those of a Philosophical Turn are apt to brand these Things with the odious Name of Bribery Corruption, or Venality; and to call aloud for Punishment and Reformation; but Men of Bufiness know better, and forefee the Confequences of fuch rigorous Proceedings. " Some publick Corruptions there are, as a * Court-Wri-ter observes, of that Strength and Prevalence, that, "however shameful and pernicious They may be, they " must yet be suffered to remain. Such frequently is the " Situation of Things, and fuch the Malignity of Men, " that Measures strictly virtuous would bring present " Confusion and Ruin; and where an Endeavour to re-" form would overturn, Reformation is a Calamity. De-"finit esse Remedio Locus, ubi quæ fuerant vitia mores funt.—From hence it appears that Screening is absolutely necessary, when publick Corruptions grow prevalent; and in whom can this great Privilege be so properly repofed as in One, who hath Power to exert it? A Prime-Minister, who conducts the whole Machine of Government, is certainly the best Judge who are fit Objects of Favour; aud if a Man, who hath done Him eminent Service, either of a publick or private Nature, should happen to be detected in any little Irregularities, or Breach of Truft, and is violently pursued with the Cry of Justice, it is certainly his Interest, as well as his Duty, to stem the Torrent of popular Resentment; especially, if it should be his own Fate to lye under general Hatred and Suspicion; for publick Enquires are Things of a very incroaching Nature, and when once fet on Foot, nobody knows how far they may go, or where they will end. They

^{*} See Clodius and Cicero. P. 26.

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may begin, perhaps, with some little Pedling Business of thirty, or forty thousand Pounds; but if the Promoters of them are suffered to meet with any Success in their first Attempts, it will encourage Them to go on, and proceed from Step to Step, till the most important Points of Government are drawn into Examination.

It therefore behoves all Those, who desire to conceal the Mysteries of State from vulgar Eyes, to crush such an inquisitive Spirit, as soon as it appears, or to weary it out, like a troublesome Gallant, by continued Rebussand Denials. This is the only Way to quell Opposition, and render a Minister easy in the Conduct of Affairs.

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But these general Rules, like all others, will admit of fome Exceptions, which ought to be particularly mentioned. Though I have contended for strenuously for a screening Power to be lodg'd in Ministers, I would have it exerted only upon great Occasions, where their own Interest is immediately concrn'd, or the Enquiry naturally tends to some Discoveries, which affect their general Scheme of Management, and the Persons engaged in it; for if fuch a distatorial Power should be prostituted to the Service of every little dirty Fellow, who hath just Cunning enough to cheat one of the Companies, or to play a knavish Trick in Exchange Alley, it will fink into Contempt; and Gentlemen of Figure will be ashamed of its to Protection. They expect Discrimination from such mean Rogues; and have a Right to be screen'd according their Quality. Yet some some Ministers, have been so weak as to catch at every Body, who stood in need of their Affistance, without any Regard to his Birth, or Station; and have endeavoured to raife up a Party, like the first Founders of Rome, by opening an Asylum for Robbers and Outlaws of all Kinds. I call this weak; because it hath been observ'd that these all-screening-Ministers commonly overshoot their Mark; and I cannot help thinking that Men, who have long enjoy'd the Power of diverting publick Justice from others, make but a filly Figure, when They come to want a Screen Themselves. I know very well that fuch Men have many Advantages above ordinary Delinquents, and are able to struggle very hard before They fall. As foon as They perceive a Storm rifing, They generally throw out a Tub, to divert the Whale, and have fometimes succeeded in it; but this Stratagem will not serve their Purpose long; and, for my Part, I

never faw a Minister making Use of it, without thinking of Sir John Falftaff, who endeavours to hide Himfelf from my Lord Chief Justice, by thrusting a little Page before Him. Their next Recourse is to Corruption, which They have formerly employ'd to fo much Advantage, that They think it an infallible Expedient, and have fometimes had the Infolence to attempt even Parliaments themselves. They have likewise some Dependance on the Support of a flanding Army, and are apt to flatter Themselves that the Hopes of Preserment, or the Fear of Dismission, will bind Men of the Sword fast to their Interest; especially when they have taught Them, by some notable Examples, what is the Confequence of disobeying Command. But if all these strong Holds should happen to fail They have one Refort still left, by skulking behind the Throne, and posting their Master in the Front of the Battle. No Writers have treated this Profitution of Majesty with more Bitterness and Asperity than the Authors of Cato's Letters, and therefore it may not be improper to quote a Paffage or two from them. One of these Gentlemen, having exposed the common Notion of Loyalty, and confin'd it to the Observation of our Laws, proceeds thus.

"Before I have done, I would take Notice of another "Mistake very common, concerning Loyalty. It is, in"deed, a Trick more than a Mistake; I mean of Those, "who would affert, or rather create, a fort of Loyalty to Ministers, and make every Thing, which They do

" not like, an Offence against their Master.

"How endless are the Arts and Instances of deceiv-"ing! yet the stalest Artifices are still new. The Above " is a Method, which bad Ministers have ever taken, but "which good ones want not. Innocent Ministers will ne-"ver proftitute the Name and Authority of the Prince, "to protect their own Faults and Mistakes; and every "wise and indifferent Man will be for preserving Him "from the Imputation of the Guilt and Folly of his "Servants; who, whenever They are for thrusting in "their Master between Themselves and the Censure or "Odium of their own Actions, do at once acknowledge "that their own Actions are evil, and that they would " barbarously and ungratefully make a SCREEN of their "Sovereign, and fave Themselves upon his Ruin, or " Difgrace. What "What can be more vile, what more disloyal than "This! Yet who were louder in their Prate about "Loyalty, than the worst Ministers have ever been; even while They were weakning their Master's Hands, creating Him Enemies, and setting Him at Variance with his People? This is so true, that it hath been

formetimes impossible to love the Prince, without ab. horring his Servants, and to serve Them, without hunting, or abusing Him. Yet while They were very lov.

se ally undoing Him, it was forfooth high Disloyalty to

" refift, or expose Them.

I am ready to agree with our Author, that a Prince, who falls into such Hands, is in a very ill Plight, and ought to look about Him; but who can wonder that a Minister, universally odious, should endeavour to prove his Measures right, by saddling them upon One, who is incapable of doing any Wrong, and to save Himself from being call'd to Account, by charging all the bad Items to his Master, whose Prerogative it is to be unaccountable.

I shall conclude with observing that Acts of Grace, in most Reigns, have been nothing but Court-Screens; for if We examine them with Attention, it would be found that Ministers have generally taken Care to comprehend Themselves in the fullest Terms, and to except Those, who have given Them any Disturbance. Whether such a partial Distribution of Indemnity can be properly call'd an Act of Grace, which seems to include some Benefit to the People, let others determine; but I am sure nobody can deny it to be a Screen.

Fog's Journal.

MR. Fog's last Journal consists of a Quotation from the Second Part of Burnet's History, in which the Bishop leaves some excellent Advice to his Saccessors, with Relation to what he thinks ought to be their Conduct: He shews them how easy it is for them to inspire the People with a Veneration for their Order, as well as a Love and Respect for their Persons: Upon which Mr. Fog observes, that if the present Bench of Bishops are talked of with more Regard and Essent than ever was shewn to any of their Predecessors, it must be swing to their acting, and living conformable to those excellent Rules laid down by Bishop Burnet. The Bishop takes

Notice that the Set of Prelates who lived at the Time be wrote, (viz. towards the latter end of the late Queen's Reign) by their Learning, Moderation, and good Lives, made the whole Nation esteem them; and yet he hoped that another Age would see a Set of Greater and better Bishops than even those who were his Contemporaries.

I don't doubt (fays Mr. Fog) but that if he had livid till these Times, he would have seen his Hopes fully answered, and that the Church was in no Danger of being undone by

the Ambition or Avarice of her Prelates.

Mr. Fog here gives an Extract from the Bishop's History, which in Pursuance to a Rule we have laid down, and often mentioned, we shall not insert in our Pamphlet.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

OnE of the last Daily-Courants, contains a Letter from a Gentleman who Subscribes himself FREE-

The Constitution (fays this Gentleman) of a Man's Mind, and the natural Turn of his Disposition have a strong Effect upon his Opinions, and are almost always the Directors of his Conduct: that is, a Man of a cold phlegmatick Temper, proceeds cooly and deliberately in whatever he undertakes, not from such and such Reasons, which he perhaps lays down for the Causes of his Slowness, every one desiring to pass for a Man of much Confideration; but because such a Procedure is agreeable to his Indolence and Liftlessness, which is incapable of that Fire and Briskness with which perhaps others attempted to gain the same End. It would be no difficult Task to illustrate this Position by comparing the Characters of Philosophers with the Notions they have taught. But I apprehend it will be a much more strong and compendious Method of establishing this Doctrine, to appeal unto the Experience of my Readers, in the Circle of their Acquaintance, from whence they will be able to recollect many, who from the Impatience of their Nature, are violent Enthusiasts, or as violent Free-thinkers, most zealous Churchmen, or most implacable Enemies to the Established Faith; in a Word, whose Thoughts on the most important Subject are totally governed by their Humours.

But as it is a Frailty incident to Human Nature, for every Man to approve his own Behaviour, so it frequently

happens that Men of Wit and Capacity, instead of apply. ing themselves to bend their Inclinations to their Reason, are for reasoning Mankind into a Belief, that their Under. standing, and not their Passion, dictates to 'em the Rules of their Actions. This Point they labour fo long and fo carefully, that at last, whether they convince others or not, they perfuade themselves into a thorough Apprehen. fion of it, and fancy much Merit in perfifting resolutely in fuch a Course, as a Man of good Sense and an honest Heart would never have entered upon at All. I have in my Eye a Political Hero of this State, who is in his Soul as well fatisfied as can be, that the Warmth which from a natural Vivacity he exerts, whenever he falls into Difcourses about Government, flows from nothing else but the true Love he has for his Country, and real Terror he is under of seeing it insured or inslaved. Nay, what is yet more extraordinary, he fancied the very fame Thing when he was quite on the other Side of the Question, his Harangues in Defence of the Ministry, proceeded from down-right Patriotism, and nothing but Patriotism makes him now barangue against them; the same Vehemence indeed graced his Speeches formerly, which give them Weight at present, and has been all along opposed by a detestable Race of People: eight or ten Years ago he declaimed against Folks he stiled Jacobites; at present his Investives are turned at Court-Pensioners. But you must have a Care of faying he has changed his Principles—that he will by no Means allow, tho' those he called facobites heretosore, are become his Honourable Friends, and fuch as were his Honourable Friends are the Court Pensioners he talks of; but they changed their Principles not He-For his Principles feem to be only Spleen, and a Propensity to giving it Vent, and from these no Body can pretend to say that he has ever departed.

This Sort of Absurdity in Behaviour Men of sierce Tempers are very liable to, if ever they engage in Parties, and if with that Fierceness they have any Mixture of Avarice or Ambition, for then any Disappointment throws them into a Contempt of those from whom and thro' whom it was received, immediately on this they desert their Friendship, and in consequence their Party look out for new Associates, and meditate nothing but Revenge for the Affront they have received. In vain do their old Intimates attempt

tempt to make up the Quarrel, in vain do they demonfirate the Reasonableness of the Measures they took; for
those Hairbrain'd People, however convinced in their
Hearts, are ashamed to confess it with their Tongues, what
they have done, they are determined to support, and to
slick closely and warmly by their new Asquaintance—
till they meet another Disappointment.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

The Ancient Constitution of England demonstrated to be Slavery.

THE Enemies of the Ministry, and the Enemies of the Government, who are very closely join'd, have, at present, laid aside their Batteries against the Ministry and Government, and bend all their Force against the Constitution itself: which, it seems, is not good enough for them; but they must have the ancient Constitution restored, and they expect a Renewal of it under so gracious a Prince as his present Majesty, or else they will resist; for That, they say,

is their Duty.

This is the Language of the Faction: But whither will the Passions of Men, set on Fire by Ambition, Envy, Rage, and Resentment, carry them? To wish for a Restoration of the ancient Constitution, is wishing for the most confirm'd and abject State of Slavery, Civil and Ecclefiastical; a State, in which All, who were not Freeholders, were the Property of their feveral Lords; and in which, properly fpeaking, there was but one Freeholder in the Kingdom, and that was the King : He was the only Freeman, the only unconditional, independent, and absolute Freeholder; for, even the Barons, and other great Men, who held Lands of him in capite, were bound by their Tenures, which were all Military, to bring themselves and their Slaves into the Field, when the King commanded: All were Vassals in a greater or lesser Degree, the Freeholders, if I may so call them, not excepted. there were but very few of them: For, about the Time of the Norman Conquest, there were only sixteen Freeholders in the County of Dorfet, (as appears in Doom's-Day Book) and so proportionably in other Counties: These had some Privileges; but the People were all Villains, or absolute Vassais, and Cc 2

looked upon as fo many Head of Cattle, not kill'd and ferved up, indeed, at their Mafters Tables, but facrificed, at Plea-

fure, to their Pride, Lust of Power and Revenge.

The so much boasted and celebrated Magna Charta itself, (which now lies before me) was no Contract with, nor Grant to, the Reople: It was only some Concessions to the Churchmen and Barons, which the Power of their Swords wrested out of the Hands of the King. But Magna Charta was Slavery, compared with the Liberty we now enjoy: For, even by this Charter, the Persons of the Freeholders, or those who held Lands of the King or Barons, were not their own, The Widow of one of the Tenants of the King, or Barons, could not marry without the Consent (which was always paid for) of the King or Lord of whom the Husband held; and the Children of those who held of the King, were, till of Age, his Children, and their Persons and Estates at his Direction: He was the Guardian of all the Minors of his Tenants in Chief, who were cruelly taken from their nearest Relations and best Friends, and put into the Hands of the King's Officers; and fo their Estates very often, and Persons too, became the Property of the Court.

But to be more particular, and come to the grand Point: By one of the Articles of this very Magna Charta, the Truth of what was afferted in our last Discourse, "That the Par"liaments of those Days were not chosen by the People, nor
"composed of the People," sully appears: For, the Words of one of the Articles of King John's Magna Charta, as copied from the Original French, and to be seen in the State-

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Tracts, are thefe: "And as for coming to the Common-Council of the King-"dom, and for Affeffing Aids, (except it be for our own Ran-" fom, for making our Eldest Son a Knight, or for Mar-" rying our Eldest Daughter once) We will cause to be sum-" moned the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and the Greater Barons, each, in particular, by ourselves: And, moreover, We will cause to be summoned in general, " by our Sheriffs and Bayliffs, ALL THAT HOLD OF Us " IN CHIEF, at a certain Day, forty Days after at leaft, " and at a certain Place; and in Our said Letters We will express the Cause of the Summons."

From hence it plainly appears, that Parliaments were not, at that Time, composed of Men chosen by the People; but that the King sent his Letters of Summons to the Great Churchmen, and the Greater Barons; and ordered his Sheriffs and Bayliffs to summons All that held of him in Chief: So that the Parliament-Men of those Days were Standing Men; and the Parliaments, Standing Parliaments indeed, not chosen by the People, but, by Name, sent for by the King. The Right of Coming up to Farliament descended also from Father to Son, with the Estate and Tenure; and the Estate Son of a Parliament Man was, upon his Father's Decease, a Parliament Man by Hereditary Right; which is one great Reason, no doubt, why our hereditary Right-Men long so much for the Restoration of our Ancient Constitution.

BERSETCH TENE MULTING money Constant

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

A Vindication of the SEPTENNIAL LAW.

THE popular Plea for Triennial Elections hath hitherto been, that they are a Restraint upon Ministers, who, as some have supposed, can neither secure Majorities to any undue Interest, or venture to propose unrighteous Schemes, whilst the Fear of an approaching general Election shall constantly make both Ministers and their Friends cautious of provoking the Resentments of the People.

This then is an Argument, which supposes Corruption and bad Designs in an Administration. Let it therefore be allowed, that corrupt Ministers may arise, and may cherish iniquitous Projects: Now, in my Apprehension, an Election of our Representatives every These Years, will be so far from restraining a wicked and corrupt Ministry,

that

that such an Election will arm such a Ministry with the

most formidable Power. For,

If an Administration, supporting itself by Corruption, shall ever arise amongst us, they cannot desire a better Expedient, to secure the Majority of Parliaments, than a Triennial Occasion for opening the Flood-Gates of Corruption: And in this Manner bringing the Country Gentlemen to a Tryal of Expence every Three Years, they would find that the best Estates in the Kingdom could not long support so unequal a Contest, whereby most of the landed Gentlemen would become ruined, and the Boroughs in general possesses where the court.

Corrupction in a Ministry may happpen under Parliaments of longer Duration; and what will then be the Consequence, Effect, and Support of such Corruption in a Ministry, must surely be the Resort to such over frequent Elections, whereby they may harrass such Members as they cannot seduce, and work them out of Corporations, to introduce more proper Creatures of Power.

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A Parliament which continus Seven Years, though it should happen to be chosen by a great Struggle of Expence, yet if it be chosen on the Footing of a Septennial Parliament, I conceive Country Gentlemen will, with better Heart sustain the Charge, as thinking they may better afford it, when it is not likely to return upon them within less than Seven Years. But how many Gentlemen of very considerable Estates would ve very backward even in opposing the worst Ministry, when this Opposition shall every Three Years cost every Family a Sum that

might provide for one of their Children.

Experience sufficiently confirms the Truth of this Obfervation. The Parliament in 1710 was dissolved to introduce that virtuous Ministry, wherein the late L-D B-KE made so shining a Figure: The new Elections were carried by a Torrent of Court Instuence and High-Church Corruption. The next Parliament was filled with greater Numbers of Ministerial Instruments, by the Reiteration of those corrupt Practices; and Gentlemen of opposite Characters or Principles were universally discouraged from attempting to be chosen by the Inequalities of such a Competition. Whereas, on the King's Accession, though the Tory Parted tryed the utmost Efforts of Expence, as the last Resort of their Faction, the Whiggs had

Spirit universally to withftand them, and prevailed against them, from the Prospect which they then had, that it would be the last Time of their being harrassed by a

Triennial Election, and a Tory-Opposition.

To make this still more evident, I might instance the Case of Corporations, where Council-Men have been elected annually. I do, and ought to suppose, that all Legisative Bodies, whether publick or private, chosen by a Kingdom or Corparation at this Time subfifting, became elected by the most free, regular, and uncorrupt Proceedings: But Whenever such Corporate Bodies were chosen by Methods less warrantable, whenever corrupt Management was practifed, and the Inhabitants were put to great Charge, to be elected into fuch Trusts, I appeal to Experience, whether the Annual Return of such Elections did not prevail on the best Sort of Men to decline them, rather than incur the Burden of Annual Expence: Whereas had those Elections been of another Nature, the Corrupt and Ill-defigning would scarcely, in any Instance, have carried on these Measures without a more vigorous Opposition.

In the Case of Parliamentory Elections, where corrupt Power is to be opposed, the Opposition to such Power is more discouraged, and rendered more disficult, by the greater Degree of Expence. Gentlemen, who come into Parliament by the Weight of their own Fortunes and Estates, would find a great Difference between a Struggle with Power every Three Years, and a struggle every Seven Years. When likewise they come into the House of Commons, their Power, as Individuals, is greater and firmer in this Respect, their Estates are less exhausted; and their Continuance to check the Measures of a Ministry, as it is to be of longer Duration, will be more confidered in a Septennial, than it will be in Triennial Parliaments. that Ministers will be less cautious to disgust, and find it more difficult to fecure, those by whom they must be

judged.

We favour the Argument against Septennial Parliaments, as much as possible, to shew how short it falls of proving the Point. It is for this Reason, that we make such large Allowances to those who would frame their Laws against the Wickedness of Men. And as Ministers, like other Men, may be corrupt, as they may endeavour to gain the Sanction of Parliaments, where they ought not to have it, and take Refuge in that Power which ought. in such Cases, to confound their Measures, it is most certain, under these Suppositions, that so wicked and core rupt a Minister would not only want frequent Elections to work the Country-Gentlemen out of Corporations, but likewise to model and purge such Members as might be chosen by his own Influence. In that Case, who could stand in Opposition to his Power, when the next Election would fo speedily return to draw the whole Weight of it on the Person displeasing him? And as every First Year of a Parliament, Members chosen by his Interest would adhere to him, either from the Good Humour common to Men who have been favoured with fuch Affistance, or from the Expectation of more substantial Benefits, he would only find the Second Seffion of fuch a Parliament chargeable and troublesome, for, the Third would keep itself in due Subjection, every Man brought in by him having the the Awe of a Diffolution immediately enfuing.

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Confider then how different the Case must be, where a Parliament by its ordinary Course is to sit Seven Years. In that Case a Member must look on himself to be rather more firm in his Seat than a Minister himself, and the Power of that Minister is less formidable to him, when it cannot foon endanger his Seat, or harrass him with a new Contest. When the Honey-Moon of a new Parliament is over, none but Men of a warm and lively Gratitude remember any Man as their Friend and Benefactor in bringing them thither; nor will they be apt to fear his Power in throwing them out, when an Election is fo many Years to come. If they came thither to ferve his Turns or their own, they must be gratified, or they will mutiny and infect one another with contagious Animolities. If his Power or Will be ever so large to oblige them, the Wants, the Whims, the Jealoufies and Competitions of fuch Numbers will create endless Strife. Every Session will encrease an opposing Party, and the Sixth Seffion in every Septennial Parliament will shew double the Number of Voices against a Court, to what can be found in any Triennial Parliament chosen and managed by the fame Influence; So that the Ballance of Power in the State may be proved to Demonstration more

in Favour of the People, where the Parliament hath a Duration for Seven Years, than where it is chosen every Third Year.

An exact Lift of all Juch Veffels as we are informed came into, and failed from, any of our Home-Ports, from Wednesday, March the 20th, to Tuesday, March the 26th, both Days inclusive; designed for the Use of Merchants, and other Rerions, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board such Vellels.

Deal, March 18. YEsterday came down and Sailed thro' the Lightfoot, Harwood for Virginia; the Beaver, Smith, and the Albany, Bryant, for Newyork; and the Dutch India Ship is under Sail. Remain the Edinburgh, Dreadnought, and Sunderland Men of War; the Wilmington, Massey, and the Bourdeaux, Studholm, for East-India. This Morning came in his Majesty's Ship Greyhound, and failed for the Noar. Wind. S. E.

ga; the Lady Elizabeth, Baarnes, from Amsterdam; the William and Mary, Handiside, from Ostend; the Granada, Smith, from Dieppe; and the Prince Federick, Feles, from Jamaica, whom the London, Skelton (formerly Machett) was arrived from

Guiney.

Darimouth, March 17. Yesterday came in the Voluntier, Basnett, of and from London for Monserrat; and this Day the Dolly, Teague, from Guernsey for Newfoundland; the Triumph, Talbott, for Gibraltar, failed out of Torbay this Morning, with several other outward bound; all which are now putting

back again to Torbay, the Wind blowing hard at South.

Portsmuth, March 19. Since my last came in Canton, Snow John Trefahar, from Malaga. This Morning the Cleaver, Blew, to load Wheat for Genoa; and the Henry, Smith, for Gibratlar, and the Cape de Verds, both from London. Yesterday sailed from Spithead his Majesty's Ship the Lowestoff, Capt. Cotterell, to the Eastward. Remain at Spithead, his Majesty's Ship the Princess Amelia, Capt. Raddish; the Royal Oak, Capt. Solgard; and the Captain; Capt. Denn.

Deal, March 19. Remain the Edinburgh, Dreadnought, and Sunderland Men of War; the Wilmington, Massey, and Middlesex; Studholm, for East India, Put back the Dutch East India Ship, and the Beaver, Smith, for New York. and Jane, Pointer, from Jamaica. Wind W. Arrived the John

Deal, March 20. His Majesty's Ships the Trial and Hawk Sloop sailed this Morning for the Nore, with the Lowestoff just Dd come

come in. The other Men of War and Outward bound still remain. Came down the N. S. del Mary Son Ygnacio, Puerto, for Bilbao. Arrived the Fox, Johnson, from Jamaica; the Georgia, Danbus, and the Experiment, Bruce, from Carolina; the last for Amsterdam. The Alicant, Bodeman, from Lisbon, is arrived in Carolina; and the Gale, Blackburn, from London, at Jamaica. Wind S. W.

Gravesend, March 20 Arriv'd the Folkston, Wood, from Seville; the Lusitania, Ducket, from Lisbon; the Lody Elizabeth, Bredemos, from Amsterdam, and the Ostend Packet, Christian.

from Middleburgh.

Falmou b, March 18. Yesterday failed the King George Packet, Uring, and the Expedition Packet, Clies, for Lisbon; and the Townthend Packet, Cooper, for Corunna; with several of the Outwardbound who were forced back, the Wind coming con-

trary, but the Packets are not yet returned.

Portfmouth, March 21. Yesterday and the Day before came from the Downs, and went to the Mother Bank and Cowes, the Friend's Goodwill, Hylton, from Dunkirk; the John and Lawrence, Hamilton, from Rotterdam; and the Happy Return, Sprewson, from Newcastle, all three for Lisbon; the Albany, White, for New Fingland; the Charming Molly. Warner, for Maryland; the Hope, Lloyd, for Liverpool; the Henry and Mary, Lang, for Dubin; and the Prosperous John, Smith, for Mortaix, all from London.

Deal, March 21. Remain his Majesty's Ships Edinburgh, Dreadnought, and Sunderland, and Tryal, and Hawk Sloops; the two English and one Dutch East India Ships; the Beaver, Smith, for New York; the Friend's Adventure, Symonds, and the Elizabeth, White, for Lisbon; and the N. S. del Mary S. Ygnacio Puerto, for Bilbao; the William and lane, Reed, for Hampton; and the Morse, Matthew, for Chester. Wind S. W.

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Portsmouth, March 22 At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships the Berwick, the Princese Amelia, the Royal Oak, and the Captain.

Wind W.

Deal, March 22. The five Men of War and Outwardbound remain as in my last, with the Otley, Beach, for St. Christopher's; the John and Martha, Calkin, for Liverpool; and the Bourdeaux

Merchant, Beach, for - Wind W.S. W.

Deal, March 22. The King's Ships with the Outwardbound as per last remain; with the Truelove's Adventure, Reynolds, for Genoa; the Sea Nymph, Staples, for Legliorn; the Generosity, Mouton, for Dieppe; the Minorchy, Nicholls, for Marseilles; the Antilope, Morris, for Lisbon The Tryal and Hawk Sloops are sailed Westward. Yound S. W.

Gravefend.

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Gravefend, March 22. Arrived the Elizabeth and Mary, Ma-

ples, from Dunkirk.

Cowes, March 23. On the 16th came in the Samuel, Pierry, for Genoa; failed the George, Gilchrist, for Eilbao; on the 17th failed the Torrington, Warrup, for Newfoundland; the Speedwell, Wallace, for Fial; on the 18th came in the Concord, Spilman, from Malaga for Hamburgh; on the 19th the Albany, Bryant, and the Amistadt, Brown, for New York; the Phenix, Brown, for Maryland; the Lightfoot, Harwood, for Virginia; the Catherine, Cole, for Lisbon; and the Henry and Mary, Kildale for Gibraltar; on the 20th came in the Friend's Goodwill, Hilton, from Dantzick, for Lisbon; and the Loyal Jane, Shubrick, for Genoa.

Briffol, March 23. Yesterday arrived the Charming Betty,

Seville, in 9 Weeks and 2 Days from Jamaic .

Weymou b, March 23. On Thursday Morning last the Sheer-ues, Capt. Fitch, anchored in Portland Road, having on board John Leonard Sollicoffre, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco, for redeeming the British Slaves there; also — Masters, Esq; Commissary and Judge Advocate of the Town and Garison of Gibraltar, with their Secretaries and Retinue.

Portsmou b, March 24. Yesterday came to Spithead the Prince William, of this Place, Shepheard, from Naples, for Amsterdam; having by stormy Weather, about five Weeks since, been forced amongst the Rocks near Jersey, and received some Damage.

amongst the Rocks near Jersey, and received some Damage.

Deal, March 24. Remain the Edinburgh, Dreadnought, and Sunderland Men of War, and the Outwardbound as in my former; also the Loyal Peggy, Richardson, for Jamaica; the Betty, Friend, for Lisbon; the Eagle, Hanes, for Genoa; the Philadelphia's Hope, Spafford, for Philadelphia; the Sarah, Hill, for Maryland; and the Adventure, —, for Guernsey. Arrived the St. John Baptist, Harvey, from Cadiz; and the Anthony, Redmond, from Mountserrat. Wind S. W. by W.

Gravesend, March 24. Arriv'd the George, Daubus, from Carolina; the Fox, Johnson, from Jamaica; the Martha, Howard, from Figueira; the Betty, Norcum, from Seville; and the Eli-

zabeth, Vink, from Amsterdam.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE great Preparations for War are continued, with all possible Expedition, throughout the whole D d 2 King.

Kingdom of France; at Paris; Ramelies-Perukes, Shoul. der-Knots, and rich Furniture for Horses, are providing

without Number.

Private Letters from Paris mention an Instance of the exorbitant Vanity of the Marshal de Villars, in a Letter to the King. Speaking of the Encrease of the Imperial Troops in the Mantuan, he says: Sire s'ils sont peu, nous les battrons; s'ils sont beaucoup, je les battrai; that is, Sir, if they are sew, We (that is all the Generals together) will beat them; if they are many, I, (that is, I, my-self,

or my all-fufficient Person) will beat them.

We mentioned in our former its being now no more a Secret, that the confiderable French Squadron, which is almost ready to sail, is designed for the Baltick, to relieve Dantzick: But the French now carry the Point much farther, and pretend this very Fleet will attempt to burn the Czarina's Fleet, to bombard Petersburg, and oblige her Czarian Majesty to retire from thence. But these hasty Novelists don't seem to have the most perfect Knowledge of the Situation of that Place. This Fleet, they say, is to be commanded by the samous Monsieur de Guy-Trouin.

HOLLAND and the Low-Countries.

The Rejoycings on Account of the Celebration of the Nuptials of the Prince of Orange with the Princess Royal of England, have not been confined to England alone; at Roterdam, Ansterdam, and the Hague, several Persons of Distinction, as well Merchants and Tradesmen, each in their several Spheres, have distinguished themselves upon this Occasion. Illuminations, Musick, Dancing and Fire works filled every Street, while the People cried, Long live and flourish the illustrious House of Nassau, from whence have sprung so many glorious Heroes, the Scourges of Tyrants, and the great Assertors of our Liberties.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

THE Embarkation of the 12,000 Men, at Barcelona, to reinforce the Spanish Troops in Italy, is put off for a short Time, the Regimental Cloathing not being yet ready.

ready. The Prince of Afturias is perfectly recovered from

his late dangerous Indisposition.

The Incendia Man of War, from Porto-Bello and Corthagena, arrived at Cadiz on the 10th Instant: But so different Accounts are given of the Treasure she has brought with her, that nothing can be said with any Certainty. Some will have it but four Millions, while others raise it to eight Millions of Pezzos.

Letters of the same Date from Alicant say there is an

Embargo laid there upon all Shipping.

From Lisbon we have an Account that the Jewels, which came over with the last Pleet from Brafit, are ordered to be fealed up in the Warehouses, and no more are to be brought over, till there is a greater Demand for them.

ROME and ITALY.

THE Confederates have taken a great Number of their Troops out of the Milanese, to defend the Posts they are now possessed of in the Mantuan, and to secure the Banks of the Po, that the Imperialists may be deprived of the Provisions they have hitherto received from the Fuerratese. For the same Reason they have likewish reinforced all their Posts on the Oglio.

Don Carlos arrived the 12th Instant at Civita Castelhana, where he was immediately complimented by Cardinal Aquaviva, and several other Persons of Distinction. It is not certain whether this Prince will pay a Visit to the Holy Father at Rome, as it has been reported; because several Difficulties have arisen concerning the Ceremonial of

his Reception.

The first Column of the Spanish Army began to pass the Tyber on the 9th about four Leagues from Rome, and will encamp at Monte Rotundo, till the second Column is come

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Cardinal Coscia is at last absolved from his terrible Sentence (which however, has never very much affected him) of Excommunication, and is, as some Letters add, received into the Holy Father's particular Favour, as a sincere Penitent.

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GERMANY.

A S well the Germans, as the French, now talk of opening the Campaign offensively. Some of the General Officers of the former, and among them the Duke of Beveren and the Prince of Baden, lately cross'd the Rhine, and advanced within two Leagues of Landau, to take a View of that important Fortress, with the Siege of which the Imperialists pretend they shall begin to act, while, on the other Hand, the French give out, that they design to begin with the Siege of Philipsburg.

POLAND, SWEDEN, and the NORTHERN POWERS.

BEFORE King Augastus departed from Cracow, he ordered two Crown-Pieces to be given to every Soldier in the Army, and two Months Pay to every Officer, as a Reward for the Hardships they had undergone since their Arrival in Poland: And that they may be enabled to pay for what they want, as they march, and do no Wrong to the Inhabitants, several Waggon-Loads of Money are ordered to accompany the Army, which is advanced, with the King at their Head, as far as Ozestochow, in their Way towards Dantzick. The Castellan of Czersko lately attacked a Body of Russians, which was escorting the Son of General Lasci towards Dantzick, but was obliged to retire with some Loss.

The 20th Instant the Russian Troops attacked the Intrenchment, which covered the Suburbs of Dantzick, that go by the Name of Schotland. The Dantzickers made a gallant Desence, but being overpowered, and the Russians having sound Means to attack them in the Rear, they were obliged to quit their Post, with the Loss of seventy Men; but this Advantage, they say, cost the Russians 7 or 800 Men. The Dantzickers kept Possession of the Suburbs; but it was believed they would fire and relin-

quish them that Night.

The Russian head Quarters continue still at Prus, extending their right Wing towards St. Albert, and their lest along the Villages by the Sea-Side, towards Zanfubr.

The Court of Russia seems now in Earnest to be apprehensive of a War with the Ottomans, and perhaps with

the Persians too. They are therefore, not only very diligent in increasing their Forces, but very watchful over every Motion of these two Eastern Powers, whom they pretend they will invade in their own Dominions, upon the first Appearance of a Rupture. The Czarina seems resolved upon the Reduction of Dantzick, at all Events, and to this End a Squadron of 13 Ships of the Line, ten Frigates, two Bomb Vessels, and two Gallies, are ordered before that Place.

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE last Advices we have from the East confirm the Report of an approaching Peace between the Port and the Persian General, and assure us it is so far advanced, that Hostages have been given on each Side.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE'S COLLECTION:

Being an Account of Several Curious Particulars faithfully extracted from the Publick Papers, for the Use of such inquisitive Readers, as have more Time upon their Hands than they know what to do with.

Lodnon, March 27. WE hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Charles-Noel Somerset, Knight of the Shire in the present Parliament for the County of Monmouth, Brother to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, and Sir Robert Grosvener, Member of Parliament for Chester, will be set up as Candidates at the next Election for Westminster, in Opposition to Sir Charles Wager and William Clayton, Esq;

The following Persons are appointed to preach the Lent Sermons this Day.

Dr. Benion, before the King.

Dr. Thistlewaite, at Whitehall-Chapel. Mr. Price, at St. Katherine Cree-Church. Mr. Banson, at St. Anne Aldersgate. Mr. Moore, at St. Dunstan in the West, Mr. Blackwell, at St. Paul Covent-Garden,

M. Halford,

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Mr. Halford, at St Saviour's, Southwark. Dr. Wation, at St. Katherine by the Tower,

Dr. Wation, at Clerkenwell.

Yesterday the Right Hon, the Countess of Jersey, Relict of his Grace the late Duke of Bedford, was fafely deliver'd of a Son at his Lordship's House in Grosvenor-street.

Addresses arrive daily from the several Counties and Boroughs in England, to congratulate the Royal Family upon the Nuptials

of the Princel's Royal with the Prince of Orange.

Last Week his Majesty was pleased to appoint John Fitzpatrick, Esq; to be a Lieutenant in the first Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. General Wills.

Yesterday Mr. George Bark, Groom to her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, was made Clerk of the Stable and Avener

to hea Royal Highness.

And Mr. George Bancks, Groom to Mr. Poyntz, is made first Groom to his his Highness the Prince of Orange; and this Day they are to embark on board a Ship in the River, in order to Sail for Holland with a String of fine Horses.

Last Friday the Assizes ended at St. Edmond's-Bury, when two Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. John Norton for poisoning his Wife, and George Lane for Horse-stealing.

Last Tuesday the Assizes ended at Monmouth, and proved a Maiden one; whereupon the Sherist, according to Custom, pre-

fented the Judges with white Gloves.

Yesterday the four following were capitally convicted at the Assizes at Kingston, viz. Joseph Price for Forgery, William Gale for Murder, Daniel Smith for Burglary, and George Sears for Felony.

Yesterday N° 56701 was drawn a Prize of 500 l. and N° 24126, 82674, 101126, 1053255, and 118538, 100l.

each.

dad's

We hear that all the Royal Family will be at the King's Theatre in the Hay-market Tomorrow-Night, to fee the Opera of Arbaces, which is to be perform'd there for the Benefit of Signora Durastanti.

Whitehall, March 22.

bridge attended by a great Number of Heads of Houses, Doctors in leveral Faculties, Noblemen, Master of Arts, and other Members of that learned Body, were at St. James's in their Formalities, to congratulate his Majesty upon the Marriage of the Princes Royal, and to present a Book of Verses from the University upon that Occasion: the Vice-chancellor at presenting it made the following Speech.

May

May it please your Majesty,

THE antient and loyal University of Cambridge humbly begs Leave to be permitted to congratulate your Majesty, upon the Muptials happily celebrated between the Frincess Royal, and his most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.

If every good Subject thinks himself concerned in every Event in which your Majesty is interested, we find ourselves under particular Obligations, for the many Proofs we have received of

your Majesty's Beneficence and Favour to us.

We often remember how ready our Hearts were to overflow with Joy, when your Majesty was pleased to honour us with your Royal Presence; we flatter ourselves, Sir, with the Belief, that we gave your Majesty too some of that Pleasure which is apt to spring up in the Breast of a benevolent Father at the Sight of his dutiful Children, whom he has cherished with his Care, and encouraged by his Tenderness.

Our Colleges may be considered not only as Nurseries of Arts and Sciences, but as Schools also where the Principles of Religion and Loyalty are taught; in every one of which Prayers are daily offered up for your Majesty's long Life and happy Reign,

and for the Prosperity of the Royal Family.

In this View, we have been honoured with many valuable Privileges by your Royal Progenitors, and in this View we promite ourselves the Continuance of your Majesty's Favour and Protection: For the rest, we beg a gracious Acceptance of this Book of Verles, in which your Majesty will find every one zealously forward to express his Loyalty to your Majesty, and his inviolable Attachment to your august and illustrious House.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for your Congratulations upon the Marriage of my Daughter with the Prince of Orange. I take very kindly this Mark of your Affection to me and my Family. The University of Cambridge may always depend upon my Support, Favour, and Protection.

They were introduced by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of the Houshould, and had the Honour to kils his Majesty's Hand.

They were then introduced to the Queen by the Earl of Grantham, Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty; to whom the Vice-chancellor presented a Book, and made the following Speech.

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May it please your Majesty, view land but made

HE University of Cambridge humbly begs to have the Honour of attending your Majesty with a Book of Verses on the Nuprials happily celebrated between the Princess Royal,

and his most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.

To be born with a Genius to Poetry able to rife up to the Dignity of such a Subject, is the Lonof a very few; but to have a just Sense of Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty, and a firm Attachment to his illustrious House, is easily learned by those who live under the Influence of his Royal Care and Protection. This, Madam, is what we profess to have learned ourselves, and to be careful to teach others; these are the Sentiments which have guided our Pens upon this happy Occasion; and we please ourselves with the Hopes, that the Expressions of our Zeal will not be unacceptable, because they come from an University famous for cultivating those Arts and Sciences for which your Majesty shews so great a Regard.

To which her Majesty was pleased to give a most gracious Answer.

Livalty aroungment in every

Then they waited on the Princes Royal, to whom the Vicechancellor presented a Book, and made the following Speech.

May it please your Royal Highness.

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HE University of Cambridge, ever ready to take any Opportunity of thewing their Loyalty to his Majesty, and their Attachment to every Branch of his illustrious House, begs Leave to congratulate the happy Nuptials between your Royal Highnels and his most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange. If we have just Reason to regret the great Loss the Court of Great-Britain will fustain, in being deprived of so great an Ornament; we take this Consolation to ourselves, that his Majesty has given your Royal Highness to a Prince, whose distinguished Merit commands the Esteem of all that approach him: We pride ourselves in the Thought, that the Lustre of your Royal Highness's Conduct abroad will reflect Honour upon our Nation: We please ourselves with the Prospect of your Royal Highness's living many happy Years in the Esteem of Mankind, and in the Favour of Heaven These, Madam, are the Sentiments which we have endeavoured to express in the Book of Verses I have the Honour to present to your Royal Highness on the Part of the University. to whom the vice

To which her Royal Highness returned a most obliging Anfayer.

They

They were afterwards introduced to the Prince of Orange, to whom the Vice-chancellor presented a Book, and made the following Speech.

May it please your most Serene Highness,

THE University of Cambridge, famous for cultivating those Arts in which Fame tells us your most Serene Highness has made so great a Progress, begs Leave to congratulate your happy Marriage with the Princess Royal. His Majesty has upon this Occasion shewn how well he knew how to rereward distinguished Merit, when he bestowed upon your most Serene Highness a Princess so justly dear to him, and so highly esteemed by every one who has the Honour to approach her: To express our soy upon this Occasion, and to wish your most Serene Highness all manner of Felicity with so amiable a Consort, is the Subject of the Book of Verses I have the Honour to present your most Serene Highness with, in the Name of the University.

To which his Highness gave a most obliging Answer

On Saturday the 23d, the Vice-chancellor, and the rest of the Gentlemen of the University of Cambridge, were in the same Manner introduced to the Prince of Wales by the Earl of Jersey, Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting. The Vice-chancellor presented a Book of Verses, having first made a short Speech to his Royal Highness; to which he was pleased to give a most obliging Answer; and they had the Honour to kis his Royal Highness Hand.

May it please your Royal Highness.

Royal Highness with a Book of Verses, in Honour of the Nuptials of the Princess Royal with his most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange. We esteem it our very great Happiness, that we have this Opportunity of giving the sincerest Assurances of our Devotion to your Royal Highness. We join in the most ardent Wishes, that every Event may attend your Royal Highness, which can advance your Prosperity and Honour; particularly, that you may reap all the happy Fruits possible, of an Alliance so wisely concerted by his Majesty, with a Family to which the People of Great-Britain are under so many and so great Obligations.

From thence they were conducted to their Royal Highnesses the Duke, the Princess Amelia, and the rest of the Princesses, and prefented fented them with Books. They were all admitted to kifs the Dukes, and the Princesses Hands, the Vice-chancellor having first made a short Speech; to which he had very obliging Answers.

Yesterday his serene Highness the Prince of Orange, attended by feveral Persons of Distinction, went to see Sir Hans Sloan's Physick-Garden at Chelsea, and afterwards dined with Sir Hars in his Saloon in the Garden.

To morrow his Majesty will go with the usual State to the House of Peers, to give the Koyal Assent to the Land Tax Bill, and to the Prince of Orange's Naturalization Bill.

Yesterday John Garrad, Esq; kis'd his Majesty's Hand on his being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Phillip's Regiment of Foot.

in the room of Col. George Smithson, deceas'd.

On Thursday the 14th Instant died at his Seat in North Britain. the Right Hon. William Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn, and Lord Killmaures, Governor of Dumbarton-Castle. His Lordship married the Lady Henrietta Stuart, Daughter to the late Earl of Gallway, and left one Son, now Earl of Glencairn.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Buckingham intends short-

ly to take a Tour to France.

to brades

Last Tuesday-Night died of an Apople tick Fit at his House in Castle-street, Henry Bedingfield, Elq; Son of Sir Henry Bedingfield, Bart.

Yesterday-Morning died Mr. Tho' Jennings, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and of the Choirs of

Windfor, Westminster and St. Paul's.

The Election of an Apothecary to Christ's Hospital in the room of the late Mr. Maffey, comes on to Morrow Morning at ten o'Clock.

Yesterday No. 334000 was drawn a Prize of 5001, as was No. 83495, 3000 l. which we hear fell to Mr. Barkley a Linnen draper in Cheapfide.

to of the Princels Land with his The Bill of MORTALITY.

Christened	Males Females	197	> Buried	Males Females	249 248
The second by	(In all reased in the	275		/In all	447

The State of LITERATURE in Foreign Parts.

AMSTERDAM

HISSTORE de l'Academie Royale des Sciences. Année, 1730. Avec les Memoirs de Mathematique, et de Physique, pour la meme Année; Tirés des Registres de cette Academie.

That is.

The History of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the Year 1730; with Mathematical and Physical Memoirs, for the same Year, taken from the Register of that Academy; 2. Vol. 12ves.

The Work we are going to give a short Extract of, tho it contains an Account of the Transactions of 1730,

was not published 'till this Year, viz. 1733.

This Academy was erected at Paris, by the famous M. Colbert in the Year 1666, in 1699, it was confirmed by a Royal Charter, and taken under the King's particular Protection. His Majesty ordered a very handsome and convenient Apartment, in his Royal Palace of the Louvre, to be sitted up for the Use of the Members, and there they yet hold their Assemblies every Wednesday and Satarday.

Their Transactions, which are deposited in the Hands of their Secretary, are collected into Volumes, and published by Years, tho' seldom 'till two or three Years asterwards. The History, which we have now before us is divided into several Branches of Mathematical and Physical Learning, agreeable to the Memoirs. The following Extract may serve to give our Readers some Idea of these

Collections.

I. Rules for making a new Kind of Thermometer, the Degrees of which are designed to give such Indications of Heat and Cold, as can be referr'd to known Measures. By Mon-

fienr de Reaumur.

This known and useful Instrument, tho' almost in every Man's Hands, is hitherto very imperfect. Every Thermometer speaks a different Language: In one the Variation of the Temperature of the Air is divided into sour or sive Degrees, and in others into seven or eight, &c. But the Relation between the Degrees of different Thermome-

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ters does not appear; and therefore, we are yet at a Loss to know the greatest Degree of Cold and Heat, in diffe. rent Climates, which would be as uleful as curious. With this Knowledge we should be able to form a Judgment, what Degree of Heat and Cold, Men, and other Ani. mals, can bear. We might then judge what Temperature of the Air is required to raise Trees and Plants in any Country, where they have not hitherto been produced. There are three different Things which make the Com. position of Thermometers extreamly defective and un. certain. (1.) The Quality of the Spirits may differ very much in two different Thermometers. (2.) As these Spirits are more or less rectified, they will of Course be more or less dilated, by the same Degree of Heat. (3.) In marking the Degrees it is common to place equal Parts of the Length of the Tube, for equal Degrees; notwithstanding we shall find a very visible Inequality in their Infides, even supposing the Diameters of the Tubes to be exactly equal. These Objections our Author designs against the Florentin Thermometer, as being best known, and most in Use: And having made his Objections, and observed the Inconveniences which attend that Instrument, he proposes to remedy them by a new one, which is deseribed on a Copper Plate, adjoined to his Memoir. The whole Secret confifts in finding a Degree of Dilatation and Condensation, of which the Spirit in the Thermometer is susceptible, as will be the same in every Climate, and may be a fixed Term for the Beginning and End of the Account of Degrees. Monsieur Amontons, who aimed at this Secret, died before he could make the World acquainted with his new Invention of a Thermometer. That learned Philosopher pitched upon the Heat of boiling Waver for a fixed Point. Monfieur de Reaumur agrees with him, in supposing that boiling Water receives no farther Degree of Heat. Signore Taglini, Professor of Philosophy at Pifa, contradicts this Affertion, after having obferved, that with the greater Force Water is boiled, the greater is the Degree of Heat it receives. Monfieur de Reaumur allows this; but he does not, with the learned Italian, rest contented with observing the first Increase of Heat: He carries the Experiment farther, and has difcovered, that after the Water has boiled about a Quarter of an Hour, it does not communicate any farther Degree of Heat to Spirits, put into a Vessel, and placed in the boiling STOI

boiling Water. Hence it follows, that as Water, when boiled with the greatest Violence, will never come up to the Heat of melted Metal, fo it necessarily must have a certain Point fixed in its Nature, which it cannot by any Means be made to exceed. The opposite fixed Point is proposed to be an artificial Congelation of Water with Ice and Salts. The Degrees proposed to be marked on the Thermometer, with Respect to these two Points, are not to be according to the Length of the Tube, but in Proportion to the Dilatation of the Fluid which it contains, or the Augmentation of its Volume. The Number of Degrees may be fixed at Pleasure. Monsieur de Reaumur proposes it by Hudreds, as the most convenient, and he extends his to a Thousand. By this Method but few Fractions will occur, and those of no great Moment. The Thermometer being marked, according to the equal Degrees of the Capacity of its Tube and Bowl, which may be discovered by first infusing Water, the next Question is where to place the Spirit of Wine, after it is condensed by Art. Monsieur de Reaumur thinks the Tube ought to be filled to about one third of its Length from the Bowl; because Heat will afterwards dilate them to the Top. is that Space which must contain the Number of Divisions or Degrees; and thereby we may know with the greatest Exactness to what Degree the Spirits are rarified; a Knowledge which is not to be had from the common Glasses.

In nice Physical Enquiries the old Thermometers are of very little Service, because no Comparison can be formed between any two of them. The Proportion of the Rising of the Fluid depends on the Relation between the Diameters of the Bowl and the Tube. The larger the Diameter of the Bowl is in Comparison to that of the Tube, the higher the Spirits will rise with the same Degree of Heat. Monsieur de Reaumur's Invention demonstrates this beyond all Dispute. If the Line where the Spirits stop, after they are condensed, be marked on two Thermometers, supposing this Line at the same Height in both, and the certain Number of equal Parts sixed and known in each, these two Thermometers will at all Times shew the same Degrees of Heat, though they may be unequal as to the Space they take up in the Tube.

Another Inconvenience, which the common Thermometers are always liable to, is occasioned by the different Dilatability of Spirits, as they are more or less rectified.

To measure the Dilatability of this Liquor, Monsieur de Require gives us the following Experiment of his own making. He put 400 Parts of it into a Phial with a long Neck, after it had been artificially condensed, and then observed, how high it rose by the Heat of boiling Water, and thereby got the two fixed Points. By this Method there will be no Dissiculty in comparing two Thermometers, though their Spirits should not be equally dilatable; because the unequal Degrees of their Elevation being correspondent, will be the Effect of the same Degree of Heat.

Our Philosopher proposes a Method to reduce two different Kinds of Spirits to the same Degree of a Dilatability. By this Means the Curious may, at all Times, and in all Places, have them of the same Quality, and thereby render their Obfervation more exact and conformable one to the other.

II. A Chymical Enquiry into the Nature of Meats, commonly made Use of for Broths, &c. By Mr. Geoffroy, Jun.

Broths made of one or other Sort of Meat, being the usual Food prescribed by Physicians for the Sick, an Enquiry into what Quantity of Nourishment such several Sorts of Broth respectively contain, may be of Service. The Operations which our curious Chymist has performed of this Kind, may be divided into four Parts; (1.) He makes a simple Distillation of a Piece of raw Meat 'till it is perfectly dry. (2.) He boils a Piece of the same Meat in several Waters, and these he The folid Extract which reevaporates over a flow Fire. mains, contains all the Principles of the Meat, divested of its Phlegm and Moisture. (3.) He analyses this Extract, and then (4.) observes a certain Quantity of Fibres remaining aster the Meat is dry, which he likewise analyses. He has made these Experiments on Beef, Mutton, Veal, Capons, Chickens, &c. And at the End of his Memoir he has placed a Table which shews the comparative Produce of these several Meats.

III. An Account of several new Kinds of Phosphorus. By Mon-

There are two Kinds of *Phosphorus*, one only luminous, and the other burning. A Shoemaker of *Bologno*, in *Italy*, endeavouring to extract Silver out of a certain Stone, which he found at the Foot of Mount *Paterno*, calcined it; and this produced



THE

BEE REVIVED

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Deligned for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's Taste and Principles, and laying before the Reader, at one View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) a Weekly State of Wit, Learning, Politicks, News, and Business.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LVIII. VOL. V. From Saturday, March 30. to Saturday, April 6.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was suppressed, after Number X, by certain Persons, for certain Reasons, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any Free Nation.

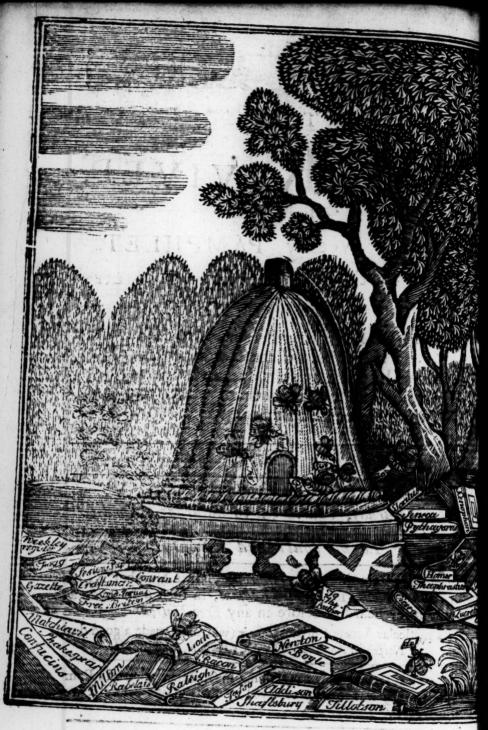
See a particular Account of this Affair (which has made a good deal of Noise) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so well received by the Publick before it was suppressed.

Sold by all Bookfellers in Town and Country.

[Price Six-pence.]





Illæ continuo Sa'tus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpurcosque metunt stores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque sovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia singunt. Viro

The BEE:

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing Material, and all the Effays worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the ftrongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with several Original Compositions in Prose and Verse.

An Account of Foreign Affairs and Domestick Occurrences, in a much clearer Stile and Manner than any News-Paper. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most Remarkable Books Published Abroad. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at Home, with short Resections upon such as deferve it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at One View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

No LVIII. From Saturday March 30, to Saturday April 6.

— Juvatque novos decerpere flores. Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other Curious Particulars, contains,

I. The Golden Medal and five other Prizes adjudged to fix of the Competetors who have wrote Verles in Honour to the Memory of the late Dr. TINDALL.

II. A Copy of Verses just sent to the Authors of the BEE upon this great Man.

III. The ridiculous use made of the two Words Jacobitism and the Pretender.

IV. The Bedford Petition against the Septennial Ast.

V. The Political Upholsterer, No. 3.

VI. Consequences of the Agree ment or Disagreement of King and Farliament.

Vii. Reflections on publick Addresses.

VIII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

IX. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

X. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

XI. Remarks on the Tribunes at Athens.

XII. Remarks on Plutarch's Lives.

XIII. Miscellany Poems, Songs

XIV. A Journey from Dublin to Dungannon, never before printed.

XV. The Nurses Song, an Original Piece.

XVI. The best Epigram that has been yet published on the late Royal Wedding.

to St. Clement's-Church; where Letters will be taken in.



The last BEE

NUMBER LVII.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains,

I. The Authors of the Bee's Declaration to the Publick, that they do not mean the just Encomiums they have given to Dr. Tindall, as a Satire upon the Clergy in General.

II. Verses inscribed to the Manes of the late great

III. An Effay upon SCREENS.

IV. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Freeman.

V. The Antient Constitution of England demonstrated to be Slavery.

VI. A Vindication of the Septennial Law.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

X. The Transacttions of the French Royal Academy for Sciences.

XI. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.

XII. Advice to an Husband: Upon Wit and Genius; The Muses Address to the Fair; The way to be happy, &c.



produced the first that was known of the luminous Sort of A German Chymist, attempting to make Gold Pholphorus. out of Urine, found out the second Kind of Phosphorus; the Secret had, however, died with him, if the ingenious Mr. Kunckel; Chymist to the Elector of Saxony, had not with great The Chymists from Labour and Difficulty recovered it. hence took a Hint to make farther Enquiry into animal Materials, and Mr. Hormberg was the first who discovered the finest burning Phosphorus in Ordure. The late learned Chymist, Mr. Lemery, extended Mr. Homberg's Discoveries to a great Number of other animal and vegetable Materials. only Addition of the luminary Kind was Baldwin's Pholphorus, which he made of Chalk, 'till Monsieur Du Fay discovered great Numbers not unlike the Bologno Stone. he was working upon feveral fine Stones, with other Views, he discovered that the common Topaz, which is used in some Medicines, being calcined, produced the same Effect as the famous original Phosphorus. Continuing his Enquiry, after this casual Discovery, he found that the Belemnite, or Linx Stone produced a yet finer Phosphorus. He at Length discovered, that several other Kinds of Stones, and even common Marble, yielded a Phosphorus, which being exposed but one Minute to the Light, would shine, if carried into a dark He dissolved those Materials, whose Parts were the most compact, by the Means of Acids. Jaspar, Agate, and some others, he has not found would afford any Phosphorus; but he does not doubt of Success with them too, and even with Metals; but supposes it must be by some Operation different from what he has hitherto practifed. It is faid that these several Kinds of Phosphorus, produced from so many different Species, and by different Operations, must have a proportionable Number of Differences. Their Light is greater or less, of a longer or shorter Duration, by the continual Waste of their Sulphurs, which are at last entirely lost. But as the Light is occasioned by the Activity of the Sulphurs on the Surface, if the Operation, which produced the luminous Property, be repeated, the same Property will be refored, by giving the Stone a new Surface.

The Historical Part of this Work includes feven and forty Articles, divided into four Classes, in the same Man-

her as has been done in former Volumes.

- I. The first Class contains Articles which tend to the Illustration of several Points, relating to the History and Mythology of the Ancients. These are to the Number of one and twenty, bearing the following Titles, viz.
- 1. A Continuation of the Treatife of Altars, confecrated to the One and only SUPREAM BEING, from Creation, to the Birth of Jesus Christ; by Monsieur l'Abbe de Fontanu.

2. Of the Relation that there is between Magick and

the Heathen Theology; by Monsieur Bonamy.

3. Of the Origin of the Equitation, in Greece; by Mon-

fieur l' Abbé Sallier.

- 4. Remarks upon the Historical Grounds for the Fable of Bellerophon, and upon the Manner of explaining it; by M. Fréret.
- 5. Reflections on the Travels of Perseus, and on his Combat with Phineus; by Monsieur l'Abbé Banier
- 6. General Observations on the Tribunals established at Athens, for the Conservation of their Laws, and to decide Differences between private Persons; by Monsieur Blanchard.
- 7. On the Origin and Functions of the Prytanians, Male and Female; by the same Authors.

8. On the Heliasts, by the same.

9. Critical Reflections on the History of Hero and Le-

ander, by Monsieur Mahudel.

10. A Differtation to prove, that the Ancients had made the Tour of Africa, and were acquainted with the Coasts of the Mediterranean, by Monsieur l'Abbé Paris.

11. On the Duration of the Reign of Selencus Nicator,

by Monfieur de la Navre.

12. Reflections on the Character, Works, and Edition of Celfus the Physician, by Monsieur Mahudel.

13. Reflections on the Character, and on the Paganism

of Julian, by Monfieur Bonamy.

14. Illustrations of some general Difficulties, which are found in Greek Authors; by Monsteur l'Abbé Gedoyn.

15 Remarks on the Life of Romulus; by Monfieur de

Curne.

16 Remarks on the Life of Craffus, written by Plutarch, by Monsieur Seconse.

17 Remarks on the Life of Cato Uticensis, by the same Author.

18. Remarks on the Life of Cæsar, by the same.
10. Remarks on the Life of Cicero, by the same.

20. Remarks on the Life of Brutus, by the fame.

21. Remarks on the Life of Anthony, by the same.

II. The fecond Class contains nine Articles, relating to Criticism; entitled.

I. A critical Examination of some Emendations of the Greek and Latin Authors: by Monsieur l'Abbé Sallier.

Greek and Latin Authors; by Monsieur l'Abbé Sallier.
2. An Explication and Amendment of a Passage in Aristotle's Art of Poetry; by Monsieur l'Abbé Vatry.

3. Emendation of a Passage of Euripides, by Monsieur

Hardion.

4. Remarks upon the Signification of the Words, Heart, by Monsieur l'Abbé Sallier.

g. Reflections on the Signification of the Word "Eyzo";

by the fame Author.

6. Of the Merit of the ancient Grammarians, and what Dependance is to be had on them; with new Remarks on the Signification of the Word in the fame, and by M. Fourmont, the Elder.

7. Illustrations and Amendments of some Passages of

Pliny's, by Monsieur de la Barne.

- 8. Remarks on a Passage of Pausanius; by Monsieur l'Abbé Banier.
- o. Of the Utility of the Eastern Tongues, towards attaining a Knowledge of the ancient History of Greece; by Monsieur Fourmont, the Elder.

III. The third Class contains such Articles, as have Relation to ancient Monuments of every Kind; they are in Number five, entitled:

1. A Collection of ancient Inscriptions, with some

Remarks, by Monsieur Lancelot.

2. Remarks on an ancient Inscription, called the Monument of Ventavon, by Monsieur de la Valbonnays.

3. A new Description of an ancient Monument of Provence; by Monsieur de Mautour.

4. Reflections on the Character and Use of ancient Me-

dals; by Monsieur Mahudel.

5. An Account of some Books in the King's Library, with Manuscript Notes; by Monsieur l'Abbé Sallier.

F f 2

IV. The

IV. The fourth Class is made up of Fragments tending to illustrate the History of the Middle-Ages; and contains twelve Pieces, viz.

1. That St. Gregory of Tours is not the Author of the

Life of St. Yrier; by Monsieur de Foncemagne.
2. An Account of a Manuscript, entitled; The Life of

Carolus Magnus, by M. de la Curne.

3. An Account of a Manuscript History of the Gallantry of the Court, and of the King of the Epinese; by Monsieur de Mautour.

4. On our most ancient Translators, with an Essay of

a French Library, by Monsieur Falconet.

5. A Critical Remark on two Passages in Monsieur de Valor's Account of the Gauls; by Monsteur de Fonce-

magne.

6. A Plan of a new Account of the Gauls, and of the Countries which have been subject to the French, since the Establishment of their Monarchy; by Monsieur Secouffe.

7. An Examination of M. Maittaire's Opinion, concerning the Epoch of the Establishment of Printing, in

France; by Monsieur de Foncemagne.

8. A Critical Examination of Machiavel's Life of Caftruccio; by Monsieur l'Abbé Sallier.

o. The History of a Revolution in Persia, in the XVI

Century, by Monsieur Fourmont, Junior.

10. A brief Relation of a Voyage, made by Monsieur P Abbé Sevin, by the King's Command, into the Levant, in the Year 1729, and 1730.

II. A brief Account of a Voyage, made by Monsieur Fourmont, Junior, by the King's Command, into the Le-

vant, in the Year 1729, and 1730.

12. Devices, Inscriptions, and Medals made by the A-

cademy.

Before Monsieur de Boze, Secretary of the Academy, enters into an Historical Detail of these several Articles, he gives an Account, in general, of an Event, which is of equal Concern to the Republick of Letters, and to the Academy. We mean the Literary Voyage made to Confantinople and several other Parts of the Levant, by Monfieur l' Abbé Sevin, and Monsieur Fourmont, Junior ; the more particular Accounts of which make two of the Articles of the fourth Class abovementioned. This

This Voyage was undertaken by the King's Command, partly on the Encouragement given by Zaid Aga, the Son of Mahomet o Effendi, formerly Ambassador from the Port, to the Court of France, by a Letter, in which he gave to understand, that if some learned Member of the Academy would refide fome Time in Constantinople, it would be no very difficult Matter to get him introduced into the Grand Signor's Library, which is that of the Grecian Emperors, carefully preserved by the express Command of Mahomet. II. after the taking of that City. This, fays our Author was, indeed, one of the Motives for this Voyage; But as these Hopes were looked upon to be very precarious, and there were very firong Reasons to believe, that this Library has long fince incurr'd the Fate of many other ancient Libriaries, another Motive of more apparent Certainty contributed more to the Refolution of undertaking this Voyage. This was the Hopes of enriching the King's Library, with some of the Ancient Manuscripts, which it was not doubted but the Greeks had handed down to the present Time. The Sequel shewed how just this previous Supposition was: For, on the one Hand, Monsieur l' Abbé Sevin is returned with above fix Hundred choice Manuscripts, not to mention the Correspondences he has established for future Acquisitions of this Kind; And, on the other Hand, Monsieur Furmont, funior, besides a large Collection of Medals, has brought back the Draughts of a great many curious Ancient Monuments, and the exact Copies and Forms of near 3000 Inscriptions, of the most ancient Times, never before published.

After the Recital of this Event, our learned Author proceeds to give an Account of the Alterations which have happened in the List of the Members of this Academy,

during the Years, 1726, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

As for the numerous Articles, of which we have given a summary Account above, and of which the exact and judicious Detail given by our learned Secretary makes up the Historical Part of this Work, we should be glad to give our Reader as particular an Account of them all, as they justly deserve. But as the narrow Limits of our Pamphlet renders this Task impossible, we shall, from Time to Time, entertain our Readers with Extracts of some of the most important and curious Pieces which will serve to give them an Idea of the Rest.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

HE Advice to a Wife, inserted in our last BEE, has induced a Lady to send us Advice to an Husband: As she desired us to make what Alterations in her Verses we thought proper; we hope she will excuse the Liberties we have taken with her Composition.

Advice to an Husband.

Let Words as winning as Faustina's Song,
Flow with a melting Sostness from your Tongue:
Th' Effects of Falshood you may learn from Jove,
Who of't in borrow'd Shapes conceal'd his Love;
If Truth the Poets sing, great Juno's Wrong,
May half excuse the Licence of her Tongue;
Where Falshood reigns, the Nuptial Torch expires,
And stead of that, the Furies light their Fires.

Judgment should taste, and rectify your Life By Nature's Rules; avoiding Noise and Strife. Courteous Deportment, and a graceful Mein, And manly Eloquence should fill the Scene.

Yet were these Jewels center'd in one Frame, Something to cherish an Exstatick Flame Remains: What'tis no Woman can disclose, Tho' she the Raptures of that Something knows.

Upon WIT and GENIUS.

I.

RUE Wit is like the Brilliant Stone,
Dug from the Indian Mine;
Which boasts two various Powers in one,
To cut—as well as shine.

II.

A Genius too, if polish'd right,

With the same Gifts abounds;

Appears at once both keen and bright,

And sparkles while it Wounds.

SONG.

T.

Which two fond Lovers feel,
Who meet that thought to meet no more!
Who can their Joys reveal!

II.

Like Statues fix'd, amaz'd they stand, Survey their mutual Charms, Then when their Extasses give leave, Fly to each others Arms.

The Muses Address to the FAIR.

None else at Pleasure can Duration give, When Marble fails, the Muses Structures live.

GARTH

THE Muses to this Privilege lay claim,
Worth to record, and give immortal Fame;
Two thousand Years ago Museus sung,
How gay Leander, vigorous and young;
Nor of rough Winds, nor rougher Seas afraid,
Night after Night swam to the * Sestian Maid.
Her Graces still in each descriptive Page,
Our Admiration, while we read, engage;

Her

Her Lover's Fortitude, ber Form divine; Still live and captivate in every Line. Delia and Nemesis have from the Lays Of smooth Tibullas gain'd eternal Praise: Cynthia in her Propertius tender Strains, Lesbia in those of her Catullus reigns. Cloe and Lydia had been both forgot, Had the Great * Lyrick Genius never wrote. In Numbers sweet, harmonius Ovid tells, Who were the most illustrious Grecian Belles. How just Penelope was to her Spouse; And how Cyclippe facred kept her Vows. How mighty Dido facrific'd all Pride, And in the Cause of Love a Martyr dy'd. When in enchanting Virgil she complains, What Reader melts not, or from Tears refrains? Our Albion likewise in Examples shews What Glory to the fair from Verse accrues, Geraldine fill appears in Surrey's Song, Bright as a Star, and shall remain as long. Tho' in an ancient + Church no Marble's feen, To point out where's interr'd the Gallick Queen: We want it not,-fince Drayton's Lines declare How gallant Brandon was, and she how Fair. An Age is pass'd fince Sacharissa fir'd The courtly Waller, and his Muse inspir'd: Tho' all those Charms which flourish'd in her Prime; As others must be, were impair'd by Time: Tho' now to Duff converted in the Tomb, They in his Verse eternally shall bloom. Were Canvas torn, Shou'd finest Colours fade, What Myra was, by Granville is display'd. To all Futurity transmitted down, None e'er can throw a Veil c'er such Renown. What Sunderland of late was few can know, But from her just Description giv'n by Rowe. Or what young Lenos, each in vain explores, Unless where her Idea Garth restores. " When infant Graces (mooth'd her gentle Hours, More soft than Sighs, more sweet than breathing Flow'rs.

^{*} Horace, \$\pm St. Mary's in St. Edmond's-Burg.

Pass but a Cent'ry, where shall then that Air Now fo admir'd, where fall those Features rare, Which bright Aurelia boafts Exiftence bave ? (Dreadful, alas, to Thoughton) but in the Grave. Suffolk and Winchelsea severe the Lot! Among the Vulgar then must rest forgot; Who shall remember then bright Jersey's Rays, And all the Glories which in Queensbro' blaze? Or most resplendant Hervey? On whom wait; Millions of Cupids, and our Love create; Unless some Author, like ber Lord, polite, In flowing Verse, her Beauties shall recite, How all Perfections, which her Sex adorn, Her Acquisitions are, or with ber born; Wou'd but the Fair upon these Truths reflect, They'd to the Muses show a just Respect, Their Magick Pow'er with Pleasure Still confess, And the same Men whom they have favour'd, bless. Then Gold, which of has triumph'd over Love, Its Force might try, yet wholly ceafe to move. Then ev'ry Fool and Clown would fue in vain, And difregarded be the worthless Train Of Gawdy Fops, a forward felly Rece, Who mimick Apes, and are Mankind's Disgrace.

To the Authors of the BEE.

GENTLEMEN,

IF the inclos'd be not thought unworthy a Place in the BEE, by inferting it in your next, you will highly oblige,

GENTLEMEN,
Your most humble Servant,
The Author of

KICK-HIM-JEN

Geneiry, where feelt then they Air

The Author of Kick-him-Jenny,

aghto T' in the Grave.

The SCRIBLER OF KICK-HIM-NAN.

SONG by a young Lady.

I Dreamt I saw a piteous Sight,
Young CUPID weeping lay,
Until bis pretty Stars of Light
Had wept themselves away.

Methought I ask'd him why he wept;

Mere pity led me on:

He deeply sigh'd, and then reply'd,

Alas I am undone!

As I beneath you Myrtle lay,
Close by DIANA's Springs,
AMYNTOR Stole my Bow away,
And pinnion'd both my Wings.

Alas! fay'd I, 'twas then thy Bow
Wherewith he wounded me:
Thou art a God, and fuch a Blow
Could come from none but thee.

:

V

But if thou wilt revenged be, On that ambitious Swain; I'll set thy Wings at Liberty, And thou shalt sty again.

VI

And all the Service on my part,

That I require of thee,
Is that thou'dst wound AMYNTOR's Heart,

And make him die for me.

VII.

The filken Fetters I unty'd,
And the gay Wings display'd:
He, mounting, slily smil'd and cry'd,
Adieu fond foolish Maid!

VIII.

At this I blush'd, and angry grew,
I should the God believe:
But waking found my Dream too true;
Alas, I was a Slave!

The Way to be happy.

Est Ulubris; animus si te non deficit æquus.

HOW pleasant is it, to behold on shore,
The lab'ring Bark, and hear the Billows roar!
Not that I'm pleas'd with other Men's Distress,
But glad to find the Load I bear is less.

^{*} Suave, mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis, E terra magnum, &c. Lucretius, 1. 2. v. 1.

While all the Fools, and more than half the Wife, Are puzzled at the Bugbear Word Excise; Serene, I live a private Country Moufe; they well to the Nor + Officers, nor Coxcombs haunt my House : While cringing Candidates at every Gate, Bow to the Fools they scorn, and Knaves they bate, While doubtful Ministers th' Exchequer drain, And read each unpropitious ** Lift with Pain: How blest am I in this my bumbler Sphere, ? Who nothing have to ask, nor ought to fear ! You'll wonder now, my Friend, and well you may, By all this Doggrell, what I mean to fay: Why this I mean, and this my moral State, Those Evils we complain of, we create. Man persecutes himself with Pains and Gare, Works his own Woe, when Heav'n would kindly spare. 'Tis Avarice, 'tis Pride, 'tis Luft of Pow'r, Torments the Wretch with many a joylet Hour -In vain we drudge, in vain we fondly roam, For true Content is only found at Home; In our own Breasts the happy Goddes lies,
And freely grants her Favours to the Wife.

ADVERTISEMENT.

alor, I was a Slave.

i d the Load I bear is biff.

0

c, mari magno turbantibus equora ventir,

b this megrum, &co.-.--Lucretius, 1, 2. v. 1.

We fould be aled to be a djudge out Prizes. We should be glad to know from the Glub, of which Mr. F-x is a Member, in what Manner they think all our Six Prizes ought to be disposed of , but before they give their Opinion, it may be necessary they should read what follows the Prize-Verses in our BEE, Number LV.

Vinite

⁺ Excise Officers ** List of the Candidates for next Parliament. in pleased with other Men's Diffrests



THE

B E E Revived:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

No LVIII. Vol. V.



AVING not received all the Affistance we hoped for from the Publick to direct us in what Manner we ought to bestow our Prize-Medals among those Gentlemen whose Verses, upon the Death of the late Dr. TINDALL, we published in our Bee, No. LV and LVI. we find our-selves obliged to act according to the

best of our own Judgment.

The two Latin Odes, whose Mottos are, Simplex Munditis, and, Carmina sunt dicenda: neget Quis Carmina Gallo? came from the same Hand; and to the Author of these Odes we adjudge our Gold Medal: We adjudge a Silver Medal to the Author of that Latin Ode whose Motto is, Better late than never; and another Silver Medal to the Au-Vol. V. Hh

thor of that Latin Copy of Verses, the Motto of which is, Frondibus ornatur Vilibus ara Jovis: We allow the Latin Epigram that was sent us to be very pretty; but we find by a Letter we have lately received from the ingenious Author of it, that he did not aim at putting in for one of our Prizes; and his Epigram is indeed rather what the French call a Jeu d'Esprit, than a Panegirick upon Dr. Tindall.

We adjudge the three Volumes of our BEES, finely bound in Turkey Leather, to the Author of that Copy of Blank

English Verse, the Motto of which is,

When MARCUS BRUTUS grows fo covetous, To lock fuch rascal Counters from his Friends; Be ready Gods, with all your Thunderbolts: Dash him to Pieces.

SHAKESPEAR.

We adjudge a Silver Medal to the Author of those English Verses whose Motto is,

Hujus & in tumulum florea Messis eat.

We adjudge another Silver Medal to the Author of those English Verses which have for their Motto,

Manus hæc inimica Tyrannis, Ense petit placidam cum Libertate Quietem.

Note, The Gentlemen who find themselves entitled to our Prizes, may send for them as soon as they please, to our Publisher's, at the Bee-Hive, near Temple-Bar.

In the Beginning of our last BEE, we inserted a Copy of Verses inscribed to the Manes of Dr. Tindall, but which

came too late to lay any Claim to these Prizes.

We shall lay before our Readers in this BEE, another Copy of Verses which we have just received: We have pre-fumed to make two or three small Alterations in them, and omitted some Lines that were particularly severe upon the Clergy.

To the Memory of the late great Doctor

WHEN Warriors, or when Kings resign their Breath,
In pompous Shew the Vulgar mourn their Death;
Who Battles fight, and wade thro' Seas of Blood,
To gain but an imaginary Good,
Who rawage Nations, and Mankind enslave,
Obtain the Epithets of Great and Brave:
The labour'd Statue, and the Bust proclaim
At once the Hero's, and the Sculptor's Fame.

How much more noble to release the Mind!
In Bonds of Studied Ignorance confin'd!
To ease poor Souls, scar'd at they know not what!
Who fear to think beyond what they were taught!
TINDALL this Task essay'd, by Heav'n inspir'd,
With Reason, Liberty, and Learning sir'd;
His Works are with such gen'rous Maxims fraught,
'Tis Joy to Listen, Rapture to be Taught.
Tyrants and Warriors may Mankind controul,
They setter Bodies, he sets sree the Soul.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

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MR. D'Anvers begins his last Craftsman by observing that nothing is more ridiculous, than for the Court Writers constantly to cry out Jacobitism and the Pretender, and to fancy that these two Words are a sufficient Answer to all the Arguments which are advanced against them.

Do we complain (fays Mr. D'Anvers) of the vast Burthen of our Debts, and the Multiplicity of Taxes? They are the best Securities of the present Establishment; and therefore all Attempts to diminish them can proceed from nothing but a Design to undermine it.—Do We plead for a Reduction of the Army, in Times of Peace? Yes, in order to render the Nation desenceless, and make Way for an Invasion from Abroad?—Do We desire a Repeal of the Riot-Ast and the Restoration of triennial Parliaments? It is plain that our Intention is to encourage Tumults and H h 2

Infurrections at home .- Do We call for Accounts, and make any Enquiries into the Couduct of Ministers at home, or abroad? That is to discover the Weakness of the Nation, and give our Enemies an Advantage over us. ____Do We lament those unnatural Divisions, which have weakened the Government for above a Century past, and recom-mend a Coalition of Parties? It is done with a View of uniting them all against the present Government. Do We claim a Right to keep the Prerogative within due Bounds? Tis meant as a personal Affront on the King—Do We argue upon Revolution Principles in general? They are necessary to pave the Way for another Revolution-In short, all Attempts to preserve the Freedom of our Constitution, and relieve the Nation from its present Incumbrances, are faid to be founded in \(\frac{7}{acobiti} \in m \), and however reasonable in Themselves, yet either in the Manner or Time, when they are made, must be calculated with a View of ferving the Pretender.

I may venture to affirm that there is not one fensible Man in England of any Party, who does not secretly laugh at these idle Suggestions, however it may be his Interest to put on a grave Countenance, and propogate them in Publick. Most of those Gentlemen, who formerly pass'd under the Denomination of Jacobites, have taken many Opportunities to purge Themselves from that Imputation; and a thousand Incidents have shewn that the Pretender is not at the Bottom of our popular Discontents. But if any Jealousses and Suspicions of this Kind remain'd, I think they are intirely removed by the late Reception of the Prince of Orange, and the Congratulations of all Parties, upon his Marriage with the Princess Royal of Great-Bri-

tain.

The House of Nassau is generally acknowledged to be one of the oldest and most considerable Families in Europe. We read of two Brothers in * Julius Cæsar's Time, Cimberius and Nasua by Name, who came at the Head of the Suevi and settled Themselves on the Banks of the Rhine. I submit it to the Learned whether the present House of Nassau does not descend from this Nasua. The near Resemblance of Names, and almost Identity of Country, surnish us at least with better Resons for such a Conjecture, than are to be found in several Genealogies of much later Date.

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^{*} C.efa-'s Comment. Lib. 1. Cap. 37.

But whatever may have been the original Extraction of this illustrious House, it is certain that they have distinguished Themselves, for several Generations, in the Cause of Liberty, beyond all the Princes of Europe; and if there is such a Thing as bereditary Virtue, it may be justly ascribed to a Family, which hath produced a long Succession of Heroes, samous for being the Scourges of Tyrants, and

the Deliverers of Nations.

The People of Great-Britain are particularly obliged to King William the IIId, of immortal Memory; who redeemed us from the Usurpations of arbitrary Power, both in Church and State, and repair'd the Breaches made by King James in our Constitution. We therefore owe the Preservation of our Liberties to the seasonable Interposition of that glorious Prince, and even his Majesty himself owes the Inheritance of the Crown to the same Hand, in Concurrence with the Voice and Suffrages of the People, represented in Parliament. It was this Prince, who exploded the ridiculous Notion of passive Obedience, by a practical Inference, and settled our Government on the Principles of Resistance; That is, on the Right of the People to resist, when their Governors break through the Barriers of Liberty, and endeavour to rule by Force,

or Prerogative, instead of Law.

His present serene Highness, the Prince of ORANGE, hath therefore a just Pretension to all the Honours, which this Nation can bestow upon Him, and his own personal Endowments have endear'd Him to us. His Age, indeed, and the late Tranquility of Europe have not yet given Him any Opportunity of proving in the Field from what Stock He sprung; but his early good Sense and Strength of Judgment, as well as his engaging Address and flowing Affability, are in the Mouth of every Body, who hath had the Pleasure to see, or the Honour to converse with Him. All Persons therefore, who wish well to the Protestant Succession, must be pleased to see the eldest Daughter of Great-Britain married to a Prince, of fo deserving a Family, and who hath Himfelf given us fuch promfing Indica-There are but two Lives betions of a great Genius. tween his present Majesty and the Princess of Orange; and though We fincerely wish that those Lives may not fail without Issue, the Fate of Kingdoms ought to be secure against all Events; and, considering the Accidents of human Nature, this new Alliance with the House of Nas-Tau

Sau may prove the Means of perpetuating our Liberties to

the latest Generations.

Nothing therefore ought to give the true Friends of our Constitution greater Satisfaction than the Unanimity of the People, upon this Occasion. His Highness was received here with the Acclamations of all Parties, and his Popula. rity hath every Day increased, during his Stay amongst us. A fudden Illness, soon after his Arrival, made it advisea. ble for Him to take a Journey to Bath; which had not only the defired good Effect on his Health, but gave Him an Opportunity of feeing the Western Parts of England, where He met with the strongest Demonstrations of E. steem and Affection. All Places seemed to vye with each other in paying Him the highest Marks of Honour. In his Return to London, He took Oxford in his Way, and was received there in a Manner fuitable to his Dignity, both by the City and the University. The latter, in particular, not only paid Him the usual Compliments, but unanimously conferred an honorary Degree upon Him; and all Accounts from thence agree, that his Manner of accepting it was univerfally applauded, and gained Him the Hearts of that learned Body. His late Marriage with the Princess Royal hath been attended with the Congratulations of all Parties, in the most affectionate Terms, and gives a general Satisfaction through the whole Kingdom. I must particularly mention that dutiful and loyal Address, which the City of London presented to his Majesty, upon this Occasion; fince it contains a stronger Mark of Gratitude to the Memory of King William, as well as Zeal for the Protestant Succession, than blocking up their Streets with his Statue; a Proposal, which it is well known was made at the fecret Instigation of Men, who had no other View in it than to meet with a Denial, and then put their own wild Constructions upon it. Nobody therefore can wonder that these Men should be angry with the Address, and endeavour to ptevent its Effect, where it yught to 0perate; because it gives the Lye to their own vile Reprefentation of the City of London, and feems to make some Distinction between Them and the Royal Family.

But the highest Instance of national Regard, which hath been paid to his Highness, since his Arrival, is the late Act of Naturalization; which does not rest in Words and outward Professions only, but gives Him an actual Right to those Privileges as an Englishmon, which his

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great Predecessor secured to us, and puts it in his Majeity's Power to confer any farther Honours upon Him. This Act was so far from meeting with any Opposition, that it was the voluntary Motion of those Gentlemen, who are commonly distinguished by the Name of the Minority.

I mention these Particulars as so many Proofs that the present Opposition to some Persons in Power does not proceed from any Designs against our Constitution; and that the Spirit of facobitism would foon be extinct, if it was not fecretly fomented by Those, who cannot support themselves without the Continuance of our unhappy Divisions; for I must repeat and insist upon it, that the Nation hath shewn a general Inclination to unite on the Principles of the Constitution; and it seems inconsistent with all Rules of Policy to check fuch a Disposition; but History instructs us that when a Minister hath rendered himself universally odious and desperate, He will naturally fly for Refuge to a Cabal, and endeavour to divert the publick Resentment from Himself, by reviving the Animosities of Parties, however they may affect the King and his Family. My Lord Clarendon observes that the Earl of Strafford held the Sense of the People in the utmost Contempt, and no Doubt He made it his Business to instil the same bad Opinion of Them into his Mafter. I am very far from intending any Parallel between the two Reigns, or suggesting any Consequences of the same Kind.

Articles of News extracted from the last CRAFTSMAN.

London, March 30. We hear from Bedford that the following Petition, figned by the Mayor, a great Majority of the Aldermen, the whole Common Council, and most of the principal Inhabitants of the said Town, was presented to both their Representatives, upon a Report that a Motion was intended to be made in the House of Commons for repealing the Septennial Act.

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The humble Application of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, Common Council, Freemen and others, the principal Inhabitants of the Corporation and Town of Bedford, to Sir Jeremy Vanacker Sambrooke, Bart. and John Orlebar, Esq; their Representatives in Parliament.

GENTLE-

GENTLEMEN,

the Peoples great, if not only Security, and were wisely instituted as Guaranties of their Liberty against any Encroachment, which an insidious Minister might project, or an ambitious Prince endeavour to usurp.—Yet it is not on the Name, but the Constitution, not on the Assembly, but the Integrity of its Members, that our preservation must depend. And since the Wisdom of our Representatives has, we hope, effectually put an End to all Corruption in the Electors, We beg Leave to intimate an Expedient, which We believe would prevent the same unhappy Instuence (tho' not presumed at present) even over the Elected.

Our Forefathers, Gentlemen, who greatly fettled our happy Constitution, were scarce more zealous for the Establishment than for the Frequency of Parliaments; from whence We are persuaded that a Triennial Parliament would be a proper Expedient to confirm the Fidelity of its Members punctual and constant to the Interest of Those, by whom They are

intrusted, and our Reasons are These.

Were Parliaments triennial, 'tis highly probable that a Member's Actions would, in the first Year, be influenced by Gratitude, in the last, by Expessation. And when a Gentleman in Trust is so happily situated, there is little Reason to doubt but his Conduct, in the intervening Year, would have a just Regard to one, or both of those popular Engagements. The Representatives must then, as They ought, have a natural Dependance on the People; their Interest would be so relative, as to be inseparable; and They would be either regarded, and remember'd for their Vigilance and Resolution in their Country's Service, or disowned (tho' not forgot) upon the least Evidence, or Suspicion that they had either deserted, or betrayed their Trust.

And This is certainly a Right, which the People are entitled to expect and execute. The Trust they repose is of the utmost Consequence; the Sasety and Freedom of themselves and their Posterity. And the Abuse of it must have a Tendency very dangerous, if not satal. And what is still worse, They can have no Remedy but Reproach, Resentment and Contempt. The Remedy, 'tis true, bears no Pro-

portion

portion to the Disease; but the longer the Disease continues,

it must be still less effectual.

Gentlemen, that honeftly regard their Country, and its constitutional Interest, need not doubt a Seat in any Parliament; and those, that do not, sit there too long, if they sit

but a fingle Hour.

For these Reasons, Gentlemen, and a Thousand more might be added, We become your humble Petitioners, That should a Motion of this Kind be made in this Session, You will promote, and forward it to the utmost of your Power.—Your Country, your own Honour, and the faithful Borough You represent are concerned in the Consequence.

And we promise our selves you will act in this Affair with that Integrity and Resolution, which we hope will always be exerted by every Representative of this Kingdom in Defence of the People's Interest and Liberty. We are, Gen-

tlemen,

Your most obedient, humble Servants.

Extract from Fog's-Journal.

THE three first Columns of Mr. Fog's last Journal are taken up with an Account of the Increase of the Governor's Salary in the Leward-Islands, which we do not

think necessary to lay before our Readers.

But we shall insert the following Letter to Mr. Fog from one of his Correspondents, because in our own Opinion, what it proposes is highly reasonable; and because we have often heard it afferted to the Disgrace of our Nation, that unfortunate Debtors are treated with more Mercy and Humanity, in every other Part of Europe, than in Great-Britain.

SIR,

YOUR former Animadversions on the Oppressiveness of the Law, have been very human, and just; but a Continuation of them could never be more seasonable than at present; therefore pray accept of a few Hints from an unknown Correspondent on the Subject.

The Legislature has for some Years past (to their great Honour be it told) lent a compassionate Ear to the Cries of

their Fellow-Subjects, groaning under the Oppression of that Law, that was at first instituted for their Protection; they have put a Stop to a great many of the Ravages and Depredations of the Cannibals of the Profession; but alas! the Augean Stable is not to be cleanfed in a Day. And thus this great Work of Reformation, tho' happily begun, and fuccessfully carried on, must be a Work of great Time, and it is to be fear'd the present Generation will scarce see the Completion of it; therefore till the Structure be quite finished, an Act of Infolvency now and then is all that can be done for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers, and fuch a one being now under the Confideration of Parliament, no doubt they will take in good Part every thing that is offer'd them towards their Information in the Profecution of fo charitable a Work. The Way to proceed (with great Submission I fay it) is to examine wherein the last infolvent Act is defective; that extended to any Sum under 500 l. and had a Retrospect to the 29th of September preceding. Whether this now under Deliberation be intended to be with or without Limitation of Sum or Time, I shan't pretend to say, nor whether those that are confined for large Sums, and who are not within the Description of any Act of Bankruptcy (whereby they may have any glimmering Hopes of Liberty) or those who are confined for small Sums (who are generally of the meaner Sort of Feople) are the properest Objects of Parliamentary Compassion, consider'd either in a Political or Charitable Light; but I beg Leave to observe upon the last Act, that altho' it seem'd to be the Intention of the Parliament, that those who were charged with 500 l. Debt to any one Man, should be comprehended, yet from a slight Variation in the Wording, they were quite excluded. Words are, All fuch Persons who are not indebted to any one Person in the Sum of 500 l. and have been in Custody on the 29th of September last. By this Description a Man may be difcharged for 499 l. 19 s. 11 d. 3 q. but if he owes one fingle Farthing more, he cannot. Let us suppose then, that were one hundred Persons confined in the several Goals of England for 500 l. a piece, and no more, and I am fure the Computation is not unreasonable, it being an even, and (if I may be By the Wordallow'd the Phrase) a critical kind of Sum. ing of the Act those hundred Persons must still be exposed to the Hardships and Miseries of a Goal, and pray what is the Difference

Difference upon the Whole? Why, just two Shillings and one Penny Sterling. Whereas had it been worded, as I am inform'd most other Acts of the Kind have been, viz. All fuch Persons as are not indebted to any one Person in any Sum of Money not exceeding the Sum of they might have been discharged, and the Publick have enjoved the Fruits of their Industry, instead of being a Burden to it, as they have been ever fince. If a Frenchman should be told that one hundred Persons, perhaps liberally educated, have been confined five Years for the Difference of two Shillings and one Penny in a gross Sum of 50,000 l. Pray what would he think of our boafted Liberties? Wou'd he not think us very arrogant in prefering our Constitution to theirs? But the pernicious Maxim so often cry'd up, and applauded by the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutare, has been productive of more Evils to the Subject, and more destructive of Liberty, than the Attempts of our most ambitious Princes, put them all together.

The other Point that I would humbly propose to the Confideration of Parliament, is, the Retrospect which by the last Act, is carried so far back as the 29th of September, which has occasioned several thousands of as great Objects as any that were discharg'd to remain in Confinement ever since Midsummer, 1729. I can see no Reason for the Distinction, except that it may be apprehended that some wicked Persons, from the Prospect of such an Act, may collusively be made Prisoners with Intent to defraud their Creditors. Whether there are, or have been any fuch, I shan't pretend to fay, but furely the furrendering up their All to their Creditors at the Peril of their Lives, is sufficient to obviate that Objection; but if it were not, a Way might be found for diffinguishing them by proper Descriptions from the honest, and really unfortunate Man; for Instance, a Person who is taken in Execution (which implies a previous Suit at Law) or who furrenders in Discharge of his Bail (the most facred Compact subsisting between Mankind) tho' but a few Days before the Commencement of the Act, shall he be excluded, because, as the Saying is, he was putting off the evil Day as long as he could, and kept himself out of Goal perhaps a Year or two before at 50 or perhaps Cent. per Cent. Discount; and that this is frequently the Case is I i 2

Matter well known. It's as well known that there are more final Judgments and Surrenders in Hillary Term, than any other two Terms of the Year, because, as the preceding Term is a very long one, the dilatory Process brought by the unhappy Defendant is generally spun out in that Term; wherefore it is humbly hop'd, that if the present Bill should have any Retrospect at all, it will take in Hillary Term, or at least Michaelmas Vacation, and that if it should not be thought reasonable to extend it surther than 5001. it will at least comprehend that Sum in plain and explicit Words, such as may leave no room for the Gentlemen of the Law to display their prosound Learning upon.

I am,

Sir, your Humble Servant,

A. Z.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

The Political Upholsterer No. 3.

S I devoted fo much of my last Paper to the Charac-A ter and Exploits of my ingenious Friend and Brother Mr. D'anvers, I think it will not be improper to proceed a little farther with the same Subject in this: Many People, indeed, may think, from the many handsome Things I have already faid of him, and shall continue to fay, that, in spite of the Enmity which seemed to be between us, we have at the Bottom a right Understanding, and that, under the Pretence of opposing each other, we only play the Game into each other's Hands. In Answer to which, I must take the Liberty to say, that, whatever personal Animofities I may have with regard to him, I am too much attached to the Good of the Caufe, to facrifice the fmallest Part of it to any private Provocations whatever.

I will therefore perfift in stissing my Resentments, and doing Justice to him: nay, I will go so far back to compliment his Merits, as even the first Publication of his Paper; the very Title of which argued the most prosound Sagacity in the Author. The Crastsman! What a Depth of Meaning lies hid under that single Word! And how wonderfully proper it is to the Character he has maintained! Certainly no Title in the World could be better adapted

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to the Design; and very sew Designs have been carried on with so much Consistency from the first Outset till now. If he has sometimes blundered, it has been owing still to some Resinement of Politicks, that has argued rather too much Subtlety than too little. I might prove this Affertion from a thousand Circumstances at large; but I will only touch upon his former Behaviour, and conclude with a late Master Stroke that has topp'd his Part, and set him above all the Political Craftsmen that ever went before him.

When he first laid down his Profession as a Lawyer, and commenced that of Libeller, he most ingenuously set out with an Encomium on his own Sincerity and Love of Truth; his Contempt of Places and Power, Pensions and Titles: avowing himself an unbiassed Friend to his Country, and an irreconcileable Enemy to all Venality and Corruption: This was the grand Snare to procure Confidence, and Reputation amongst the People, excited Attention, and prepared the Way for Mischief, in the most effectual, and yet the most plausible Manner imaginable. This Point thus carried, he proceeded artfully to unravel his Defigns, and fecure the Publick to his Views; to do this, he fell in with their Passions, and declared, the Way to render a Nation happy, was to make them Enemies to the Ministry, and that to make a Figure Abroad, they need only diffress the Measures at Home. This, however, seemed a Paradox to many, and therefore he was obliged to expose it in different Lights, and dress it up in Fables and Allegories, that he might entertain at least, if he did not convince: Not forgetting, every now and then, to declaim in Favour of rigid and inflexible Patriotism; to inveigh against Taxes, libel the Army, and declare himself free from every mercenary View in either. Thus, by Degrees, he stole into the Hearts of the People, and tempered his Poisons exactly to their Palates.

Having therefore sufficiently disturbed their Passions, and prepared them for all he thought proper, he ventured to point out a Victim to their Resentments, and called upon them aloud to begin the Sacrifice. The Minister was described as the Cause of all their Missortunes, and therefore the fittest to make an Atonement for them: To render this the more probable, all the Artifices the Crast of the whole Cabal could invent were published weekly to render him odious; and all the Characters of bad States-

men Succeffively applied to him. Had any Misfortune Abroad, had any Difficulty occurred at Home, we were told, he was the Author of both, and that none but he should bear the Blame or Punishment: He was some. times made the Subject of ferious Declamations, and fometimes of ridiculous Lampoon: No Week was fuffer. ed to escape without its Portion of Defamation; the Voice of Rumour was even tired with Repetition of Slan. ders, and the Ear of Difaffection with hearing them: But the highest Artifice in my Friend D'Anvers's Conduct all this while was affirming, in the most solemn Manner, that he had neither Prejudice nor Malice to the Person he so warmly attacked, and so openly reviled; that he had ne. ver fought or expected Favours from him, nor received Injuries; that he even pitied him as a Man, tho' he profecuted him as a Minister; that he was no ways envious of his Greatness, or ambitious of a Share with him: All this, and abundance more, he uttered most fervently at Times, to inforce his own Impartiality, and induce his Profelytes to place the greater Confidence in his Integrity. About this Period, indeed, he was over-reached by his own Craft; for believing he had a greater Interest in the Affections of the People than he really had, and fancying his Reputation was now too great to be hurt by any thing, he a little indifcreetly drew the Curtain, and difcovered a Brace of Patrons behind it, that had like to have undone both him and the Caufe for ever. Here Caleb, it must be confess'd, found himself embarrassed; but after a good deal of Pains taken to justify himself, Time was his only Friend, and what could not be excused was forgot.

From thence therefore he again dropt his Patrons, and followed his former Wiles, with various Success, till the Bill for regulating the Duties on Wine and Tobacco was brought into the House; when he exerted himself with such indefatigable Vigour, and chimed in so artfully with the Humour of the Times, that he emerged into a Patriot again, and, as was observed in my last, refined so effectually on this Success, that, under the Pretence of pleading for the Freedom of Elections, he endeavoured to determine them just as he pleased, and make the Prejudices of the Voters as thorough a Bribe as a Pension, Place, or

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any other lucrative Confideration.

Neither did he stop here; he undertook to prove, that there was a grand Coalition of Parties in Favour of the Cabal,

Cabal, and in Opposition to the Government: Hence he argued, the Rectitude of his own Cause, and the Weakness of his Adversaries: Hence he infinuated, that Party was utterly forgot thro' the whole Nation, and that, of Course, there were no other Distinctions of Men, than Virtue and Integrity on one Side, and Interest and Corruption on the other. As if Men had no other Passions than Avarice or Ambition; or that Malice and Disappointment did not intail as strong Prepossessions as a Ribband or a Title.

This, however, was far from the End of his Subtlety; for while he was craftily infinuating, that one Set of Parties was at an End, he was under hand fetting up another: And while the Words Whig and Tory were exploded, he introduced Court and Country to reign in their Stead: A Distinction, in Fact, the most dangerous to the Conflitution that ever yet was made; and which must be attended with the most fatal Consequences, if not prevented betimes. Not an Article is now inferted in any of the News Papers, concerning the enfuing Election, but one or other of those invidious Characteristicks is annexed to every Candidate's Name. The Defign of which the Cabal plainly intends as a Mark to recommend the one, and difappoint the other. Nor is this all; my Friend Caleb and the Junto have still a further End in Prospect, which is, to confider the Court and Country Views as opposite and irreconcileable; and what Effect that will have on the Chain of inseparable Affection which ought to unite the King and his People, Experience will foon determine.

'Tis certain no one of Mr. D'Anvers's Expedients has done him more Honour than this; and, to my certain Knowledge, the Cabal has the greatest Expectation from it: They very reasonably conclude, that if once the Court is esteemed to be in a separate Interest from the Nation, the Nation will not be long in setting up an Interest opposite to the Court: That such an Opposition must be atattended with remarkable Changes some where or another, and that no Change can happen to their Disadvantage. Power and Importance are what they want, and nothing but Discord and civil Broils can put them in Possession of either: Whatever therefore occasions or increases the Misunderstanding between the Head and Body of the People, does them the most Service; and 'tis notorious nothing can be more to their Purpose, than the de-

tribing them as natural Enemies to each other; for in that Belief, they must be ever at Variance, and the Event can be nothing but publick Loss and publick Confusion.

Extract from the London-Journal.

The Consequences which attend the Agreement or Disagree.

ment of the King and Parliament.

THE Writers against the Court have made it their constant Practice to collect such Passages of History, as were justly published concerning the weakest and wickedest of our Princes, and then unjustly apply them to the present Times. Thus, in a late Paper call'd, The Craftsman Extraordinary, the Reign of Richard the Second is placed before us; and we are told, That to obtain his Will, which was rash, He directed Mandates to his Sherists to return certain Persons; nominated by himself; whereby he acquired an undue Instuence over the Elections. In the next Place, he obliged the Persons thus returned, sometimes by Threats and Terrors, and sometimes by Gists, to consent to those Things which were prejudicial to the Realm; and then 'tis infinuated, "That all Parliaments, which agree with the King, are under undue Instuences, and are governed by the King.

But what is the Story of Richard the Second to us? Is there any thing now done which bears the least Resemblance to the Publick Iniquities of his Reign? or, Are all Parliaments, which agree with a Court, under an undue Influence, and governed by the King? May not a King govern in so just a manner, that 'twould be unjust in a Parliament to disagree? The Truth is This, Parliaments are not to be denominated good or bad, merely by their Agreement or Disagreement with Courts; for, they may be unreasonably against a Court, and reasonably for a Court; or reasonably against a Court, and unreasonably for a Court: But this must be judged of, and determined by the Nature of the Court, and by the manifest Views, Designs and Actions of the Persons governing.

I believe I may venture to fay, that most of the Parlia ments of King William's Reign, which were almost alway against the Court, were unreasonably against the Court. The

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Majority hated the King and the Government; and were, in truth, a Faction against the Nation. All the Distresses of that Prince, and most of the Evils of his Reign, arose from the Parliament's being against the Court. This drove that Monarch upon changing Hands, shifting Sides; mingling Parties, turning out his best Friends, and taking in Jacobites, Plotters, and Persons devoted to King James's Interest; then turning them out, taking his Friends again; then his Enemies; and then joyning Friends and Enemies: Was not this a dreadful State; uneasy to the Prince, and calamitous to the Nation? And, did not all those Calamities slow from a Majority of the Parliament's being against the Court, and resolving not to carry on the War, or raise the necessary Supplies without such a Ministry was appointed as they ap-

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This is our Happiness under the present Government, that the Court is in the Interest of the Country; and this is a Demonstration of it, " That they govern always by the old " flanding Laws of the Kingdom, and never attempt any " new ones which shall raise the Power of the Crown in Pre-" judice to the Rights of the People." 'Tis impossible, therefore, that a Parliament's agreeing with fuch a Court, or assisting such a Government, can be under undue Influences: No; these undue Influences must be with the Minority, not the Majority; for Men may be corrupted by false Notions; and unduly influenced by wrong Resentments, strong Prejudices, particular Hatreds, and violent Thirst after Power. Places, and Preferments, as truly and more thoroughly than by Money. The Persons against the Court, are the only corright Party in the Kingdom, and the only Party too against the Interest of their Country; for all that ever the old Whigs, before the Revolution, defired from a Government, we posless under the present Government. A true Whig, therefore, (who would preferve the Constitution entire in all its Parts) cannot be corrupted; nor is it possible he should be under undue Influences by serving the present Government, which 'tis the Duty as well as the Interest of every Subject of England to serve. A true Whig cannot be bribed or corrupted in acting for the Government, because his Principle, his Judgment, his Conscience, and his Affections are all on the Side of the Government; none but Jacobites and Tories can be bribed

bribed or corrupted to serve; for those only are bribed and corrupted, who are induced, by Money or any other Means, to do Actions against their Consciences: All the Places, Honours, and Preferments which true Whigs enjoy, are not Bribes to induce them to act against their Judgments; (for that they can't do while they serve the present Government, acting as it hath done, for publick Good) but Rewards for their Services. And 'tis as much Justice thus to reward their Friends, as 'twould be Injustice, as well as Bribery and Corruption, to bestow those Places upon their Enemies. But there is no great Danger of this at present; the Steadiness of the Court (which was the Glory of Queen Elizabeth's Reign) leaves their Enemies as little Reason to Hope, as their Friends have to Fear.

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

Reflections on publick ADDRESSES.

THE last Free-Briton is so very remarkable, that we shall lay before our Readers a pretty large Extract from it. It contains several Reflections upon Publick Addresses, and, if our Readers please to look back to the late Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of London, to his Majesty; which we have inserted in our last BEE; they will perhaps find a better Key to this Free-

Briton, than it may be proper for us to give them.

In Countries where the Interests of the Governours and the Governed are reciprocal, there must be a frequent and eafy Communication of Sentiments, to maintain a mutual good Understanding. The Persian Sophy, who excludes the Welfare of his Subjects from all his Confultations, may with the utmost Propriety make his Person inaccessible to them; and where they have no Interest in his Affections, they can have no Defire to appear in his Presence. But a Prince, who delights to be the Father and the Guardian of his Subjects, will always be glad of knowfrom themselves what they be most Conducive to their Happiness; he will be continually attentive to their Addresses, like the Tribune of the Roman People, the most facred Magistrate of the Common-wealth, every Door of whose House was open both Day and Night to receive the meanest Citizen.

As this Liberty of Access to Princess is the most essential inherent Right of the People, there is likewise a Duty incumbent upon the People in the Exercise of it: and wherever they are so happy as to enjoy this distinguishing Privilege without Restraint, they cannot be too observant of its being employed according to the strictest Prudence. They ought to consider, that as the Sense of the People should under every just Government from the Sentiments of the Prince, nothing can be of greater Importance to them, than a just and faithful Representation of their Opinions to him; to the end that every Address, which comes to him in their Nane, may come to him from their Herts, and neither misrepresent their Meaning, nor tend to mis-

lead his Construction and Judgment.

For, if this popular Privilege of addressing the Throne should ever be lodged in the Management of factious and ill-defigning Men, who, acting and speaking for Multitudes, should profitute the publick Voice to their own private Humours, their selfish Views, or Party-Prejudice; if ever fuch Men, in that which they think themselves authorized to call the Address of the People, shall approach the Throne with false insincere Hearts, and guileful disingenuous Applications; if appearing in the Presence of their Prince, they come with deceitful Words of Gratulation, and dissembled foy, covering abusive Infinuations; and whilst they affect to praise or thank their Sovereign, ironically vent their inveterate Malice against his Person and Government; this Perversion of popular Liberty will weaken and difgrace it, will tend to destroy its Credit, where it might interpose with the best Effect for the publick Advantage; and, by making it subservient to Ends most repugnant to its Institution, will one Day or other defeat the most valuable Benefits which ought to arise from

The People have therefore infinite Reasons to watch the Behaviour of Men who affect Popularity: An Affectation fo necessary and convenient to the most fatal Imposture. They may as easily be deceived in the Case of their Rights and Privileges, as they frequently are with Relation to their Goods and Chattles, when crafty Knaves, from finister Views, persuade them to distrust the best and long-est tried Securities. Men who express such violent Fondness for Trust, are not always the most sit to be trusted: And those who set themselves up as the warmest Asserters

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of Liberty, by shewing themselves passionate Opposers of Government, ill recommend themselves to the Esteem of a wise and discerning People, who know the Advantages of an established Government, and ought to be jealous of those who would alter their Laws, or their Magistrates. The Dangers of any publick Change are too considerable to be neglected, and there is in every Change a Hazard which cannot be too much considered; the Hazard that those who have employed Liberty against Government will, when the Scenes are shifted, employ Government against Liberty; and be as exorbitant in overstraining

Power; as they were in overfretching FREEDOM.

It cannot be wondered at, or thought unnatural, if ever a Set of Men, remarkable for no good Qualities, but liable to just Suspicions of the worst Designs; Men whose Parties shall happen to be formed amongst the Enemies of Liberty, and amongst the avowed Opposers of an happy Conflictution; Men whose Fortunes shall neither be large enough to interest them in the Preservation of a free Government, nor their Principles liberal Enough to engage them in Affection to it: It cannot feem strange that such, whenever they arise, shall improve all Opportunities of expressing their Disassection to such a Government; and where the Sense of the People may prevail so strongly that in the Discharge of a Popular Trust they cannot avoid Compliments, even here they shall be not only COLD, but malicious; or industriously make their Panegyrick a Sa-TYR, their Congratulation an AFFRONT, and their CHA-RACTER UNIFORM, as well in drawing up an ADDRESS, as in denying a STATUE.

THE Methods of infulting and affronting may be infinitely varied; it is easy to raise Eulogiums so high, as to make them expressive of the strongest Abuse; it is equally easy to conceive Assurances of Duty and Assection in Words so cool and languid, as to shew they were neither meant sincerely, nor are to be relied upon safely. In common Life the most studied Civilities are often made use of, to shew the most rancorus Malice. The very Bend of the Body may be made lower than ordinary, and the Grin of the Features more obsequious than usual, to shew more severe and inveterate Spight. Nor will it be doubted, that Men who are extremely spightful, and at the same Time equally impotent, will resort to all these Opportunities, as those only by which they can gratify a base

Humour, and a bad Heart.

In this Manner may PRINCES, as well as private Perfons, fuffer Ill-Ufage and Affronts, which they may fufficiently refent, as is most just and requisite, though Attempts of this Nature, however open to Animadversion, may not always admit of such explicit Censure, as other Cases sometimes demand. There is a filent Rebuke, which may be given in fome of these Instances, more expressive of just Repreach, than the warmest Language can so properly utter. There may be Returns peculiarly adapted to fuch Attempts, in the very Frame and Texture of which may be feen a fensible Displeasure. The Turn and Manner of giving the Insult may suggest the most natural Means of expreffing Diflike and Indignation. Reproofs are not less frong, because more delicate and masterly, than those which plebeian Understanding might dictate. As the Look and Expression of the Face may be eloquent beyond the Force of Words, the Air and Direction of Language may infinuate a Meaning far more powerful, than the boldest Images can represent to the Fancy.

It does not require much Argument to shew that, this is the best Manner of expressing such Displeasure. There may be a Dignity in the Character affronted, which restrains the Person from being or appearing to be moved on such an Occasion. There may be a groveling Insignificancy, and the strongest Characteristicks of Contempt, so visible in the Parties who offer the insult, as to render it far below Nature. And if they are vested with a Trust, which raises them some Degrees above their personal Littlenss and Obscurity, there can be no Resentment sit to be expressed on such an Occasion, unless it be in Terms which may point out to those who chose them, how much they ought to despise them; and by shewing they were looked on as unworthy of Correction from those whom they thus insulted, may likewise shew how proper they are on every Account

In all Applications to the Throne there is a

In all Applications to the Throne, there is a Decency due to the facred Person who sits in it, and that Character, which the Law of this Kingdom supposes to cover him from all Imputations of Wrong, should likewise restrain all Addresses to him from the Language of Obloguy or Iroments, or aggregate Bodies, as well as Individuals, have sometimes been unsound, and Courts have sought for Addresses to countenance ill-advised Undertakings. In this

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Case the Prudence of a wife People will suggest to them what they ought with becoming Modesty to fay, and the LIBERTY of a free People will support their Prudence, where they think it best to say nothing : But if such Ap. plications to the Prince arise on any Instance of Wis on and Goodness in his Proceedings; if the Occasion be so right in itself, that without any Sollicitations from a Court the Inducements to it be IRRESISTIBLE, and Silence on fuch an Occasion would be as popularly odious as a Compliance would be in different Cases, where the Call to Address is neither national nor undeniable: To trifle with the universal Sense and Acclamations of a joyful People; to counterfeit the same Affection and Satisfaction with the Body of a Nation, counterfeiting their Gladness, yet making it ferve as the Cover of that Malice which they from their Hearts abhor: This must appear as the basest Wickedness, and lowest Folly that Party Rage can meditate; this must appear not only as an Injury of the highest Nature to those on whom it is attempted, but a Treachery and Violation of Trust to those in whose Name it is offered; and as the Power to approach the Throne with Addreffes arises from the People, the PEOPLE are injured, and ought to refent it, whenever fuch Addresses are profanely applied to affront that facred Person who sits in that Place.

It hath been at all Times confidered as a Species of Treafon, or at least is the highest Misdemeanour, to alienate the People's Affection from their Prince, or to withdraw the Love of the Prince from his People. Nothing can more effectually tend to create this Misunderstanding, than when any political Body, affuming to speak to the Throne in the Name of that People, whom they ought truly to reprefent, shall speak in the Language of Disaffection, Irony, or Investive. For, this is to misrepresent the People, however loyal or affectionate to the Prince; this is to load a Multitude of innocent, deserving Subjects with the Infamy which only ought to fall on those few bad Men, whose feditious Hearts could lead them to abuse their Trust, or to infalt their Sovereign: And in fuch a Case, where the Sense of the People is not most strongly expressed, in a Manner contrary to that which shall have been resorted to, by those who spoke for them, they will be involved in those Imputations, which only can be deserved by those, who, instead of representing them, most wickedly betray

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ed them; and shewed the utmost want of Affection, when they came to demonstrate the largest Abundance of it; not only in the Name of themselves, but of Numbers who

most unfeignedly professed it.

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This Malice against a Prince is in the Manner of it generally to be distinguished from his Person, and rather attends bis Title, which, if it be founded in Liberty, will always excite against him the Disaffection of those who never were Friends to that Interest; and as they will hate the FOUN-DER of his Government, nay, the very Image of one who wrought such a Revolution, as a publick NUISANCE; fo, if they recognize any Descendents from such an illustrious Character, and compliment their Prince on feeing him diffinguish the Stock of their glorious Deliverer, formed to the Virtues of fo great an Example, their dutiful and affectionate Modesty will teach them to remember nothing of the amiable tender Descriptions, by which his Name or Exploits might be rehearfed; and they, who could call his Statue a NUSIANCE to themselves, will wish that all of his Blood may prove a SCOURGE to their Sovereign. In prefaging the Consequences of Things, they will foresee nothing but Revolutions; as some, in the Hopes of another World, can only delight in the Terrors, without the least Comfort from those Joys, that are to be found there; and, as if the Liberty of Nations subsisted by nothing but the Changes of Government, they will neither have, nor express Consolation in that which tends to support the Continuance of a most happy Establishment.

An exact Lift of all Juch Vessels as we are informed came into, and sailed from, any of our Home-Ports, from Wednesday, March the 20th, to Tuesday, April the 2d, both Days inclusive; designed for the Use of Merchants, and other Persons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board such Vessels.

Deal, March 25. Y Esterday Afternoon came in from Plymouth his Majesty's Ships the York and Swallow, and remain, with the other Men of War. This Morning the Wind being N. W. several of the outwardbound Ships sailed Westward. Remain the Otley, Beach, for St. Christopher's; the Betty, Friend, for Lisbon; the Sarah, Hill, for Maryland, with the Ships for India. Came down and remain the St. George, Roberts, for Lisbon; and the Swan, Ellis, for Oporto. Wind S. W.

S. W. The Susan and Peggy, Watson, from Leghorn; the Jacob Sarly, from Cette; and the Anna Katherina, Simson, and Anna Maria, Belman, from London, are arrived at Hamburgh.

Howell, from Southampton for Dublin; the Jane, Mullins, from Pool for Newfoundland; the Eagle, Nagle, from Retterdam for the Canaries and the ______, from London for Leghorn

Briftol, March 25. Yesterday arrived the Brice, Saunders, in

o Weeks and 4 Days from amaica.

for Maryland, and the Blanch, David, for Africa; on the 22d the Friendship, Wells, for Genoa; the Prince of Asturias; Synnott, for the Streights; on the 23d the Albany, Briant for New York, the Molly, Warriner, for Maryland, all from London; the Farmer, Burrell, from Berwick for Lisbon; on the 24th the John and Lawrence, Hamilton, for Lisbon; and the Hay and Brown, Annesly, from Newcastle for Havre (and are both failed) the New Albany, White, from London for New England. Sailed the Sarah, Gitton, for Rotterdam from Dublin.

Portsmouth, March 26. Since my last came to Spithead, the Levant, Joseph Glide, from London for Genoa; and the William and Mary, Abraham Sp cial, from Plymouth. Sailed the Providence Sloop, Gatrel, for Dublin. At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships the Princess Amelia, Royal Oak, Captain and Berwick; whither will Sail with the first fair Wind, his Majesty's Ships the

Kent and Lenox.

Deal, March 62. Remain the Edinburgh, Dreadnought, Sunderland York, and Swallow Men of War. The Outward-bound failed last Night about 7, with the Wind about E. S. E. but coming again to the S. W. most of them are put back. Came down the King George, Buckler, for Virginia. Arrived the Endeavour, Dickie, from Seville. The Wind blowing hard, we must refer for a full List till To-Morrow.

Gravefend, March 26. Arrived the Moor's, Moor, from

Dieppe.

Portsmouth, March 27. Yesterday came in the Defiance, Barns,

from Malaga for Hamburgh.

Deal, March 27. Remain the Edinburgh, Dreadnought, Sunderland, York and Swallow Men of War; the Willmington, Maffey, and the Middlefex, Studholm, for East India. The Outward-bound which failed, all put back. P. S. The Outward-bound are just now prepairing to Sail. Arrived the Helen, Hunt, from the Canaries; and Friendship; Masters, from Leghern; which last failed for Holland. Wind N. W.

Gravefend, March 27. Arrived the Constant Mary, Speck, from Amsterdam; the Mary, Buckley, from Seville; the Henry

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and Priscilla, Lucas, from Morlaix; the Adventure, Paine, and the St. John Baptitt, Hervey, from Cadiz.

Liverpool, March . 6. Arri ed the Catherine and Mary, Wef-

ton, from Cape Fair in Carolina.

Weymouth, March 27. Yesterday came to an Anchor in Portland Road, his Majesty's Ship Torrington, Capt. Parry, from the Coast of Africa and Barbados; and this Morning failed again to the Eastward. His Majesty's Ship Sheerness, Capt. Fitch, is preparing to sail for Barbary; and the Merchant Ships ment oned in my last; as also the Hopewell and Rogers, both of and for Plymouth, from London; the Rotterdam Merchant, of and for Dublin, Lloyd, from London. Came into this Harbour the Friendship, of and for Lynn, Carswell, from Dieppe.

Comes, March 27. Since my last came in the Happy Return, Seaton, from Newcastle in Gibraltar. Sailed the Gilford, Harmond, for France from London; the Two Brothers Lebosques, for Guernsey from Newcastle; on the 26th came in the Levant, Glyde, from London for the Streights. Sailed the Infant Don

Phillip, Coatley, from Seville and London.

Deal, March 28. Yesterday Afternoon the Outward-bound sailed, with the Thomas, Stephens, for New York; and this Morning came down and sailed thro', the King William, Saunders for East India. Arrived the Anne, Charlton, from Lisbon; the Tryton, Palling, from Naples; the Anastacia, Nicho's, the Happy George, Fitzgerald, and the Don Carlos, Clarke, from the Canaries; and the Lawrence, Dumaresque, from Jamaica, who hath lost in bad Weather her Main and Mizen Masts. The Men of War in my last remain. Came down this Day the Buckingham, Orford, and Hampton-Court Men of War. W. N. W.

Gravefend, March 28. Arrived the John and Betty, Strahan, and the Friendship, Corker, from Ostend; and the Assurance, Fish-

er, from Stockholm.

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Por Smouth, March 29. Sailed the Cleaver, Kitchenham, for Genoa with Wheat. From the Harbour also are failed the Lenox, Capt. Cayley, and the Kent, Capt. Robinson, to Spithead; where are also arrived from Jersey, the Swift, Capt. Durell, with imprest Men; and Yesterday Afternoon, his Majesty's Ship the Torrington, Capt. Parry, from Barbados. There are 8 Sail at Spithead; lof 80, 5 of 70, and 1 of 40 Guns; and the Swift who returns for Jersey this Day.

Deal, March 29. Remain his Majesty's Ships, Edinburgh, breadnought, Sunderlaud, York, Swallow, Hampton-Court, Orlard, Buckinghan and Trial. Put back the King William, Saunters, for East India; the Kirkington, Pit, for Minorca; the St. leger, Bray, for Amsterdam, from Marseilles; the Streatham,

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Huddy, for Falmouth; the John and Mary, Johnson, for Virginia. Wind N. W.

Deal, March 30. Remain h Majesty's Ships, with the Outward-bound, as per last. Wind W. N. W.

Grevefend, March 29. Arrived the Endeavour, Dickie, from

Seville.

Falmouth, Mrrch 28. Yesterday sailed his Majesty's Ship Garland, Lord Beauclerc, for Lisbon; and the rest of the Outwardbound.

Darimouth, March 29. On the 27th and 28th failed the Tiverton Merchant, Fumey, and the Courney Galley, both of and from Topfham, for Barbados; the Elizabeth, of and for Dublin, Duff, from Malaga; the Carolina Merchant, Sandwell, for Philadelphia; the Volant, Kennedy, fon Barcelona; and the Voluntier, Bainet, for Montlerrat, all from London; the Algarve, Olding, for Faro from Rotterdam; the Expedition, Whitewood, from Topfham for Lisbon; the Two Brothers, Wakeham, the Mary, Lee, the Prosperous Perry, and the Lower-Creek, Gely, all of and from this Place, for Newfoundland; the Triumph, Talbot, and Capt. Waller, and all the Ships that were in Torbay, failed from thence the 27th Instant.

Pool, March 30 Sailed the Alexander, Dewar, for Genoa; the Three Brothers, Shepherd, or Lisbon; the Jolliff Sloop, Shank, for Youghall; the Thomas and Mary, Pike, the Two Brothers, Linthorn, the James and John, Burt, the Charles, Peat, the Joseph and Benjamin, Linthorn, the Mary, Belbin, the Sam-

uel and Dove, Ellems, all for Newfoundland.

Lee, for Cadiz; also sailed the Concord, Miller, for the Streights, the Amistad, Brown, and the Albany, Briant, for New York; the Heny and Mary, Kildall, for Gibraltar; the Catherine, Cole, the Farmer, Burrell, and the Free Gift, King, for Lisbon; the Loyal Jane, Shubrick, and the Samuel, Peircy, for Genoa; the Molly, Warriner, for Maryland; the Happy Return, Seaton, for Gibraltar; the Levant, Glide, and the Mermaid, Murrell, for Leghorn; the Mary, Cock, for France. On the 28th sailed the Micajah and Phillip, Bradby, and the Lightsoot, Harwood, for Virginia; the Constant Pattey, Armstrong, for Lisbon; the Phænix, Brown, and the Addison, Darnall, tor Maryland: the Blanch, David, for Africa; the Friendship, Wells, for Genoa; the Prince of Asturias, Synot, for the Streights; and the New Albany, White, for New England.

Deal, March 31. Remain the Edinburgh, Dreadnought, Sunderland, York, Swallow, Hampton-Court, Orford and Bucking ham, Men of War; the King William, Saunders, for East India the Kirkington, Pit, for Port Mahon; the John and Mary, John

ion, for Virginia; the Streatham, Huddy, for Falmouth; Charles, Brown, for Genoa; Hampshire, Smith, and George, Moon, for Lisbon; and Errington, Thomson, for Gibraltar. Wind W.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

T the Departure of the last French Letters, it was reported at Paris, that the Squadron of Men of War, which has been some Time fitting out at Breft, had weigh'd Anchor, and was failed for Dunkirk, to take in the Troops design'd for the projected Expedition, and so to proceed to the Baltick.

HOLLAND and the Low-Countries.

THE Affair of the Succession of the late King William, which has been fo long protracted in Holland, is at last brought to a happy Conclusion, by a Decree of the States General, in such Manner as cannot but be highly fatisfactory, to his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange. This Resolution is, to make a total Surrender, without any Reverse; And Orders are dispatched accordingly to the Chamber of Domains, to deliver up every Thing belonging to that Prince, to whomever shall be duly authorized from him, to receive the same. And tho' the Province of Zealand has enter'd a Protest against this Resolution, yet it is believed, that it is only for Form's Sake: And that the States of that Province will be too just and grateful, to aim at doing an Injury to the illustrious Remnant of that noble House to which they are indebted their Religion, their Liberty, and all that is dear to them.

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SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

THE Cargo of the Incendio Man of War, which is arrived at Cadiz from Porto Bello, and other Parts of the West-Indies, now appears to be, as register'd, 3,272,022 Pieces of Eight, in Gold and Silver; 237 Marks of wrought Plate; 285 Emeralds; 513 Serons of Cochineal; and 9927 l. of Cascarilla. The

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The 15,000 Men, Spanish Troops design'd to re-inforce the Army in Italy, are embark'd at Barcelona, and, it is believed, have before this Time made a Descent in the Kingdom of Naples, while Don Carlos is making an Irruption into that Kingdom, by the Ecclesiastical Territo.

ries.

It is long fince we have heard any Thing from Oran. The Spaniards have of late been too much taken up with Conquests of greater Importance, than to think any farther of their boasted Resolution to extirpate Insidelity. However, our last Letters just mentioned a small Action before that Fortress, in which the Spaniards, according to Custom, had the Advantage and took as the Moors Prisoners, with their samous Standard, which had been consecrated at Mahomet's Shrine at Mecca.

ROME and ITALY.

THE Spaniards continue their March towards the Kingdom of Naples with the usual Alacrity of that Nation.

The Chevalier de St. George, with his two Sons, defign to pay a Visit to Don Carlos, at Monte Rotundo, if he should not go to Rome, as it is now believed he will not.

The Imperialists magnify the Number of their Troops, in the Mantuan to 32,000 and say they only wait the Arrival of their Cavalry to enter upon an Action of Importance. On the other Hand, the Confederates say, they only stay for the Arrival of a Re-inforcement of 20,000 which are in March from France, and are already arrived as far as Mount Cennis, to attack the Imperialists in that Dutchy; For which Purpose, they have already transported a Train of Artillery, of 88 Pieces of Cannon, over the Pc. In the mean Time, as it has been reported, that the Imperial Troops had formed a Design upon Parma, 12,000 French are encamped near Guastalla, to secure the Passage of the Po, on that Side.

The collateral Council of Naples has taken a Resolution to abandon one of the Castles of that City, to put no more than 500 Men, in each of the other three, and to reinforce the Garrison of the Castle, which commands the Port of Baya with 200 Foot. To this Resolution was added, that no Camp should be formed, but that all the Troops should march to Capua and Gaeta, to desend those

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two Places, and that the Line near San Germano, on the Frontiers, should be demolished.

GERMANY.

THE Emperor has remitted another exhortative References of the Empire to a vigorous Resolution in the present Conjuncture; but we do not hitherto find that it has had

any great Effect.

We mention'd in a former BEE how much the Conduct of the King of Prussia was blamed, in suffering the Russian Artillery to pass thro his Territories, to the Siege of Dantzick: But our last Letters from Berlin say, His Prussian Majesty has now changed his Resolution, (if ever he had taken any such,) and resused to grant this Passage; Which Obstacle, they say, retards its Arrival before that City, more than the Badness of the Roads, or any other Hinderance.

The three Electors of Bavaria, Cologn and Palatine continue to adhere fo firmly to their Resolutions, and to be so united in their Interests, that neither Threats nor Promises has hitherto had any Effect to divide them.

The Count de Belisse is arrived at the Head of twenty Regiments in the Neighbourhood of Traerbach, a Town on the Mosel, in the Electorate of Triers, where he is to form a Camp of 40,000 Men, and then to undertake the

Siege of that Place.

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Our Letters from Dresden advise, that when the Saxonswere in Expectation to hear, that their King-Elector was
in sull March, at the Head of his Troops, to join the
Russians before Dantzick, they were surprized to see himarrive there, without any previous Notice, accompanied
only by his Favourite, the Chevalier de Bruhl, and a sew
of the Chevalier-Guard; But not one single Pole attending him; The Gloss that Court puts upon this Matter is;
That his Majesty had only absented himself for a while
from his new Kingdom, to pay a Visit to his Queen, and
to shew himself to his natural-born Subjects, while his
Troops were marching towards Silesia, which, by the
Way, is not the nearest Rout to Dantzick.

POLAND, SWEDEN, and the Northern Powers.

T was reported, that King Augustus designed to take up his Residence with his whole Court, at Matienburg, during the Siege of Dantzick, and to bring with him, 10,000 of his choiest Troops, to affist in reducing that City; But instead of that, our last Letters have surprized us with an Account, that this Prince, feeing no Way to come at Dantzick in Safety, retired first to the Cloister of Czentztochow, and from thence pass'd on the 25th thro' Breslaw. in a Chaife without alighting, and made the best of his Way for Drefden. These Letters add, that the two Prin-Lubomirski were likewise retired, one to Hungary, and the other to a Castle in Silesia. The Crown Marshall has, it is faid, refused to receive the Presents sent him by King Augustus, and all the Palatines who were present at this Prince's Coronation have left him, and are retired, some to their Palatinates, and others, privately to their Country-feats. This Defection is so general, that not a fingle Pole accompanied Augustus at his Departure; And it is even faid, that Count Welzech, the Imperial Ambas. fador had declared, that he could be no longer ferviceable to him, in the Affairs of Poland. This fudden Change is believed to be owing to the near Approach of the French Fleet to the Baltick, which has inspired King Stanislaus's Party with so much Vigour, that they begin to threaten the Russians, as much as they have hitherto done them.

The two grand Articles, which are to come under Deliberation, at the ensuing Assembly of the States of Sweden, are the Settling of the Succession, and the Question what Part that Kingdom ought to take in the Assairs of Poland. It is generally believed, that the Arrival of a powerful French Fleet in the Baltick will render the Decision of the latter very easy; but for the former it seems to be attended with very great Difficulty, and may happen to be another Bone of Contention, among the Powers of

Europe.

The Field-Marshal, Count de Munich, has communicated to the Magistracy of Dantzick his Commission from the Czarina, to insist upon their removing King Stanislaus, and all his adherents, out of their Territories, as 24 Hours Warning; And, in Case of a Refusal, to batter their Walls down about their Ears; but that their Answer

Answer was: It would be Time enough for such a Message, when they had got their Artillery. This taunting Answer is an evident Proof, they are neither in such Distress, nor under such Apprehensions, as some Accounts would make us believe they are. On the contrary, our last Letters say; that King Stanislaus and his Adherents seem perfectly unconcerned: And look out, with a seeming Satisfaction, for the Arrival of the French Fleet, which they hope will turn the Scale so much in their Favour, that the Russians will be glad to march off quicker than they came. Especially as they will probably have the French and the Dantsickers to encounter in the Front, and, at the same Time, the Poles, in their Rear; in which Case King Stanislaus is resolved to head the latter himself.

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES.

OUR Eastern Letters have nothing but a farther Confirmation of the Peace between the Persians and the Turks, but without Circumstances.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE'S COLLECTION:

Being an Account of several Curious Particulars faithfully extracted from the Publick Papers, for the Use of such inquisitive Readers, as have more Time upon their Hands than they know what to do with.

London, April 4. H IS Majesty's Letter to their High-Mightinesses the States-General, notifying the Marriage of her Royal Highness the Frincess Royal to the Prince of Orange, was to the following Esset.

High and Mithly Lords,

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Oor good Friends, Allies and Confederates.

As we have nothing more at Heart, than to tie with all possible Firmness the Knot of that Union which subsists between us and your State, we embrace with Pleasure every Opportunity that can contribute thereto. And as the Kings our Predecessors have happily consolidated their Alliances with your Republick, to the

mutual Welfare of the two Nations, by the Marriages had with Princes of the House of Orange; we have likewile, as well in Compliance with the Inclination we bear of Good Will and Affection towards you, as to fatisfie the ardent Wishes of all our Peop'e, thought proper to contract a Marriage between the Princess Royal our eldest Daughter, and our Cousin the Prince of Orange and Naslau. And as their Nuptials, which we caus'd to be celebrated the 14th Instant, is now over, we are in haite to communicate the News to you, as to juch good and faithful Friends and Allies, as will not fail to take share in our joy, and to testify a Satisfaction at the Occasion of it. The principal Views which induc'd us to approve this Alliance, were, the Good of rhe Protestant Religion in genera', the Security of the Succession in our Kingdoms, according to the present Establishment, and the Hopes we conceiv'd that it might ferve as a Means to encrease a Confidence and Friendship between us and your Republick: and we flatter ourself to have largely contributed to the promoting these important Advantages, by taking, for our Son-in-Law, a Prince, who so worthily takes his Place in a Succession of Princes, by whom the most figual Services have been done to the Holy Protestant Religion, to the British Nation, and to the United Provinces, your Country

For the rest, 'tis with a very particular Sati saction that we are going to Place amongst you our Daughter, whom we love in the most tender Manner; assuring ourself that the Friendship which you have always shewn for us and our Family, will encline you to receive her, and to regulate her Residence with you in such a Manner as may bear a new Mark of your Assection towards us, and at the same Time answer up to the Sentiments we profess to have with regard to your Republick. To conclude, we pray God to take you, High and Migh. y Lords, our good Friends, Allies and Consederates, into his Holy and worthy Protection.

Written at our Court of St. James's, the 16th of March, 1734, and of our Reign the 7th.

Your very good Friend,

GEORGE R.

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Yesterday the Hon. Mrs. Anne and Elizabeth Trevor, Sisters to the Lord Trevor, Miss Harcourt, Niece to the Lady Viscountess Harcourt, and Thomas Pennington, Esq; eldest Son of Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart. lay dangerously ill of the Small-Pox.

Yesterday the High Sheriff, Lord Lieutenant, Grand-Jury, and other Gentlemen of the County of Surry, met at the Town-Hall

Southwark, and went in a Body in their Coacles to St. James's with the following most dutiful and loyal Address of Congratution to his Majesty, on the late Marriage of the Princess Royal with his most Screne Highness the Prince of Orange: His Majesty excived them very graciously, they had the Honour to kits his land, and he was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood maltis Ryall Esq; High Sheriss of the said County.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble and unanimous Address of the High Sheriff; Lord Lieutenant, Grand-Jury, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County of Surry, met at the General Affizes held at Kingston upon Thames for the said County on the 21st of March, 1733.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

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WITH the greatest Humility, and with Hearts full of Joy, we congratulate your Majesty on the Alliance now per-

feded with the illustrious House of Orange.

Your Majesty has, by giving the Princess Royal in Marriage to the worthy Heir of the ever Glorious King William, not only paid the highest Honours to that Family, but in some Degree recompensed the Parernal Care he expressed for these Kingdoms, in settling the Succession in your Royal House.

We cannot sufficiently extol your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, in carrying on the same extensive and generous Designs of strengthening the Protestant Interest in Europe, and providing for

our future as well as present Happiness.

With the utmost Pleasure we observe, that your Subjects are so sensible of the Blessings they now enjoy, and which were derived to us from that happy Settlement of the Crown by your Heroick Predecessor, that their only Contention is, who shall first and best express their Affections to your Majesty, joined with the most grateful Remembrance of their original Benefactor.

May your Majesty be so happy, as to match the remaining Branches of your Royal Family with equal Satisfaction, both to

your lelf and this Nation.

May all Endeavours to fow Jealousies between your Majesty

and your People prove abortive.

May we be long happy under the Blessings of your Reign, wherein we are protected both in our Civil and Religious Liberties.

And may your Majesty and your Royal Consort live to see a more numerous Progeny of Princes, who like their Glorious Ancistors may be the Ornaments as well as Defenders of the Prote-M m

stant Religion, the Scourges of Tyrants, and the Asserters of the Rights and Liberties of Mankind.

They were then introduced to the Queen, to whom they like wife made their Congratulations; were most graciously received, and had the Honour to kis her Majesty's Hand.

After which they were introduced to the Princess Roya', and paid their Compl ments on the same happy Occasion, and had the

Honour to kits her Hand.

And then they waited on his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, who was pleased to receive them in the most obliging

Manner.

The great Cause between the Lord Mayor, &c. of the City of London, and the Cheesemongers Company, which was to have been tried at the Bar of the House of Lords, is put off to next Sessions.

The Parliament does not break up till Easter-Week.

The Royal Family will remove to Richmond the same Week.

On Monday last at the Races at Newmarket, Lord Lonsdale's

Grey Colt beat Mr. Cotton's Bay Colt, 8 Stone 10 lb. 4 Miles,

for 300 Guineas.

On Tuesday Lord Gower won the Wallisea Stakes of 600 Guineas, o Stone, 4 Miles. Four started: Lord Gower's Bay Mare came in first; Duke of Devonshire's Black Legs, second; Duke of Bridgwater's, third; and Lord Lonsdale's, last.

Yesterday the Lords of the Admiralty put his Majesty's Ship the Tartar into Commission, and gave the Command of her to

Captain Norris, Son of Sir John Norris.

London, April 5. Yesterday Captain Charles Clarke kissed his Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed an Exempt in the Second Troop of Horse-Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. the Farl of Hert ord.

To-morrow the four Troops of Horse-Guards and two of Grenadier Guards are to be mustered by George Huxley Esq; Com-

m flary-General.

And on Monday the First Regiment of Foot-Guards will be mustered on the Parade in S. James's Park; on Tuesday the Second Regiment will be mustered, one Battallion on Tower-Hill, the other on the Parade; and on Wednesday the Third Regiment will be mustered on the Parade.

Yesterday Morning his Highness the Prince of Orange went from S. James's to Chiswick, and viewed the Earl of Burlington's fine House and Pictures there; and returned to S. James's to Din-

The same Day the Prince of Wales went to his House at Kew, and the Princess of Orange, and Princesses Amelia and Carolina went

went to Kenfington Palace, and all returned to S. James to Din-

His Majesty will review the Four Troops of Horse-Guards, two Troops of Grenadier-Guards, and the Three Regiments of Foot-Guards, in Hyde Park, next Month.

On Monday Morning next the Corpse of Godfrey Clerk Esq; late Knight of the Shire for Derby, will be carried out of Town

to Derby, in order to be interred there on Friday next

We are informed from the Lottery Office, kept by Mr. Francis Wilson at Young Man's Coffee-house, Charing-Cross, that not-withstanding the Drawing is so far advanced as this, to be the 29th Day, yet there remains still in the Wheel the following large Prizes. viz.

The 10,000 l.
Two of the 3000
One of the 2000
Eleven of the 1000
Thirty of the 500

Thirty of the 500
Besides a great Number of the 100 and 50 Pounds; so that the real Value of the Tickets now in the Wheel, is pretty near what

they were when the Lottery first began Drawing.

Newmarket, April 2. Yesterday Lord Londsale's Grey Colt ran against Mr. Panton's Bay Colt for 300 Guineas; my Lord won, though Six to Four was laid against him before they started, and it was a fine Match.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Christened <	Males Females	170 }	Buried	Males Females	262
100 0000	In all	227		In all	400

Decreased in the Burials this Week 9.

The State of LITERATURE in Foreign Parts.

H ISTOIRE de l'Academie Royale des Inscriptions & Belles Lettres, avec les Memoires de Literature, tirés des Regitres de cette Academie, depuis l'Année 1726, jusques & compris l'Année, 1730.

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The History of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, with the Memoirs of Literature, taken from the Records of this Academy, from the Year 1726, to the Year 1730, inclusive; in two Volumes in 4to.

In our last BEE we gave our Readers a brief Account of this whole Work in general, and of the Historical Part of it in particular; and promised, as Opportunity would allow, to give them Extracts of some particular Pieces among those we there gave the Titles of. To acquit ourselves of this Promise, we will begin with a Piece or two for our Literary Article of this Number.

I. Some general Observations, by M. de Blanchard, on the Tribunals established at Athens, for the Maintenance of their Laws, and for deciding of Differences between private Persons.

Of the ten Tribunals of Athens, the Judges of which were elective, four were for Criminal, and fix for Civil Causes. The Areopagus was not included in this Number, and, for an Account of this famous Tribunal, our Author refers to two Differtations of Mons. I' Abbé de Canaye, printed in this Volume. He observes, that the Method of Proceeding, among the Athenians, was chiefly grounded on the wise Laws given them by Solon; and that this Beople was the first among the Grecians, who established a Jurisprudence, to secure the Property of the weak from the Oppressions of the more mighty.

All their Officers of Justice were taken from among those who were the most easy in their Circumstances, and as Pledges of their Administrations, they were obliged to have landed Estates in Attica, and Children. They had three different Methods of chusing these Officers; by Lot, by Ac-

clamation, or, by Scrutiny.

In their Elections by Lot, the Names of the Candidates were written upon Ballots, and put into an Uin; and into another Urn were put as many white Beans as there were Places to dispose of, and as many black Beans as made up the Number of Candidates. After this they drew a Ballot and a Bean, and if it happened to be a black Bean, they drew.

drew another Ballot, and another Bean, and so continued 'till a white Bean came up, which gave the Preference to the Person whose Name was drawn with it. It was a Capital Crime to put two Ballots into the Urn with the same Name upon them, except where two Brothers, of the same Name, were Candidates, for the same Employ; and then each Name had its Mark of Distinction. This Case happened, however, very seldom; because, among the Grecians, it was very rare to have two Brothers bear the same Name.

Their Elections by Acclamation, or holding up of Hands, were performed in a general Assembly of all the People. The Magistrates, called *Thesmothetes*, or Legislators, offer'd several Subjects for their Choice, and they express'd their

Approbation of them, by holding up their Hands.

As for their Method of Election by Scrutiny, or Plurality of Votes, Mr. Blanchard refers to his Differtation on the Prytanei, which follows immediately after this Article.

These Officers, when elected, were obliged to pass a juridical Examination before the Tribunal of Archontes; what Respect they had, at all Times, shewn to their Parents, or those who were set over them in their Stead; how affiduous they had been in bearing Arms for the Service of the Republick, during the Term prescribed by their Laws; their Compliance with the Religious Rites then generally received, throughout the whole Land; and on their Circumstances, whether they were sufficient Pledges for their good Behaviour? On Occasion of the military Service, in which one Part of this Interrogation confifted; our Author observes, that the Athenian Youth were put into Garrisons, whither they were fent at eighteen Years of Age, and where they served 'till twenty; after which they were oblig'd to take a certain Oath, prescribed by Law, to maintain their Religion and Political Government.

No Officer could enjoy two Employs at one and the same Time, nor be removed from one to the other, without having first render'd an Account of his Administration, before the Magistrates called Logistes, who upon this Occasion took their Seats with the Archontes; and here Mr. Blanchard gives an Account of the Manner of passing this Examination. In Default of a just Account of their Administration, they were rendered incapable of any civil Benefits, even that of

Adoption;

Adoption; they were not allowed to go out of Attica; nor could they enjoy any of the Honours which they otherwise might have been entitled to. In a Word, no Office was exempt from rendring this Piece of Justice to the Publick; and the Areopagites themselves were as much tied down to it,

as any of the more inferior Magistrates.

The Interpretation of such Laws as were not in themfelves perspicuous, was lest to the Tribunal of the nine Archontes, Judges who were originally chosen out of the most illustrious Families of Athens. The first of these nine gave his Name to the Year of his Magistracy; the second was called King; the third Polemarchus; and the other six were named Thesmothetes. Our Author, after this, acquaints his Readers with the Manner of electing these Archontes, the Tests of their Lives and Manners, the Articles of the Oath they were obliged to take, the Respect which was shewn them, and several other Circumstances concerning them.

II. Remarks on Plutarch's Lives, by Monsieur Secousse.

This Author, following the Example of feveral others, who have collected the Errors they had observed in Plutarch, has made fome Remarks of this Kind, on some of the Lives of the illustrious Romans, written by this Author; by which it appears, that an Ignorance of the Latin Tongue, of which this Greek Writer had but a very superficial Knowledge, has often been, in a great Measure, the Occasion of the Mistakes he has fallen into. This our Author proves by comparing Phitarch's Lives, with the Relations we find of the same Persons in other Historians. We have already seen our Author's Remarks on the Lives of Camillus, Lucullus, and Pempey, in the fifth Volume of the Hiftory of the Academy; and here we have his Observations on the Lives of Crassus, Cato Uticensis, Casar, Cicero, Brutus, and Anthony. We shall now only take Notice of his Remarks upon the Life of Cafar.

this Life, if compared with the Relation of Suetonius, abounds with Errors, not only with Regard to some essential Circumstances; but even in the placing of those Historical Facts, in which these two Writers agree. Casar did not go into Asia, as Plutarch will have it, to avoid the Wrath of

of Sylla; but meerly to have an Opportunity of bearing Arms, and serving under Thermus the Pretor. Again, it was not in his Return from the Court of Nicomedia that he was taken by Pyrates; but it was in his second Passage, when he lest Rome to retire to Rhodes. From this Island Cuesar went into Asia on an Expedition against a Lieutenant of Mithridates, of which Plutarch makes no mention.

2. In Reading, without a very great Attention, a Passage in this Author, where he relates two Facts concerning Cafar, one immediately after the other; (1.) That at his going into Spain as Governour of that Province, he is reported to have faid, he would rather be Chief in a small City, than the Second in Rome: (z.) That being in Spain, and reading the Life of Alexander, he began to weep for Shame, that he had atchieved no notable Action, at an Age in which that Prince had conquered fo many Kingdoms; one would, at first Sight imagine, faid our Author, that these two Facts were contemporary. But upon examining this Paffage more narrowly, it is plainly discernable, and M. Secousse has discerned it, that our Historian did not fall into this Anachronism, of placing at one and the same time, two Facts which were at least ten Years distant one from the other: The first being when Cafar went into Spain, in the Quality of Pro-prætor, at the Age of 32; and the fecond, when he was in that Province ten Years before, in the Quality of Questor. It was, however, at least an Overfight in Plutarch; and he ought, by a less equivocal Expression, to have prevented the Misunderstanding which a less attentive Reader might easily fall into.

3. The horrid Dream which Casar had the Night before he pass'd the Rubicon, according to Plutarch, is wrong placed; for he had this Dream long before, when he was but Questor in Spain, if we may believe the Accounts we have

in Suetonius and Dion.

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4. The fourth Remark M. Secousse makes, is on what Plutarch says, with Regard to the Island of Britain, in a Passage which is a little intricate, and the true Sense of which, it is plain, neither Amyot nor Dacier rightly understood. According to them Plutarch then assures his Readers: It was questioned whether there were any such Island, because of the excessive Bigness of it. Whereas, according to M. Secousse, and the Latin Scholiast, Plutarch's Meaning

was no other than, that it was question'd whether this Country was an Island, because of the excessive Bigness it was faid to be of: The Passage entire would then signify; That some imagined there was no such Country at all, and that others would not believe that it was an Island. This agrees with what Dion and Tacitus fay, that when this Island first came to the Knowledge of the Greeks and Romans, it was a Debate whether it was an Island or the Continent, and several wrote upon this Question; but that the Romans were not fatisfied that it was an Island, upon their own Experience: and by coasting it round, 'till the Time of Agricola. Tacitus feems to contradict himself in another Place, on this Head, when he fays, that two Roman Writers, one an Ancient, and the other a Modern, had faid, that Great-Britain resembled in Form a Sort of Dish or Hatchet, from whence it was natural to conclude that it was an Island. This Polybius, a more ancient Writer than any we have mentioned, afferts, without any Scruple; and our Author quotes a Paffage out of him, in which he mentions the Britanick Islands, in the Plural Number; a Proof, that, in his Time, even Ireland was known.

5. M. Secouffe remarks, that the Relation Plutarch gives of the War of Alexandria is far from being exact. He fays that Cafar, during his Sojourn in Alexandria, having discovered, that the Eunuch Pothin, and Achillas the Egyptian General, had conspired to affaffinate him at a Festival, put Pothin to Death, and that Achillas, escaping to the Army, excited a very dangerous War against Cafar. Now it appears, by the Testimony of Casur himself, that Achillas had left Alexandria long before the Death of Pothin; but that he returned at his earnest Sollication, to attack Caefar; that then it was the Battles mention by Plutarch were given, which he places wrong after the Death of Pothin: That Gafar caused this Eunuch to be put to Death; because it had been discovered, that he privately exhorted Achillas, not to be discourag'd, but to pursue the Project concerted between them. This is all we learn of this Matter from Cafar himself. Lucan gives us a very long Detail of this Project. Dion, in his Relation of this last Event, agrees pretty well with Casar's

6. Plutarch relates, that the Day after the Death of Cafar, the Senate ordered that the Defunct should be honoured as a God. There are, in the Opinion of M. Secons Confe.

Time after the Death of Casar, the People established a Sort of Religious Worship, in Honour of this Conquerour, which Dolabella foon after abolished; yet Phitarch is mistaken in saying, that the Senate decreed him divine Honour the very Day after his Death. Since it is evident, by the Testimony of Cicero, and the Historians or those Times, that it was not till seven Months after, or the first of September, that Anthony thought he had Power enough to constrain the Senate to honour Casar with a Religious Worship, which was only a Mixture of the usual Funeral Ceremonies, and some Supplications such as they address'd to their God's: But, strictly speaking, we cannot say that the Senate decreed Divine Honours to be paid to Casar, before the Time of Angustus.

M. Seconsse finishes these Remarks, by acquainting his Readers, that of all the Lives compiled by Plutarch, in that of Casar, the Facts are less particularized, and the Omissions more numerous, than in any other; this Historian having in particular been very negligent in what he

relates of of the Gallick War.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

W E dare say the following Copy of Verses, in which there are many Poetical Beauties, and such a Spirit of Liberty as becomes a great Man, will be an acceptable Present to our Readers. We hope the noble Author of them will forgive our making them Publick, since there are several Copies of them about Town; and we have Reasons to believe, that if we had not printed them in our BEE, they would have been soon sent to the Press by another Hand.

A Journey from DUBLIN to DUNGANNON.

In a Letter to DOCTOR DELANY.

To you, Delany, from these rural Scenes
And distant Vales I send my artless Strains;
N n Whether

Whether reclin'd in Delvill's * blissful Shade, For filent Joys by Art and Nature made, With Breast indulgent you the Lab'rer bless, Reward his Toil, and shreld him from Distress. Or if attentive to the + Dean you sit, Mark his sound Judgment, and well pointed Wit. Whate'er you do a while your Soul unbend, And deign to read the Journal of a Friend.

'Twas Evening e're I bid the Town adieu, When o'er the Strand my Braining Courser flew. Now Law and Business vanish from my Breast, And every anxious Thought is full'd to Rest.

The Morning dawns, and with the rifing Day, A chearful Friend deludes the tedious Way: From Drogheda we to Dundalke repair, Dundalke, the gloomy Region of Despair: Here as I dreamt of a blue Garter's Charms, And fond Ambition lur'd me to her Arms, The Teaster from its rotten Cordage broke, It fell; my suff'ring Limbs receive the Stroke. Hard Fate! at once to rob me of my Rest, And tear the glittering Ensign from my Breast! Loudly I roar, my drouly Servants rife, And run to aid me with half open'd Eyes; They bear me wounded to another Bed, Where airy Visions repossess my Head: Night glides away in Dreams, the rifing Sun, Shoots forth his Rays, and warns us to be gone: We greet the Summons of the God of Day, Forget Disasters past, and tret away: Then climb the barren rugged Mountains flow, But swiftly press along the Plains below.

Now Newry's mouldring Turrets meet the Eye, Not rais'd like Babel's to infult the Skye. Here, when Eliza wore the British Crown, and Walls and Bulwarks fortified the Town. The fierce O Neile a mighty Conquest gain'd, And Streams of English Blood the Land distain'd;

Thus

^{*} Doctor Delany's House and Gardens.

⁺ Dean of St. Patrick.

Thus antient Records fing — but Newry past, We gain Ardmagh, and reach Dungannon last: Here lives the ** Man long to my Bosom dear, With Wisdom blest, and with a Soul fincere; Freehorn, he hates the Meaness of a Slave, And with Contempt beholds the Pention'd Knave; Enjoys the Gifts that Heaven alone bestows, Nor Plenty's Blessings to Preferment owes; Here we Congenial mix our Thoughts and quaff The Nutbrown Bowl, and join the chearful Laugh; Or else in Woods and gloomy Walks delight, Whilst fertile Valleys strike the ravish'd Sight: How often have we wish'd, but wish'd in vain! For you, for Helsham, and the matchless Dean!

The NURSES SONG.

An ORIGINAL PIECE.

MY Baby beloved! my fewel! my foy!
My Cupid! my Dove! my pretty sweet Boy!
Come give me thy Lips, and Pll kiss'em quite dry;
And sing thee to sleep with my own Lullaby.

II.

Before a good Fire I'll dress thee at Night, And make thy Limbs grow, and pin thee up tight; There's nothing about thee that shall be awry; But all shall be streight, my sweet Lullaby.

III.

A Rattle my Boy shall shake in his Hand, And all the young Maids for his Bauble shall cry; Thou shalt have a fine Book, and that Book understand, For thou shalt be learned my dear Lullaby.

IV.

And when he is twenty, my Baby shall wed, And bring a fine Lady unto a fine Bed: And when he is fixty, my Baby shall die, And away with his Angels to Heaven shall fly, And hear better Musick than sweet Lullaby.

In our BEE No LV, we could not help lamenting the low Condition to which Wit, Paetry, and Learning feem at prefent to be reduced: The Verses both in Latin and English which have been published upon the Royal Wedding, give us but too much Reason to renew our Complaints. The following short Epigram is the only Piece we have yet seen with any Thing like an uncommon Spirit in it, upon the late memorable Occasion.

VULCANUS DECEPTUS.

VIDER AT ignipotens sacrată în sede repostos
Sponsamque Augustam, semideumque Virum:
Retia, ferte, inquit, non acri impune licebit
Marti iterum Thalamos contemerare meos.
At tu parce sacros violare, His pronuba Juno
Præsidet, & sanxit Jupiter ipse Toros:
Non Geticus Mars bic, Venus aut tua, mulciber, illa;
Et tamen bic Mars est, & tamen illa Venus.



Carls Fillin, Eld;



THE

BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Deligned for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's Tasse and Principles, and laying before the Reader, at one View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) a Weekly State of Wit, Learning, Politicks, News, and Business.

By a SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LIX. Vol. V.

From Saturday, April 3. to Saturday, April 13.

be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was suppressed, after Number X, by certain Persons, for certain Reasons, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any Free Nation.

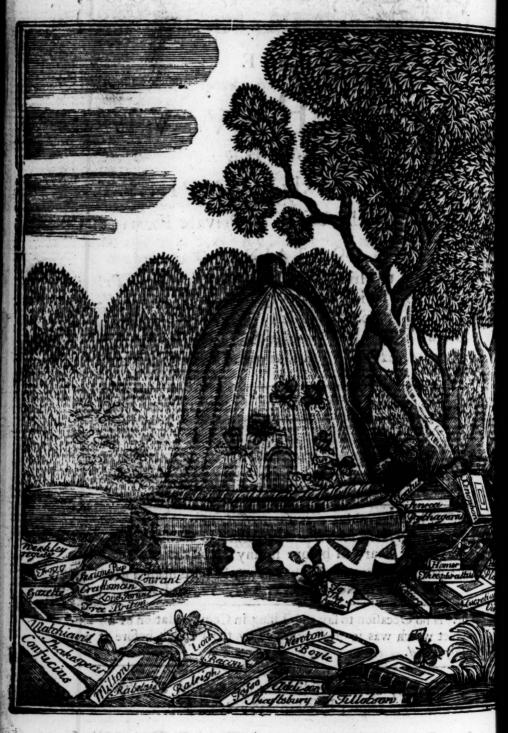
See a particular Account of this Affair (which has made a good deal of Noife) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so well received by the Publick before it was suppressed.

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Illæ continuo Sa'tus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque sovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. Virg.

The B E E:

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing Material, and all the Effays worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the frongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with several Original Compositions in Prose and Verse.

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In a Word, laying before the READER, at One View, (for I an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day)/
A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS,

News, and BUSINESS.

ment of the

No LIX. From Saturday April 6, to Saturday April 13.

Juvatque novos decerpere flores.

Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other Curious Particulars, contains,

I Remarks upon the Ancient and prefent Constitution of England.

II. The Rochester Address.

Ill A Eudicrous Vindication of certain Gentlemen.

IV. Mr. Freeman's Letter to Mr. D'Anvers.

V. Reflections on the late fa. mous London Address.

VI. Reflections on h s M—y's late Message to both Houses

of P. t. VII. Foreign Affairs and Poli-

tical Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection

IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

X. Miscellany Poems, Songs &c.

XI. A Fable.

XII. Political Quadrille, for the Copy of a Paper handed about at Paris.

10 N DO N: Printed for M. Harris, at the Bee-Hive, opposite to St. Clemeni's-Charch; where Letters will be taken in.

The last BEE

NUMBER LVIII.

Among other Curious PARTICULARS contains,

I. The Golden Medal and five other Prizes adjudged to fix of the Competitors who have wrote Verses in Honour to the Memory of the late Dr. TIN-DALL.

II. A Copy of Verses just sent to the Authors of the BEE upon this great Man.

III. The ridiculous use made of the two Words Jacobitism and the Presender.

IV. The Bedford Petition against the Septennial Ast.

V. The Political Upholsterer, No. 3.

VI. Consequences of the Agreement or Disagreement of King and Parliament.

VII. Reflections on publick Addresses.

VIII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

IX. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

X. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

XI. Remarks on the Tribunes at Athens.

XII. Remarks on Plutarch's Lives. XIII. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.

XIV. A Journey from Dublin to Dungannon, never before printed.

XV. The Nurses Song, an Original Piece.

XVI. The best Epigram that has been yet published on the late Royal Wedding.



THE

B E E Revived:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

No LIX. Vol. V.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers's last Crastsman contains several Remarks upon Mr. Osborne's late Dissertations concerning our Ancient and Modern Constitution. We have laid before our Readers several of these Dissertations in some of our late Bees: Our very last Bee contained Part of one of them: We shall therefore the more willingly give a pretty full Account of what Mr. D'Anvers says in Answer to Mr. Osborne, because we statter ourselves that from what these two Gentlemen have wrote upon this Subject, an intelligent and discerning Reader will be able to form a right Notion, both of our Antient and present Constitution.

Mr. D'Anvers begins his last Crastsman with Complaining of the Abuse of Words, and affirms that no Word has

of late been more shamefully abused than the Word Con.

STITUTION.

We have often feen it (fays Mr. D' Anvers) debased to the Service of Courts, and pleaded in Defence of modern Laws, which the best Judges of our antient Confitution have always thought repugnant to it. Thus the modest Mr. Walfing bam is pleased to call a Defence of the Septennial Law, which was enacted but a few Years ago, as an Expedient in Time of Danger, an Argument against the Alteration of our Constitution; and an Endeavour to reflore the antient Custom of annual or trienmal Parhaments, hath been represented. by the same Author, as a Design against our Constitution. At this Rate, Excises, Riot-Acts, standing Armies and Votes of Credit may, in Time, be call'd the Fundamentals of out Government, and whoever attempts to relieve the Nation from them, will be treated as an Enemy to our Constitution. Nay, I will undertake to prove, by the same Method of Reasoning, that the Star-Chamber, the High-Commission Court, and the Court of Wards, or any other legal Incroachments on the Liberties of the People, became estail Parts of our Gourvernment, and that the Abolition of them was a Breach of our Confitution, for, according to this Sense of the Word, every Thing may be term'd our Constitution, which is once constituted by Law, as every Thing is an Alteration of it, which repeals, explains, or amends any particular Law.

But This is fuch an odd, wild Way of arguing, as no Man of common Sense, or Modesty, will pretend to vindicate. By Constitution, in a political Sense, We always mean something fixt and permanent; founded on Principles, immutable in themselves; and from which no Laws, made to serve any particular Occasions, ought to derogate. But according to the Reasoning of Mr, Walfingham, and some of his Brother-Scribblers, our Constitution is nothing but a loose, succurring Jumble of Atoms, which varies every Year, according to the Views of a Minister, or the Humour of any Party, that happens to be

uppermost.

The profound Mrs. Osborne feems to be aware of this Absurdity, and therefore takes another Method of serving the same Cause; for instead of endeavouring to prove any of our late Measures to be considered with our antient Constitution, she makes no Scruple to affert that the modern Constitution is infinitely better than the antient Constitution.

on; and that new England, or England fince the Revolution, is vafily preferable to old England, take it in any Point of Time, fram the Saxons down to that glorious Period.—These are her Ladyship's own Words; and after some pompous Encomiums on her own superior Knowledge in the History, Law, and Constitution of this Kingdom, she proceeds in the following, didactick Style.

"The antient Monarchy of England was settled upon " an Overballance of Lands, vested in the King, the No-bility, and the Church. The Noblemen held their " Lands (and so did the Churchmen too, after the Nor-" man Conquest) upon Condition that They should affist " the King, on all his Occasions, with certain Quota's " of Men, well-arm'd and paid; and then these Noble-" men let out their Lands to their Tenants, on Condition "They should always be ready to follow their respective " Lords to the War, as often as the King had any Occa-" fion for their Service; fo that very small, or no Rents " were demanded by the Lord from his Tenants, because "He had contracted for their personal Service. - Thus " according to our antient Constitution," the People of " England were absolute Slaves to the King, the Barons, " or the Church; They were Slaves by Law efablished; "They knew no Liberty; They knew no Property; no " not so much as in their Persons, which were not their " own, but their feveral Lords.

I have quoted these Passages at large, that our learned Sister may not complain of any Misrepresentation; and yet scarce a Line happens to be true, either in Point of

Law, or History.

In the first Place, it is absolutely false that the antient Monarchy of England was settled upon an "Overballance" of Lands, vested in the King, the Nobility and the "Church." The Footsteps, of our original British C nstitution are so very obscure, that We cannot speak with any Degree of Certainty about it; the Dion Cassius observes that our Ancestors, in the Time of Severus, held a great Part of the Government in their own Hands. But it is well known to every Man, of common Reading, that our Saxon Constitution was sounded, like all other Gotbick Governments, upon an equal Distribution of Power and Property; for I must beg Leave to inform this great Adept that the northern Armies, which over-run these Parts of the World, did not consist of mercenary Troops, like our Modern

modern Armies, who fight only for Pay; but were vo. luntary Societies, who left their native Country, in Quest of a better Habitation, and agreed to divide the conque. red Lands amongst Themselves. When They were set. tled, accord to their Liking, They form'd a Govern. ment upon the same Model; That is, their Leader, or General, was appointed the chief Magistrate, though with much less Power than our modern Kings; the other great Men, or Officers of the Army, held the next Rank in the Commonwealth, like our Lords; and the Body of the People, who followed them, had a third Share in the Go. vernment. These three Orders composed what is now called the Legislature; and though the Executive Power was lodg'd in one Man, for the necessary Dispatch of Business, He was restrained in the Exercise of it by certain Laws and Institutions, made by common Confent, for the Preservation of their Liberties, Lives and Estates .-I his is what We mean by our antient Constitution; and though it hath been often interrupted, or depres'd, by Conquest, Usurpation, and arbitrary Power, the Sta. mina of it have been still preserved, and transmitted down to us through all Ages, and Changes of Government.

Mrs. Osborne is guilty of another fundamental Error, when the makes Use of the Words Parons, Lords and Nobles, as synonimous Terms; for the ancient Barons were very far from being the same with our present Nobility, or Peers of the Realm. Many of Them were Commoners only, like the present Lords of Maners, who are siyled Barons in our Law Books as their Courts are term'd Courts Baron; and the Representatives of our Cinque Ports

still retain the same Name.

The Removal of this Mistake will set Mrs. Osberne right as to another Point, upon which She insists with great Considence; vis. that the People knew no Property, under our antient Constitution, but what They held from the Barons, or the Church; and that none of them held any Land immediately from the Crown; for it appears that great Numbers of the antient Barons were only Commoners Themselves, or what We call Gentlemen of large Estate. This Assertion is, indeed, a meer old Woman's Dream; and Dotage is the best Apology for Her. It might be easily proved that Multitudes of the common People held Lands in Capite, as well as the Barons, and the

the Church; nay, that the Commons of England, in their collective Capacity, always had a larger Share of Land than the King, the Lords, or the Church; and perhaps, I might venture to add, than all of them put together; for it appears by an Abstract from Doomsday Book, that the King, at that Time, had not above a tenth Part of the Land of England, including Forests &c. and We may conclude that his Profit of this tenth Part was not above a Third, or Fourth, of what the People made of their Estates,

But supposing Mrs. Osborne's Affertion to be true, how does it follow that the antient Monnrchy of England was settled upon an Overballance of Lands, because the Nobility and the Church were invested with large Estates? The Reverse is certainly true; for the Land, posses'd by the Barons and the Church, was generally a Barrier of Desence against the Power of the Crown; and the People, when They united either with the King, or the Lords, were always superior to that Power, against which They

united.

What our Authore's fays about the antient Tenures is likewise either salse, or nothing to the Purpose. It is certain that Tenures of all Kinds imply some Degree of Dependency; and yet many of These are still continued. under our present, glorious Sunshine of Liberty. the antient Tenures, I think Escuage was the only one, which required military Service, and This only in Time of War, for the publick Defence of the Realm, not for a Guard of the King's Person, or to make a vain Shew about Court. Besides, only some of the Lands were subject to this Tenure; and the Owner of the Land, though never fo mean, was not bound to attend the King, in his own Person; for so long ago as the 7th of Edward the 3d, it was adjudged that the Landholder might perform this Service, by fending any other Man to the War, as We do in the Militia at present. Nay, History informs us that, even in the Time of William the Conqueror, there was generally no personal Attendance, but only a Payment made in Lieu of it; which must certainly have been very moderate, because the Tenants would have otherwise choien to perform the personal Duty-I believe it would be no hard Matter to prove that the pecuniary Payment, upon these Occasions, did not amount to a Tythe of our present Land Tax, besides all those other, numerous Duties,

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ties, which We have the Bleffing to feel, under our mo-

e dern, ministerial Constitution.

At last, the old Lady goes so far as to alledge very roundly, "that our Ancestors never had annual Parliaments; and that the Parliaments of those Days, were neither chosen by the People, nor composed of the People." To support this extraordinary Position, she quotes the following Article of Magna Charta; not very exactly indeed; and therefore I will take it verbatim from the State-Trads, to which she refers us.

"We will moreover and grant, that all other Cities and Boroughs, and Towns, and Ports, have in all Refercts their Liberties and free Customs. And as for coming to the Common-Council of the Kingdom, and for affesting Aids (excepting in the * three Cases aforesaid) and as, for affesting of Escuage, We will cause to be summoned the Arch-Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and greater Barons, each in particular by our Letters, and more over We will cause to be summoned in general, by our Sheriffs and Bayliss, all that hold of us in chief at a certain Day; to wit, forty Days after at least, and at a certain Place; and in our said Letters We will express

" the CAUSE of the Summons.

Mrs. Osborne observes that Quotation puts what she hath affirm'd out of all Doubt; but I must take the Liberty to assert the contrary; viz. that the Right of the People to send Deputies to Parliament is fully declared and confirmed by this Article; for here is an express Distinction made between the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, whom the King Tummoned in particular, by his own Letters; and the common Land-Holders, whom He caused to be summoned in general, by his Sheriffs and Bayliss; That is, as our aw-Books explain it, to appear by Delegation.

It is observable from the Manner of wording this Clause, that the Royal Grant, or Covenant, of fending such Summens, was a Covenant of Right, not of Grace; and that all Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Ports were to fend their Representatives, as well as the lesser Barons, or Knights. The Reason is, that a Tenure in Capite being what gave Right to a Seat in Parliament, and the Body Politick of a

Wir. the Ki g's Ransom, making his eldest Son a Knight, and marrying his eld-st Daughter once.

Borough

Borough bolding by that Tenure, They must have a Right to sit, as well as the lesser Barons, and like Them must

exercise that Right by Deputation.

Thus it appears from this Article of Magna Charta, that the Commons of England were formerly summoned to Parliament in the same Manner as They are now, and that the Writs of Summons were returnable forty Days after the Teste, as They are at present. The only Difference is that the Representatives of the People, at that Time, were not chosen for so long a Term as They are in these Days, and that They always came up with Instructions from their Principles; for what other Interpretation can be put on that Part of the Article, where the King covenants to express the Cause of the Summons?

But the true Meaning of this Article is best explained by the subsequent Practice; and though King John's Reign, which was a continued Scene of Violence and Consustion, does not surnish us with any Instances of a regular Election, the very next Reign does; for + Rapin observes that a Parliament being summoned, in the Year 1265, each County was ordered to send two Knights, and each City and Borough two Burgesses, as their Representatives; upon which the Translator makes the following Remark, in a marginal

Reference.

"These Writs of Summons to the Sheriffs of the Counties, to return the Knights of the Shires and Burgess, are the first Writs of this Kind, that are now extant on the Rolls; which made Dr. Brady inser that they were the first that were ever iffued; and that this Parliament of Henry the 3d was the first, to which Knights of the Shires and Burgesses were summoned. But how truly, see the Works of Mr. Petit, Mr. Tyrrel, and Mr. Hody.

Now supposing that We could not trace our Right of sending up Deputies to Parliament any higher than this Era, which is almost 500 Years ago, I think it may be sairly enough called our antient Constitution; at least more so than Excises, Riot Acts and septennial Parlia-

ments.

Mrs. Osborne's Cavil, that We had no House of Commons, distinct from the Lords, either in the Saxon Times, or for a long Time after the Conquest, deserves no Answer;

[†] See the Reign of Henry the 3d, anno 1265.

for if it can be proved that the People of England had a Share in the Legislature, either personally, or by Delegation, it is of no great Consequence whether they sate in the same House with the Lords, or in a distinct House by

Themselves, as They do at present.

But still, fays Mother Mumpsimus, This does not prove our Right to frequent Elections; and She calls upon us to Thew her the LAW for ANNUAL, NEW PARLIAMENTS cho. sen by the People. Let us know, says she, when it was made, and when repeal'd. To which I reply, that We might as well call upon Her to shew us the Law, for what is term'd Prerogative, and to let us know when it was made. She would, perhaps, be instructed to answer that the Prerogative is founded on common Law, or antient Cuftom; and fo I fay of our Right to frequent Elections, which was derived to us from our old Saxon Constitution; and if Mrs. Osborne will confult fome of her Friends in the Temple, They will inform Her that great Part of the Saxon Law is incorporated into our common Law. What a strange old Wretch is This, to write in so magisterial a Manner about our Conflitution, without knowing the first Rudiments of it?

She is farther pleased to affert that the Statute of Edward the IIId, (which expressly requires that Parliaments shall be held once a Year, and oftner, if need be) was only an Act for frequent Sessions, and not for frequent new Parliaments. But I will defy Her to prove This; or that any one Parliament sate two Years, without a new Election, from the 4th of Edward the IIId to the 22d of Henry the VIIIth, when the modern Practice of Prorogations

was first introduced.

If I find that Dame Osborne hath a strong Inclination to moot this Point any farther, I shall be ready to engage Her, as soon as the Elections are over; but, at present, must beg Leave to postpone all such Speculations to some necessary Remarks on the practical Part of our Constitution.

In the mean time, I shall conclude with a short State of the Case between our antient and modern Constitution, in Imitation of my Antagonist, and leave the World to de-

termine who hath done it best.

Under our antient Constitution, the People were out of Debt, and but moderately tax'd. Under our modern Constitution, We are loaded with Fifty Millions, as well as

very high Duties on most of the Necessaries of Life. Under our antient Constitution, the People were tried only by a Jury. Under our modern Confitution, in all Cases of Excise, and in many other Respects, They are convicted by arbitrary Commissioners and Judges, without any Jury whatfoever. Under our antient Constitution, every Man's House was his Castle, and neither a Lord, nor the King Himself could enter it, without the Master's Leave. Under the modern Constitution, every petty Exciseman hath Power to enter, rumage and fearch Houses at his own Will and Pleasure, by Night as well as by Day. By our antient Confitution, the King had no Guards, nor flanding Armies, besides the Hearts of his Subjects. Under our modern Constitution, We have fince a numerous Army at bome, and have paid for another abroad, in Time of profound Peace. By our antient Constitution, the People had an Election of Representatives every Year. By the modern Constitution only once in seven Years. Under our antient Constitution, the Representatives of the People received Wages from Those, who chose Them, and from Them only; which made Them regard the Interest of their Electors, and act according to their Instructions. hath been the Practice, under our modern, ministerial Confitution, the Records of Parliament demonstrate. By the antient Constitution, the King and the People, when joined, were more powerful than the Lords, and the King and the Lords, when united, were more powerful than the Commons; and the Lords and the Commons united were more powerful than the King; so that the Balance of Power was kept in a due Equilibrium by these various Checks. But under the modern Constitution, I leave it to be considered, whether a wicked Minister, who hath a standing Army of Officers and Penfioners at his Devotion, may not eafily invade the Rights of the King, as well as the Freedom of both Houses of Parliament; and, in the Room of our antient Constitution, set up a ministerial Power, and usurp the Government of the whole Kingdom.

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Articles of News extracted from the last CRAFTSMAN.

London, April 6. W E hear that several Gentlemen in this City have subscribed towards a Bonsire, and other publick Rejoicings, to be made on P p

Thursday

Thursday the 11th of this Instant April, being the important Day, on which the late EXECRABLE EXCISE SCHEME was so happily defeated; a Day for ever to be remember'd by all true Lovers of Liberty and their native Country; a Day more worthy of Celebration than even the 5th of November; a Day not to be equall'd by any fince the glorious Revolution in 1688. It is therefore hoped that, in Honour to those worthy Patriots, who exerted Themselves upon that Occasion, such a Scene of Joy will be exerted throughout the whole Nation (not by riotous Mobbing, but) by all the Marks of innocent Rejoicing, as may sufficiently convince slavish Projectors, that all suture Attempts on the Liberties of Great-Britain are vain and fruitless.

On Saturday the House of Lords presented an Address to his Majesty, on Occasion of the Message which his Majesty sent them the Day before; and we hear that his Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious Answer, to the following Effect; "That he took their Address as a great Mark of their Zeal and Affection for his Person and Government;

"that he thank'd them for the Confidence they repos'd in him, and affured them it should be used only for the Means

they proposed by it, and with the utmost Regard to the

" true Interest of his People.

On Monday last, being the 1st of April, the Honourable House of Commons went in Procession to St. James's with an humble Address; which crowns all their former Instances of Zeal for the present Administration, and a tender Regard for the Liberties of their Constituents.

To the KIN G's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistants of the City of ROCHESTER, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your MAJESTY,

W E the Mayor, Aldermen and Affistants of your antient and loyal City of Rochester, in Common Council affembled, having a just Sense of the many and great Bleffings which by your paternal Care, under the Divine Providence, redound to us and the whole Nation, and more especially

especially of Those, which We trust will ensue from the present Alliance of your Royal Family with the illustrious House of Nassau; desire to approach in the humblest Manner to your facred Person, to tender our most sincere Congratulations on this happy Occasion.

The Presence of a Prince of Orange among us, in whom all the Virtues of his great Predecessors are so eminently conspicuous, revives the Memory of those great Obligations We owe to a Branch of that Family, and renews our just

Esteem and Veneration for it.

To that Prince, in a good Measure, We owe the Felicities of your Majesty's Reign; We owe the present Enjoyment of our civil and religious Rights; the Sanction of our antient and excellent Constitution; the Confirmation of our undoubted Liberties; and that We can now pay to your Majesty the reasonable and willing Obedience of a free People. This is the invaluable Privilege of Subjects of Great-Britain, of which We are deservedly so tenacious for ourselves and our Posterity; and which We are persuaded is more acceptable to your Majesty, who delights to be called the Father of your Country, than the forced and abject Submission of Slaves and Vassals.

We shall sincerely join our Prayers and Wishes to the universal Desires of our Fellow Subjects, that your facred Majesty and our gracious Queen, whom God preserve, may long enjoy the Satisfaction of this august Alliance; and that the illustrious Pair may have an uninterrupted Series of all Kinds of Felicity themselves, and may become the Authors of a glorious Progeny, emulous of the Virtues of their great Ancestors, to be the Assertions of publick Liberty, and conse-

quently the Favourites of Mankind.

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These are the hearty Prayers of,
May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most humble, most dutiful, and
most obedient Subjects and Servants.

Given under the Common Seal of the faid City, the 22d Day of March, in the Year of our Lord, 1733.

This

This Address was last Week presented to his Majesty by the Mayor and Citizens of Rochester, who were received very graciously, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

Extract from Fog's-Journal.

R. Fog begins his last Journal by observing, that some very eminent Persons among us have been most cruelly and unjustly handled in several late Pamphlets and Pa-

pers.

To see, Gentlemen, (says Mr. Fog) who have made more Treaties in fixteen Years, than all their Predecessors in 16 Times 16, (or if I had said in fixty Times sixteen I shou'd not be much out of the way) I say, to see such thorough Negotiators treated as the veriest Noodles in Politicks that ever run their Heads into publick Affairs, and which is worse, to see a giddy Nation, or, I may say, three Nations, subscribe to this Opinion, and join in the Cry, I consess, is a Matter which moves my Indignation.

But on the other Side, when I confider with how much Truth, how much Eloquence, and how much Wit, they have been justified and defended by those sublime Wits, whom they hire and pay (but with whose Money, I will not say) for

finging their Praifes, I am comforted again.

The Adversaries of these great Men, seem to ground all their Triumph upon two Circumstances—One is, that when they first writ and spoke against those Treaties and Measures, they had, in the Opinions of all Mankind, much the Advantage of the Argument; and the Second is, that their Objections to those Treaties and Measures have been fully justified since, by the Events of Things—To both these Points I have given a full Answer already, and shall refer my Readers to two late Discourses, wherein I have taken Notice of the Pamphlet, intitled, The Politicks on both Sides.

 fome Indulgence will be allowed to a Man, whose Talents are not yet enlightened by a Pension; however, I promise I

will do the best I can.

But before I go farther, I think fit to give Thanks, in the Name of the Publick, to that shining Ornament of the Age, the illustrious Walfingham, for having hit upon a Discovery that answers all the Objections that have been yet made, or that ever will be made, to the Conduct of the Great Men beforementioned, for, as I take it, the great Fame which has been gain'd by the Pamphlet call'd the Natural Probability of a lasting Peace in Europe, &c. belongs of Right to this Gentleman,——I judge so from the large Dose of Opium that is mix'd up in the Composition of it, for Walsingham al-

ways gives Rest to his Readers.

This ingenious Gentleman being furnished with Materials for a Pamphlet, (by Materials, I mean a Treasure of useful Hints) by that most prosound Politician Whaccum, Zani to Sir Sidrophel the Rosicrucian, and they having laid their wise Heads together, and consider'd what a Clamour has run thro' the Nation about Blundering, resolved to silence it at once, by a Method altogether new, and that is, by owning that there have been a plentiful Crop of Blunders—the Art of Writing is only to elevate and surprize, and all that, says Poet Bays, and here you have it in Persection—but the Wit of the Thing is yet to come, for you shall see how he turns it upon the Adversaries of his Patron, if there have been a plentiful Crop of Blunders for sixteen Years past, to what are they to be charg'd? Why to the Treaty of Utrecht.

Tho' this Discovery, altogether new, has been received with a great deal of contemptible Laughter, and been treated as a most ridiculous and impudent Chicane, I shall beg the Favour of the Publick to lay aside their Prejudice for a while, and give an impartial Ear to plain Truth, and I will ingage to make it out, I say, I will undertake to prove what Mr. Walsingham has only afferted, viz. that all these Steps that have been treated as Blunders for many Years past, are intirely owing to the Treaty of Utrecht, or to use Mr. Walsingham's Words, have the Treaty of Utrecht for their Foun-

dation.

I shall, in this present Paper, enumerate only a few of those Things which have extremely embarrass'd our Affairs for for some Years past, and been the Occasion of no small Clamour at Home, and which no Man will deny, but were entail'd upon us by the Defects of the Treaty before named.

It never has been denied or disproved by any Political Writer that I cou'd hear of, that a long Misunderstanding with Spain must always prove of pernicious Consequence to Eng-Hend, and we know it to be so, even by a very late Experience—the Spaniards some Years ago took it into their Heads to be offended at our attacking and destroying their Fleet in the Mediterranean; but why did we take that Step? -Was it not owing to a Contention that happened in Europe in Relation to the Island of Sicily-his Imperial Majesty had a Mind to sell the Rabbit, that is, he had a Mind to exchange the Island of Sardinia for the Island of Sicily, and who can blame him, for I think it was a very good Bargain on his Side——the Duke of Savoy, then King of Sicily, not having an Inclination to buy the Rabbit, fignified as much to the Court of Spain, and there being some Articles in the Treaty of Utrecht, that no Alteration was to be made in the Dispositions stipulated by the said Treaty, without the Consent of all the contracting Parties, as the Spaniards pretend, Spain fits out a Fleet to prevent any Exchange to be made with or without the Consent of the King of Sardinia; but their Fleet was destroy'd, and the Exchange took Effect.

As it is well known, that the Spaniards highly refented this Treatment—that this Refentment continued long; if therefore any Promises were made by Letters, or otherwife, to give them up Gibraltar, in order to put them into hetter Humour, was it not right? Certainly it was-but you will fay the ill Humour must break out again in worse Symptoms, when it should be found that these Promises were not to be effectuated; but on whom can all this be justly charg'd? Was it not those wicked Ministers, who made the Treaty of Utrecht, who procured the Island of Sicily for the Duke of Savoy? whereby it has proved a Bone of Contention; whereas, had it been left to the King of Spain, none of these Disputes would have happened about it -----Was it not the fame wicked Ministers who obliged the Spaniards to give up all their Right to the impregnible Fortress of Gibraltar; whereas, had it been restored

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red to them by the Treaty of Utrecht, as certainly it might have been, no Promise need to have been made, no ill Humour, no Contention wou'd have happened about it, and therefore all the Troubles and Losses which the People of this Nation have suffered in relation to the Disputes which have been created by any Party whatsoever, about Sicily and

Gibraltar, must be laid upon the Treaty of Utrecht.

Another Thing which alarm'd the Nation, and gave all the Proprietors of the South-Sea-Stock in particular, no small Uneafiness, was the Spaniards seizing their annual Ship in the West-Indies, for this a Cry was rais'd against our Ministers at Home, and they were abus'd by a disaffected Multitude, for not giving the Company Notice of the Misunderstanding with Spain, that the Ship might be stopt from going out; whereas, had there been common Justice amongst them, they would have charg'd it, where it ought to be charg'd, upon the Treaty of Utrecht, for it was the wicked Ministers who made that Treaty, who obliged the Spaniards to agree that an annual Ship, loaded with the Manufactures of England, should be sent to the West-Indies, and to receive nothing but Dollars, and some other Things of as little Value in Return, and this was done with fuch Circumstances of Selfishness, that they did not procure the same Privilege for any other Nation, no not fo much as for the Dutch, whereby we alone were left subject to these Misfortunes; I therefore maintain, if they had not made that wicked Article, the Ship could never have been feiz'd.

A third Affair that furnish'd Matter for Clamour was, the French opening the Harbour of Dunkirk, and indeed the Noise which the Disaffected made about it here, might have embroil'd us with France, had it not been for the matchless Prudence of our wise and able Ministers; but will any Man deny that this Disturbance was likewise intirely owing to the Treaty of Utrecht; for did not the Ministers who made that Treaty insist upon it by way of Preliminary, that the Harbour of Dunkirk should be fill'd up, and all those Fortisications, which cost so many Millions of Livres, be intirely demolish'd; and had this never been done, could there have been so much as Room for any Trouble or Dispute about it?

Well therefore might the inspired Walsingham, like some Heathen Priest posses'd by a strong Spirit, or some mo-

dern Prophet puft up with Wind, break out into this Flatus of Words:

Were not you, Sir, (addressing to one whom he supposes to " have been an Adviser of the Treaty of Utrecht) a principal "Minister in the four last Years of Queen Anne's Reign?-" --- Were not you a principal Adviser of the Treaty of " Utrecht? Were not all our publick Misfortunes derived from your fatal Measures? — Did not "the long unhappy Differences between the Emperor and Spain-Did not all the Ruptures and Misunderstandings which have affected Britain ever fince, take their Rife " from the ill-advised and infamous Negociations of your "Ministry?——Are you then the Man who would " transfer the Load of Guilt on the present Ministers? -"Are not you one of those who accuse them of Folly and Iniquity, as Authors of publick Misfortunes which flow'd from your own Administration? Are you one of " those who labour to distress these Ministers while they are " retrieving the Damage of your own wild Projects? And 46 do you undertake to discredit those Councils which have " reliev'd this Nation from the heavy Effects of your " Crimes?

Thus you fee it is made out even to a Demonstration. Then fince it is prov'd, that all the Treaties and Conventions, as well as the Foreign and Domestick Measures which have been enter'd upon for several Years past, are lineally descended from the Treaty of Utrecht, (I will not say that they are all its lawful Issue, because I am not sure but there may be some Bastards amongst them) but as they all own that Treaty for its Ancestor, let the World judge whether

it has not Reason to be proud of its Posterity.

Nothing therefore, in my humble Opinion, is more to be admired at than the Lenity and Forbearance of those Great Men who have thus long been misrepresented and abused; for as some Persons are still living, who were not only Advisers, but had a Share in negociating that wicked Treaty of Utrecht, I see no Reason why an Impeachment should not be promoted against them, that they may be brought to answer for all the Distresses and Losses, which have fallen upon the Nation from the Conclusion of that slagitious Treaty to this Day.——I think the Points here touch'd

touch'd upon would make three or four very good Articles against them, viz. the Depredations of our Merchants which followed the Attack upon the Spanish Fleet the Siege of Gibraltar—the opening the Harbour of Dunkirk but why shou'd we stop here? Why shou'd not the immense Expences the Nation has been at in Subsidies to the Landgrave of Heffe, the Duke of Wolfinbottle, the Court of Sweden, &c. as well as that of the several Naval Expeditions to the West-Indies, the Mediterranean, the Baltick (not forgetting that to Spithead) be also laid to their Charge; but besides all this, I think a certain Number of Persons, not exceeding a hundred and fifty, should be appointed to read over, and examine all the Treaties and Conventions that have been made fince that of Utrecht, and if any Inconfiftencies or Contradictions should be found in them, such as may at present, or at any Time hereafter, involve us in Difficulties, or draw us into Wrangles or open Ruptures with our Neighbours, they ought to be made Articles against these Gentlemen for the Reasons which the sage and eloquent Mr. Walfingham has given, because all subsequent Treaties have proceeded upon the Treaty of Utrecht.

I will add to this, that if it should be found that these Gentlemen, or any of their Partizans, have been of the Number of those who have laid all, or any one of these Affairs to the Charge of the illustrious Patron of the sage Mr. Walsingham, it should likewise be made an Article against them, and if it should be proved upon them, I presume no Man will write or speak in their Favour, whatever Pains

and Penalties might be inflicted on them.

I might in a particular Manner have taken Notice of all the Treaties, Conventions, Foreign Expeditions and Dome-flick Measures, which for sixteen Years past have been treated as most egregious Blunders, and salfely attributed by a deluded People to the Councils of Persons who had nothing to do with them; I will not say that I could have proved them to be no Blunders, because Mr. Walsingham himself has in Effect own'd them to be such; but I could have laid them all at the right Door, which would have done as well; but sor want of Room I have been obliged to consine myself to a sew Points, viz. the Affair of Sicily, that of the South-Sea annual Ship, and those of Gibraltan and Dunkirk.

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To bring this Matter therefore to a short Conclusion—I think it is as clear as any Proposition in Euclid, that if those Measures, and the Treaty which gain'd those Points for Great-Britain, were iniquitous and dishonourable, and such was the Treaty of Utrecht, as Mr. Walsingham afferts, which I hope the Publick will allow to be Authority good enough—it must follow of Course that such Measures and Treaties as shall give them up, must be both just and honourable.

An Article of News extracted from Fog's last Journal.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

One of the last Daily Courants contains a Letter from Mr. Freeman to Mr. D'Anvers. We shall lay before our Readers an Abridgment of this Letter.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, E/q;

SIR,

A S you are owned by your Party within Doors and without, for its Oracle, and the Conduit through which their Sentiments are conveyed to the Publick, fo in addressing this Epistle to you, I consider myself as writing to the several Factions which are at present subsisting

in these Nations, some aiming at bringing home a new King, others desiring to be rid of all Kings, and a third Sort struggling for Power and Profit to themselves, under any King, or no King.

In your last Lecture to your Party, in the Country Journal of Saturday Sevennight, you have turned into Sneer abundance of Things which might easily enough be proved to be true, and very justly imputed to your Party.

In the first Place, you complain that your expressing your Sorrow for our Debts and Taxes have been strained into Jacobitism, by an Affertion, that they are the best Securities of the present Establishment, which I am perfuaded you would be hard put to it to prove. This, indeed, I will admit, that Jacobitism has been imputed to some violent Declaimers on these Subjects, and I think justly too. For if a Man supposes these Debts contracted, and these Taxes levied for the necessary Service of the Nation, he cannot in Reason murmur or repine at them. Now every Man who is not a Jacobite, must be convinced of this, because he knows that the Debts were incurred through long and expensive Wars, entered into by Britain, to preserve her own Freedom, and the Freedom of Europe. In Consequence of this Expence, and of those Debts, the Taxes complained of were by the Representatives of the People laid upon the People; and could there be a juster Motive than the preserving Liberty and Property to impose Taxes?

The next Injury you complain of, is that your pleading for the Reduction of Armies in Time of Peace is treated as a wicked Design, of rendering the Nation defenceless, and making Way for an Invasion from Abroad. Why, really, I am far from looking on this Imputation as either false or ridiculous. The Forces that are kept up are far from being numerous, they are maintained but from Year to Year, by Authority of Parliament, and from Reasons which convince the great Council of the Nation that it would not be fafe to keep up fewer Troops. Trade, on which depends the Riches of Britain, obliges us to have some Concerns with the Powers on the Conti-The preferving, supporting, and enlarging the Protestant Interest, is another Motive to the same Thing: And the keeping out Him who pretends a Right to govern, or rather, to enflave us, is a third Occasion of our interfering with foreign Princes and States. Now while

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fuch a Conduct is beneficial, as well as necessary, we must remain in a Condition to make our felves confidered by those Powers, with whom we have any Thing to do; and as the Policy of all Nations, as well those who are free, as those who are governed by an absolute Prince, is in Process of Time so changed, that regular Troops are every where kept up, it can neither feem strange nor unreasonable for Britain to take the same Precaution, in a Manner confistent with her Constitution, that is, by maintaining a Parliamentary Army, and confiftent with her Situation as an Island, which requires not that that Army be large. While these Limitations are complied with, I confess I do not fee to what End general Harangues on the Danger of standing Forces, threadbare Arguments against Armies Royal, and passionate Outcries against the King's bestowing Military Commands can tend, unless it be to render the Nation uneafy and disaffected, which will encourage the forming Defigns against us, and then by influencing the People and their Representatives to leffen or break the Army, to open a Way for those Defigns to be put in Execution; I fay, I can fee no other End to which they can tend but this. As the rest of your Charges are no better founded than these which I have examined, I will guit the Confideration of them, to fay fomething as to the Body of your Paper.

You mention the Reception which the Prince of Orange has met with from all Parties, as a strong Proof that 7acobitism is utterly decayed. I heartily wish it were so. But I think you need not express so much Amaze at it. The Advantages which were procured for us by the late glorious King WILLIAM, were fo many and fo manifest, that they might very well kindle the warmest Affection for the PRINCE fucceeding to his Title, and to his Relation to this Crown before he wore it, and if to this the Confideration of his Highness's personal Virtues and good Qualities be added, his meeting every where with Respect with universal Esteem, and with universal Delight, will appear an Event happy indeed, but not wonderful. The Friends of the Constitution could not but behold with Pleasure a Prince of the House of Nasau destined to wed the Princess Royal of England, and the Jacobites must have shewn their Want of every Virtue in thewing their Distaste of a young Prince, distinguished less by his Birth and Titles, than by his Merit. You next take take Notice of another Proof of Duty and Loyalty, which, methinks, it would have been more prudent to have let rest in Silence. Dictating, and even Reproving, are odd Ingredients in congratulatory Compliments; and as the making up this strange Composition is no Secret, one would wonder at this mal a propos Commendation of the if it came from any other Pen than yours, which, perhaps, drew both the Piece and the Panegyric. Lastly, you hint at a certain Motion made by a certain Gentleman, as another fignal Proof: Of what? That that Gentleman has a Respect for his Highness and his Family. Surely you would have it prove no more than this Gentleman's Sentiments, and then it will not be denied or difputed, that it is properly urged; but it has nothing to do with his Party. He knew that fuch a Motion would be made, and he chose to distinguish himself by making it. Nobody has ever attempted to rob him of this Honour, nor, I dare fay, ever will: Those whom he has opposed, have readily and fully acknowledged it; and I only wish, that all commendable Actions may receive as impartial Tributes of Praise as this has done.

I am, &c.

R. FREEMAN,

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

Reflections on the late famous London Address.

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Dutiful and loyal one, proves nothing but the Indecency and Malignity of its Compilers. Loyalty is Obedience to the King, while he governs by Law; hearty Submission to his Authority, and Reverence for his Person: But how is this Loyalty shewn in the Address? where they don't so much as acknowledge themselves the King's Subjects. The House of Lords and Commons, when they address his Majesty, begin, We your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects; but this Address begins, We the Mayor, &c. after the Manner of the King of Spain, who says, I the King. This Address hath not the Language of Subjects to their Sovereign; but of one equal, independent State to another. We the Mayor, &c. to You the King. The Duty and Loyalty

jefty, That the Constitution wants Confirmation; by defiring him to pay the publick Debts, take off the Taxes, and govern in such a Manner, that the Nation may be happy

at home, and respected Abroad.

This does not only shew want of Duty, but want of Sense; for, besides the Absurdity of talking of these Things in a congratulatory Address, 'tis ridiculous to mention them at all to his Majesty, but in a Parliamentary way: Debts and Taxes are the Business of Parliaments; tho', indeed, we have no Taxes but what are absolutely necessary for the Service of the Year, and the Support of the Government; nor can our Debts be ever paid off, without they are paid off by the People: What is this then, to the King? And why brought in, but to shew their Duty and Loyalty equall'd their Sense and their Manners?

There is another extraordinary Paragraph in this dutiful and loyal Address; they tell his Majesty, "That their Minds presage the most distinguish'd Prosperity to "these Nations, even in the present Age, from an Alli-"ance with that House which hath been the Scourge of "Tyrants." Very loyal and dutiful, indeed! a Scourge of

Tyrants, to this Nation, in the present Age!

Such an Address as this cannot be a City-Address; but must be discovally drawn by some Jacobites, and weakly submitted to by some Whigs. The City is against the Address; by which I mean, Three-fourths of the Property of the City, the rich Merchants and Tradesmen; and this I know to be true.

This Address is, therefore, but a very poor Proof that Jacobitism is dead; nor have the Jacobites given any Proof of their Conversion, but constantly opposing and distressing the Government by all the ways they can invent. This is

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the only Proof of their Duty and Levalty.

I ought not to leave this Discourse without taking Notice of another Paragraph in the last Crastsman: 'Tis this: Lord Strassord, as Lord Clarendon observes, held the Sense of the People in the utmost Contempt; and no doubt, made it his Business to instil the same bad Opinion of them into his Master. Tho' I don't intend a Parallel, says the Crastsman, yet I mention it as an Instance, to shew what Hazards a Prince may run, by "adhering

adhering to his Minister, against the general Voice of the Nation."

Here are Scaffolds and Axes placed before his M-y, to deter him from adhering to his Minister, against the general Voice of the Nation: Here is the Tragical Death of a Prince who governed without Law, and against Law, held before the Eyes of a Prince who hath made the Laws of the Kingdom, in every Instance, the fanding Measure of his Government, to frighten him out of his Ministry, and induce him to part with his most faithful Servants: And why must he part with them? because the general Voice of the Nation calls for it. But what enormous Nonfense is this! The King is to know no Voice of the People, but by their Representatives. The Parliament is the only Voice of the Nation he is to hearken to. What these Men call the general Voice of the Nation, to which the King is to submit, is a Faction against the Nation, because against his Person and Government. It is the Voice of Jacobites, Tories, Malecontent Whigs, and their Mob: It is the Voice of poor credulous Fools, led on by crafty defigning Knaves, who very modeftly, call themselves the Nation; and then threaten the K-, that if he don't hearken to their Voice, he will run fuch Hazards as may end in the Tragical Fate of King Charles the First.

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

Reflections on his M-y's late Message to both Houses of P-t.

THE Author of the last Craftsman endeavours to explode the Arguments which have been offered to shew, that his Patrons encourage the Growth of a Jacobite Interest. They admit, that they have laboured to ensame the People on the National Debts and Taxes; that they have as warmly contended for the Dishanding of the Army; and that they have as sincerely wished to see the Repeal of the RIOT ACT; but they deny every natural Consequence which must result from these Measures. When the People are blown up into a Flame, the King disarmed of his Forces, which secure the Peace, and the Laws repealed, which prevent and punish Riots, they results to allow, that such a Season of Danger and Insecurity can produce any Mischief to the Establishment, or give

our Enemies Advantage over us. And if, in the Issue of such Proceedings, the Passions of the People were ever so highly enslamed, and the safety of the Publick ever so visibly exposed, we are scarcely permitted to suppose, that Invasions or Insurrections may threaten the Peace of the Kingdom. They account it hard, that Gentlemen, who have only contributed to raise these popular Heats, or have struggled to disarm the Government, and to leave Riots without Restraint or Punishment; that they should be censured, as Men of unrighteous Intentions, or their innocent Measures accused of any destructive Tendency.

Under the Hardship of such Imputations it is, I confess, their Happiness, to have so able an Advocate, who can satisfy the World, that the most invidious Representations of Debts and Taxes have no fort of Tendency to alienate popular Affections from an Establishment subject to such Incumbrances, and subsisting by such Supplies; who can likewise shew, that Disbanding our National Forces in a Time of Univertal Armaments will by no Means invite Invasions from Abroad; and that the Repeal of the Laws against Riots or Tumults will never eucourage Insurrections at Home. This excellent Manner of Reasoning can never be too much admired, and may prom le the Publick a further Satisfaction, if fuch matterly Talents are ever employed to demonstrate, that the Party proceeded with the ftrictest Duty to their Prince, and the utmost Regard to the Safety of the People, when the Sense of Pwas applied for by the Crown, Whether the Kmight be authorized to provide, by proper and necessary Measures, for the Security of his Kingdoms, if the Publick shall be endangered during the General Elections, whilf there shall be no P-t existing, and whilst it may be impossible for him to have the Assistance of his Great Council.

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I believe, on the View of the Question, there is not a sensible or dispassionate Man, but will allow, that the Crown would at any Time be sufficiently justified in taking such Measures, whether authorized or not by previous Assurances. The essential, indispensable Duty of a Government, to provide for the Sasety of the Publick, must prevail beyond every Consideration; and, in a Case of extreme Necessity, every Thing must give Way to it. Where national Danger is imminent, and where publick Necessity is undeniable, the Voice of the People will justi-

fy whatever is done in fuch Cases; and if such Dangers or Necessities are too much neglected, if the requisite Measures or Precautions are not immediately taken, it will be so far from being excused by any Pretence of wanting Powers, that the Ministers would not escape without Punishment.

It must therefore shew the highest Grace and Deserence to the People, if the Prince shall at any Time take their Sense and Opinion, whether he may concert those Measures which, if Necessity compel him, he MUST concert; and, foreseeing that Necessity as likely to happen, shall desire to have their Authority co-operating with it, than which there is nothing can evince a more earnest Desire to be justified by them in all his Proceedings, and to under-

take none without their express Approbation.

The uncertain Events of a War broke out amongst the greatest Powers, may awaken the Attention of any Man who values the Peace of his Country: And though we are to happy as to enjoy a Calm whilst other Nations are involved in Troubles, yet how far their Calamities and Diforders may immediately or remotely affect the Interests of these Kingdoms the wifest of us cannot say. The Wisdom of our Councils, the Unanimity of Parliament, and the Provisions already granted may probably preserve us in that advantageous State of Peace, which we have hitherto enjoyed. But the Laws and Forms of our Government, requiring a new Parliament before we can, in the usual Course, have another Session, and the ensuing Summer being the Season of a general Election, what Alterations may happen in Europe, is at present so doubtful, that none can look forward to this approaching Crifis of Affairs, when other Nations will be as active in the Operations of War, as we shall be busied in domestick Struggles; none

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can look forward to fuch a Conjuncture, without being fensible of those Hazards and Dangers, which may attend us therein, and which must require the earliest Considera. tion.

The Kwoo desires on this Occasion the Confidence of his P-t to be reposed in him, because he cannot possibly have their A sistance for some Part of the present Year. On this Occasion what is it that he asks, but that Power which he must have made use of in Case of Ne. ceffity, though he had not made any previous Applicati. on ; and which after all must, as to the Exercise of it, be fubmitted to the further Confideration and Cenfure of either H- 1/5 in their next Session? As it is a Matter of Grace to desire this Advice before the Occasion happens, that the Crown may be enabled to purfue right Meafures in all Events, what would the Confequence be, if no Advice were given on such an Application, if it were re-fused to consider the Matter at all, and if it were resolved to return no Answer to the Crown? Would it not be a strange Perversion of P-tary Councils, a Departure from the End for which they were instituted, namely, to advice the Crown on all Emergencies? It would be a Refusal of that Information which the Sovereign hath a natural Right to from them; and a Declaration to the World, that though he feek to know the Sense of his People, yet he shall not know it.

Confider this Matter as it must stand in the Eyes of all Europe, and judge how monstrous it must appear. They fee the K-applying to his People, and asking of them, Whether he may rely on their Support in such extraordinary Measures as the Exigency of Affair shall make it requifite to concert. Instead of giving him such Assurances of the steady Support of his People, as the dangerous Uncertainty of Things may make it most reasonable to expect from them, our Patriots endeavour that no Answer shall be given at all; and the Nations round us may judge if Men of this Temper were to prevail what Effect it must have on the whole System of Affairs. What Ally could depend upon our Affiftance? What ambitious Powers could fear our Opposition to their Designs? What Natitions be induced to comply with the Terms of our Mediation? Or what encroaching Neighbours be restrained from ni baltade infulting,

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insulting, or invading these Kingdoms, if they should see that Party become the Majority of P——t, who were so far from being disposed to support just and necessary Measures, that they struggled to prevent an Application from their Sovereign, for the Advice of his People, from being confidered or answered; and shewed by their Treatment of the Proposition to take his Desires into Consideration, that if they prevailed they would leave no Room for Powers in different Interests, or Measures, to apprehend Obstructions from their Resolutions.

There is a vast Difference between complying with a Defire, and affronting the Person who makes it. Where a Refusal is given in the most absolute Manner, it may fill be conducted with fo much Discretion, and expressed with fo much Decency, as to carry higher Force, and appear with greater Advantage. Nothing can fink the Credit of Opposition so much as the Rudeness with which it is managed; and nothing can be more rude, than to reject an Application without giving a due Hearing, without admitting the Merits of it be considered, or an Answer to be returned the Person who sent it. Where a Petition is offered from Parties of inferiour Dignity, 'tis justly thought very severe to reject it without deliberating concerning it, or without giving the Parties full Opportunity to maintain the Allegations of it. But where the Application is made by a Character of the highest Dignity, the Prince and Father of the People, where he asks Advice, not to give it him faithfully and freely, where he asks Affistance, to make him no Answer, but to do all that can be done for preventing his Application from being considered at all; this is such a Method of treating the Crown, of Affistance from the People, and the Refort of the Sovereign to his Great Council would become of no Advantage to him.

An exact List of all such Vessels as we are informed came into, and failed from, any of our Home-Ports, from Wednesday, April the 2d, to Tuesday, April the 0th, both Days inclusive; designed for the Use of Merchants, and other Persons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board such Vessels.

Deal, April 1. Remain the Edinburgh, Dreadnought, Sunderland, York, Swallow, Hampton-court, Orford, and Buckingham, Men of War; and the Outward-bound in my last. Arrived the Draper, Leach, from Dublin. Wind S. W. by W.

Gravesend, April 1. Arrived the St. Quintin, Skinner, from Narva; the Aalice and Margaret, Angle, from Norway; and the

Christion, Cassau, from Bremen.

Plymouth, March 31. Saturday Morning last anchored in Plymouth Sound, his Majesty's Ship Sheerness, which failed from Portland Road on Thursday Morning last, and was forced in here by contrary Winds. There is on Board John-Leonard Sollicostre, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Morocco, for relieving those Christians now in Slavery there; and also Streynsham Master, Esq; Commissary and Judge Advocate for the Town and Garrison of Gibraltar.

Dartmouth, March 31. Yesterday came in the Flora of and for Havre, Papilon, for Martinico; and the Amistad, Brown, for New-York; the Algarve, Olding; and the Lower-Creek, Gely, which failed hence, the 28th, came back again Yesterday Morn-

ing, but the rest mentioned in my last kept to Sea.

Southampion, April 1. Since my last failed the three Brothers, Oliver, for Bourdeaux; and the St. John, Batsford, for

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the Streights.

Weymouth, April 1. In Portland Road are the Catherine, Cole, from Newcastle for Lisbon; the Free-Gift, King, the Goodwill, Walker, for Dublin; the Hopewell, Curtis, for Oporto; the Cilford, Hammond, for Bourdeaux; the Betty, Friend, and the St. George, Roberts, for Lisbon; the Ottley, Beach, for St. Christopher's

Cowes, April 1. Since my last came in the Thomas, Stephens,

and the Beaver, Smith, from London for New-York.

Portsmouth, April 2. Yesterday the Ships undermentioned came thre' Spithead, and sailed to the Mother-bank and Cowes, viz the Hope Galley, Read, from South-Carolina, to unload at Cowes; the Philadelphia, Spassord, for Philadelphia; the Loyal Peggy, Richardson, for Jamaica; the Peggy, Helmes, for Lancaster;

cafter; the Adventure, Watkins, for Guernsey; the Minorca, Nichols, for Morlaix; the King George, Buckler, for Virginia; and the Milford Factor, Stoaks, for Dublin, all from London.

Portfmuth, April 2. Since my last came in the Betty Galley. Phelps, from St. Jago de Cuba; the Lydia and Rachel, Evers,

from London for Havre.

On Sunday last failed from the Harbour to Spithead, his Majesty's Ship the Lancaster, Capt. Coleman; and Yesterday came from thence into the Harbour, his Majesty's Ship the Torrington, Capt. Parry. Yesterday were paid at Spithead, to the atit of December last, the two Months Advance in fix, and the Bounty Money to the new enlitted Men, his Majesty's Ships the Princess Amelia, Royal Oak, and Captain. The two last

will this Day fail for the Downs.

Deal, April 2. In the Downs are, besides Merchant Ships, the Edinburgh, Dreadnought, Sunderland, York, Swallow, Hampton-court, Orford, Buckingham, Diamond, and Antilope Men of War; the two last came in Yesterday Afternoon. Four Sail of Men of War are just now off the North Foreland, coming for the Downs; one has a Flag on the Main Top-Mast Head, (suppoled to have Sir Jolin Norris on Board) their Names must refer to my next. Wind S. W.

Gravesend, April 2. Arrived the John's Goodwill, Tibb, from Morlaix; the Tryton, Palling, from Leghorn; the Don Corlos, Clark from the Canaries; the Peter and Ann, ----, from

Norway; and the Molly, Hoare, from Carolina.

Plymouth, March 13. Arrived the Bold Trader, Stoneham,

from Malaga.

Portsmould, April 3. Yesterday sailed from Spithead for the Downs, the Captain and the Royal Oak Men of War; and this Morning the Henry, Smith, with Provisions for the Garrison of Gibraltar.

Deal, April 3. In the Downs are his Majesty's Ships the Namure, having on Board the Hon Admiral Norris; the Princess Caroline, Grafton, Newcastle, and Edinburgh, on Board whom is Admiral Stewart, the Dreadnought, Sunderland, York, Swallow, Hampton-court, Orford, Buckingham, Diamond, and Antilope; the King William, Saunders, for East-India; the Kirtlington, Pit, for Port-Mahon; the John and Mary, Johnson, for Virginia; the Peter and Mary, Prince, for New-England; the Charles, Brown, for Genoa; the Hampshire, Smith, the George, Moon, the Salisbury, Smith, for Lisbon; the Eusden, Thompion, and the Two Brothers, Hopson, for Gibraltar; the Streathlam, Huddy, for Falmouth; the Nanny, Paramour, for Madein; the Success, Watts, and Phoenix, Dunn, for Dublin. The Newcastle,

Newcastle, Diamond, and Antilope, are just now under Sail to the Westward. Came down the America, Noble, for New-England; and the Hopewell, Thompson, for Lisbon. Arrived the Addison, Walster, from New-England. Wind S. S. W.

Gravesend, April 3. Arrived the Charming Nancy, Rollings, from Dieppe; the Margaret and Elizabeth, Wright, the John, Chapman, and the Greyhound, Spanton, from Norway.

Liverpool, April 2. Arrived the Poulton Merchant, Goard,

from Virginia

Deal, April 4. His Majesty's Ships Newcastle, Diamond, and Antilope failed Yesterday Afternoon to the Westward, but all the rest of the Men of War, with the Outward-bound, still remain. Since came down the May-flower, Scarth, for Gibraltar. Arrived the Pelham, Nicholson, from South-Carolina. Wind S. by W.

Gravesend, April 4. Arrived the Four Friends, Channel from

Dieppe.

Deal, April 6. This Forenoon failed the King William Saunders, for the East-Indies, with the other Outward-bound Ships. Remain his Majesty's Ships as per last, with the Royal-Oak and Captain, who a rived this Morning. Last Night came down and failed the Petit Garcon, Lowder, for Jamaica Wind N. E.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

UR last French Letters advise, that the Town of Calais is now full of Troops, and more are daily arriving and embarking. Some Batallions are already on Board, and others hourly expected; and several Ships are ordered thither from divers other Ports, in Order to take in these Troops, and to carry them, as it is believed, to Dantzick.

The Report still continues, that the King will visit his Army on the Rhine this Campaign. Monsieur de Guy Trouin is appointed Commodore of the Squadron designed for the Baltick, and the Marquis de la Lucerne of that equipping for

the Mediterranean.

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Ten Men of War of the Line of Battle, are failed from Brest, and are to be joined by others from Diep and Calais, in order to proceed to the Baltick, with 7, or 8000 Men, regular Troops.

HOLLAND

HOLLAND and the LOW-COUNTRIES.

THE Apprehensions of a Rupture on the Side of the Netherlands begin to vanish, since the French Troops which were quartered at Valenciennes, Querroy, and other Places of Flanders, have received Orders to march immediately towards the Frontiers of Germany.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

A LL Manner of Preparations for War are continued with great Diligence throughout the whole Kingdom of Spain. The new raifed Regiments are almost all compleat, and Cloaths and Arms for them are in a Readiness. A Fleet of thirty Sail of stout Ships will very soon be in a Readiness to put to Sea, to farther the Conquests which are proposed by Land. His Catholick Majesty seems very intent upon reducing Naples and Sicily, or, as they were formerly called, the Two Sicilies for Don Carlos; and in general shews a greater Inclination, as well as Application to Business, than he has ever hitherto done.

ROME and ITALY.

ON CARLOS is, at length, arrived at Frosinone, the last Place in the Ecclesiastical Territories, on the Borders of the Kingdom of Naples. The very Day he arrived there, three Deputies came to him from St. Germano and Mount Cassin, the two nearest Places in that Kingdom, to There feems to be a general Inmake their Submission. dination in the Inhabitants to a Change, and those of Ifthia and Procida, two Islands on the Coast of that Kingdom, could not forbear expressing their Joy, on the Arrival of the Spanish Fleet. The Magistrates of Ischia immediately fent a Deputation to offer their Submission, and to entreat the Commodore to maintain that Island in its ancient Privileges. The Island of Procida foon followed their Example; the Commodore of the Spanish Squadrons has detached some Frigates to sound about the Neighbourhood of Gaeta, in Search of the Channel leading to that City, where they talk of making a Descent. The Inhabitants of Pozzuolo have

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taken Arms to oppose the Descent of the Spaniards on that Side.

GERMANY.

HE Army commanded by the Duke of Berwick, which now lies extended from the Mofel to the Rhine, confifts of 157000 Men, among which, however, are some Thousands of Militia, who are employed to guard the Passa. ges on that River. They have taken Possession of the greater Part of the Electorate of Triers, and on the 5th Instant put 5 or 6000 Men in Garrison in the City of that Name. The Gross of the French Army is passed the Rhine, and the Marshal de Berwick was expected to take the Command of the Army on the 7th. They have taken their Head Quarters at Spiers, but extend themselves to Heilgenstadt, over-against Philipsburg, which has given Occasion to a Report of their having a Design on that Place. On the 8th Instant, in the Evening, a Detachment of the French Army appeared before Traerbach. The next Day the few Men who were in it left the Town, and repaired to the Castle, which the French are preparing to beliege; and it is believed they will besiege either Coblentz or Rheinfels, at the same time.

Great Pains is taken at Drefden to persuade the Publick, that Augustus did not leave Poland out of any Constraint, or Apprehension of Danger; but that being upon the Borders of Silefia, and knowing it would be fome Time before his Troops could arrive before Dantzick, he refolved in the interim to make a Tour to Dresden, to issue some necessary Orders: And it is even confidently faid, that he would depart again in ten or twelve Days at farthest, to return to that Kingdom; but the more thinking Part of his Subjects will not fo easily be perfuaded into this Belief: They are apt to fancy; that the Grandees of his Party having all forsaken him, and on the other Hand, not one of his Antagonist's Party having been shaken in this Loyalty, tho' they and their Estates have been so hardly used by the Russians, were sufficient Arguments for their Prince's leaving a Country, where he could not promife himself any Happiness, or hardly any Safety.

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In our last, we observed it as something strange, that not one Pole had accompanied Augustus to Dresden; but our last Advices

Advices tell us, that he was attended, or perhaps followed by the Bishop of Cracow, the Count de Cetner, M. Dembou-

ski, and several other Polish Noblemen of Distinction.

Since the Declaration of the French Minister at the Court of Berlin, that if his Prussian Majesty should allow the Rushan Artillery to pass thro' his Territories to Dantzick; the King of France would look upon it as a Declaration of War; it is believed the Russians will be obliged to take another Rout.

Letters from Pomerania fay, that the Russian General Stolpen has entirely defeated the Polish Castellan, Czerski, at

a Place in that Dutchy call'd Switz.

POLAND, SWEDEN, and the NORTHERN POWERS.

OIN CE the Departure of King Augustus, the Heads of King Stanislaus's Party begin to exert themselves. The Palatine of Kiovia; the Count de Tarlo, and the Starost de Lubelski, three of his Generals, are fince advanced to Crarow, with their respective Bodies of Troops, and attacking it; that City was obliged to furrender, the greater Part of the Saxon Garrison being made Prisoners of War. Countels of Branitzi, Spoule of the Crown Enfign, an Adherent of Augustus, who was taken Prisoner by the Poles, as her Husband had likewise been, was set at Liberty, after they had plundered her of whatever she had of Value. is faid, that the Count, her Husband, at her Departure, charged her to affure the King (Augustus) that no Misfortunes, however great, should make him forfeit his Loyalty to his Majesty.

The Ruffians have got Possession of the famous City of Elbing, the Metropolis of the Palatinate of Marienburg, where they found three Mortars, 50 Iron Cannon, and a

large Quantity of Powder and other Ammunitions.

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Letters from Stockholm advise, that proper Orders are isfued for hastening the Equipment of the Fleet, and for afsembling a Body of 20,000 Men, which are to be ready to match at an Hour's Warning.

The Ruffiant have, indeed, taken most of the Forts in the Neighbourhood of Dantzick; but they have still two frong Intrechments to break thro', which are defended by

8000 chosen Men, commanded, in one, by Count Poniatous

ski, and, in the other, by Prince Czartorinski.

The 29th of last Month the Russians detached a Body of 2000 Men, to attack a little Island called the Helm, which lies under the Cannon of the City; but they were repul'd with Loss. The next Day they returned to the Charge, and being more successful, became Masters of the Island. Dantzichers have fince made two Sallies in Hopes of Recovering the Place; but were both Times repulsed with Loss. This Island is of fo much greater Importance to the Russians, as it, in some Measure, cuts off the Communication of the City with the Sea.

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES.

IN E have no farther Accounts from Perfia or Turky, than what we mentioned in our last Bee.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

DRONE'S COLLECTION:

Being an Account of several Curious Particulars faithfully extracted from the Publick Papers, for the Use of such inquisitive Readers, as have more Time upon their Hands than they know what to do with.

London, April 11. T AST Night his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by feveral Perfons of Distinction, went to the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and faw a new Oratorio, or facred Drama, called David, for the Benefit of Mrs. Celestina Hempson.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz.

104,837, and 102,837, 5001. each.

The Match that should have been run yesterday at Newmarket, between the Earl of Portmore's Chesnut Colt and Sir Robert Fagg's Chefnut Filly, was put off by Consent till the Meeting in October.

We hear from Chatham, that on Friday last a Quarrel arose between two Warrant Officers belonging to one of his Majesty's Ships of War in that Harbour, one of them challenged the other

to fight him at small Sword, but he declining the same, the other wounded him in the Back in a dangerous Manner; upon which he was secured, and being examined before Justice Walters at Roche-

ster, he was committed to Maidston Goal.

We hear from Hereford, that on Saturday last J. Wheeler was executed for the barbarous Murder of A. Rudin, a Scotsman, afterwards hang'd in Chains near the Place where the Fact was committed. We hear he attempted to cut his Throat on Tuesday last, but was prevented; and that his Behaviour to the last was obstinate and wicked. 'Tis said, he confessed that he was concerned in the Death of his first Wife, and that he strangled his Child, which, whilst it was dying, smiled in his Face, the Thoughts whereof, he declared, lay the heaviest upon his Conscience. Edw. Parlour was also executed for the Murder of Richard West, but behaved quite contrary to the other, shewing great Signs of Sorrow and Repentance for the same

They write from Pool in Mongomeryshire, of the 2d Instant, That that Day the great Sessions ended there, held before the Hon. John Verney and Wm. Jessop, Esqrs; when three Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. two Men for the Murder of a Woman whom they attempted to ravish, and most barbarously used; and a Widow Woman for the Murder of her Bastard Child; and they are all three to be executed near that Town next

Week.

Yesterday Morning Thomas Sloper Esq; had a Commission from the War Office, appointing him Lieutenant of a Company commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, in the Regiment commanded by the Hon. Brigadier Fielding at Portsmouth.

Last Tuesday the Lady of his Excellency Count Kinski Ambassador from the Emperor, was safely delivered of a Son, at his

Excellency's House in Hanover-Square.

Yesterday the Hon. Hugh Campbell Esq; Nephew to his Grace the Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, was appointed Captain of a Company in the Regiment of Foot at Gibraltar, commanded by Colonel John Cope, formerly the Earl of Albermarle's.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Southwell of the Kingdom of Ireland, was appointed Master of the Horse to her Royal

Highness the Princess of Orange.

Yesterday Morning likewise, the Baggage of the Prince of Orange, with several of his Highness's Domesticks, embarqued for Holland, to make the necessary Preparations for his Highness and Royal Consort, who are to embarque in one of the Royal Yachts, next Week, for Holland.

The only Daughter of the Right Hon, the Lord Carpenter (a Child of about four Years old) who has lately been inoculated for the Small Pox, at his Lordfhip's House in Gr svenor-Square, by Mr. Pawlet, an eminent Surgeon, is now perfectly recovered, having had so favourable a Sort, that she never kept her Bed all the Time.

A true Copy of a Letter directed to the Postmaster atwhich is published as a Convincing Evidence that no publick Office has interested itself in the late Election of Chamberlain.

SIR,

PRAY enquire what Citizens of London that are Liverymen, you have in your Town, or within your Knowledge, and return me their Names, and whether they have polled at this Election for Chamberlain, by the first Post, and you'll oblige

General Post Office, April 5, 1734. Your humble Servant, W. ROUS.

London, April 12. Yesterday being Maunday Thursday, the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, and Sub-Almoner to his Majesty, preach'd at Whitehall Chapel, and afterwards, being girt about with Linnen according to Custom, wash'd the Feet of 51 poor decay'd House-keepers, and distributed his Majesty's Royal Bounty, which was, to each Person a Piece of Cloth, a Piece of Linn n, with Shoes, Stockings, &c. Also every one a Leather Burse, containing one Shilling, and as many Silver Pence and Two-pences as his Majesty is Years old: He afterwards divided Fish and Loaves to each of them in Wooden Platters; and the Ceremony concluded with an Anthem personn'd Vocally and Instrumentally by the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel.

Their High Mightinesses the States-General have returned an Answer to his Majesty's Letter of Notification of the Princess Royal's Marriage to the Prince of Orange, formerly inserted in this Paper, and assure his Majesty, "That they will contribute to the utmost of their Power to make the Residence of the Princess his Daughter as agreeable as is possible in a free Republick, and as shall be consistent with the present Constitution

of their State.

Yesterday the Lady of Stephen Pointz, Esq; Governor to his Royal Highness the Duke, was safely delivered of a Son at his Appartment in St. James's House, on which Account his Majesty was pleased to order that the Drum at the Relief of the Guard should not beat in the Court yard.

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The same Day his Highness the Prince of Orange went to view

Chelfea College.

The Hon. Mr. Monson, Mr. Sibthorpe and Mr. Chaplin, are Candidates at the next Election for Lincoln. And we hear that a Project being on Foot for making the River Navigable from that City to Boston, Mr. Chaplin has given the Citizens leave to cut thro' his Ground above the Length of four Miles in order to effect it.

Yesterday Thomas Shaw, of Malden in Essex, Esq; was married to Miss Jane Garbret, Daughter of William Garbert of Bond-

ftreet, Efq:

The Canal in St. James Park is to be drain'd and clean'd thi Summer, the Sides to be new plank'd, and the Earth that has been wash'd away made good. The Mall and Gravel Walks are like wife to be repair'd in a beautiful manner.

wife to be repair'd in a beautiful manner.

Yesterday No. 55708 and 68527 were drawn Prizes of 5001. and No. 70829, 68288, 87771, and 111003, 1001.

each.

On Wednesday the Depositions in Dr. Bentley's Cause, which had taken up seven Days in the Reading, were concluded; and the Pleadings are to begin before the Visitor at Ely-House on Wednesday next.

On Tuesday next the Scrutiny of the Pollers for Chamberlain

will commence at Guildhall.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Christened	3	Males Females	185	Buried	Males Females	257 221
	(in all	302	3	In all	478

Decreased in the Burials this Week 10.

The State of LITERATURE in Foreign Parts.

PARIS.

I ISTOIRE Ancienne de Egyptiens, &c. (That is, The Ancient History of the Egyptians, &c.) By Mr, Rollin, Vol. IV.

Our last Extract from this Work, which was in our Bee No. LI. concluded the first Chapter of the ninth Book; We come now to the fecond Chapter of that Book which contains some of the most memorable Events mentioned in ancient History. Cyrus spent his whole Time in raising Grecian Troops, to employ them against his Brother, under different Pretences; while the King was lull'd afleep in an indifcreet Security. Our enterprizing Prince, tho' he then was but three and twenty Years of Age, had already been very serviceable to the Lacedemonians in their Wars. He, therefore, made no Scruple to open his Mind to them with great Freedom; and they, in return, enjoin'd their Fleet to unite with that of Evrus, and to be Subservient to the Orders of Tamas, his Admiral. On this Occasion they took no more Notice of Artaxerxes, than if they had been absolute Strangers to the Secret. Thirteen Thousand Grecians, and a Hundred Thousand Men, regular Troops, of feveral barbarous Nations, commanded by Clearchus of Lacedemonia, Socrates, an Achaiaz, Proxenes of Thebes, Menon and Ariaus, as General Officers, composed Cyrus's Army; and his Fleet confifted of five and thirty Sail, under the Command of Pythagoras, a Lacedemonian, and five and twenty under the Command of Tamus, an Egyptian, who was chief Admiral of the whole. No Grecian was let into the real Design of this Expedition but Clearchus; for Cyrus feared, that as well the Officers as the Men would be disheartned at the Prospect of so hazardons an Undertaking.

As foon as Cyrus had got every Thing ready, he removed from Sardis, and marched towards the upper Provinces of Afia. Artaxerxes, in the mean time, being awaken'd from his fost Dreams of Safety, levied an Army of twelve Hundred Thousand Men, Horse and Foot, which he put under the Command of Tissaphernes, Gobryas, Arbaces, and Abrocomas, and fent them against his Brother. The two Armies met about fixteen Leagues from Babylon, near Cunaxa; where they came to an Engagement. The Barbarians were defeated by the Grecians; and Cyrus, after a warm Action, dismounted Artaxerxes. He was soon mounted again, and received two Wounds from his Brother's Hand. The Smart and Difgrace fo excited his Coutage, that he fell upon Cyrus with greater Fury, and flew him on the Spot. Tissaphernes, when the greatest Part of his left Wing was defeated by the Grecians, rallied the Remainder

mainder of his Army, and forced his Way thro' to Cyrus's Camp, which he found the King was Plundering. In this Manner each Side flattered themselves with the vain Affurance of a Victory, which neither had obtained: The Grecians built their Hopes upon their having put the Enemy to the Flight, and pursued them; and Artaxerxes his, upon his having slain his Brother, and made his Way thro' his Troops to his Camp. Both being, at length, informed of the real Situation of their Affairs; Artaxerxes gathered together his scattered Army, and went in Quest of the Enemy; while Clearchus marched to the Relief of the Camp, and obliged the Barbarians, a fecond time, to take to their Heels. So far our Author has taken his Account from Xenophon, who was an Eye-witness of these Circumflances; and from him likewise he borrows his Character of Cyrus.

No fooner were the Grecians informed of the Death of Cyrus, than they sent a Deputation to Ariæus, offering him the Persian Crown; but he declin'd it. About the same time Heralds came to the Grecian Camp from Artaxerxes, requiring them to lay down their Arms; but their Answer was, that they would sooner lay down their Lives. Not long after Tissaphernes with the Queen's Brother, and three or four more of the chief Men of Persia, attended by a numerous Retinue, came to the Grecian Camp. His Offer was, if they would return to their own Country, to conduct them thither, that they might be sure of meeting with no Obstruction, and to surnish them with Provisions, on Condition, however, that they committed no Disorder on their March, and that they should carry nothing with them

but Necessaries.

This Offer being accepted of, Tissaphernes left them with the Promise of returning speedily to perform what he had engaged to do, which, after being Absent about 20 Days, he did. When they had marched as far as Zabate, in the Desart of Media, Clearchus proposed the introducing of all the chief Ossicers into Tissaphernes's Presence. This Proposal met with Opposition, and was at last agreed to only for him, and the four other Chiefs, twenty Captains, and about two Hundred Soldiers, who were to come to Tissaphernes's Tent. The five Chiefs were only admitted, who, upon a Signal given, were seized, while the others without were all assassinated. Clearchus, with the other four, were carried to Artaxerxes, who caused them to be beheaded.

beheaded. After this our Author gives the Characters of these sive Commanders, which he has taken from Ken-

phon.

The Grecians, having thus loft their Commanders, were drove to the utmost Despair, being destitute of Provisi. ons, at the Diftance of five or fix Hundred Leagues from their Homes. In this Perplexity they pitched upon Timafion, Kanticles, Cleanor, Philefias, and Kenophon, a. young Athenian, to Supply the Places of their loft Com. manders. The latter made a Speech to the Army, wor. thy of a Grecian; upon which, having burnt their Tents and Chariots, they resolved to march on peaceably, if no Body offered to obstruct their Paffage; but in Case of any Molestation, to fight their Way through, Before they had marched many Days, they were attacked leve. ral Times by Tissaphernes, at the Head of the Persian Army, though without any great Lofs; but in their Palfage over the Mountains of Carduea, they lost a great Number of their Men, in feveral Skirmishes with the Enemy. They arrived, after feven Days Fatigue, at some Village, where they found good Store of Provisions, and refreshed themfelves.

At Length they came to Trebizunda, a Grecian Colony on the Euxine Sea, after having met with much Opposition from the Inhabitants of the Countries through which they passed, and undergone many Hardships from the Persian Troops, who pursued and harassed them all the Way. They did not find here a Number of Ships sufficient to transport the whole Army; they, therefore, resolved to continue their Rout by Land, though they knew it would be attended with great Difficulties.

At Coryora they embarked, and failed for Sinope, a Colony of the Milefians, where fome Gallies of Lacedemania joined them. Here they choic Chirisophus, a Native of that Country, by whose Means they had obtained this Reinforcement, to be their General; but he did not enjoy the Post long. The Command of the Army was then divided: Lycon and Callimachus were at the Head of the Peleponnessans, and Chirisophus and Kenophon commanded the other two Bodies of Troops. The first marched to Heraclea, where having procured some Ships, he landed again at Calpe. Chirisophus continued his Way on the Coast, and Kenophon, making the Port of Heraclea, entered the Middle of the Country.

Being all joined again, after several Motions and Diffensions, they reached Chrysopolis, from whence they crossed the Streights to Byzantium, now Constantinople. From thence they were conducted to Salmydessa, where they entered into the Service of Senthes, a Prince of Thrace; but he not rewarding them according to Agreement, a Difference arose between him and Xencphon. About the same Time Charmines and Polynices arrived from Sparta, and brought the News, that the Lacedemonians had declared War with Tissaphernes and Pharnabases, and that Thimbro, who was then at Sea with his Forces, made advantageous Offers to those who would join him. Xenophon accepted of the Terms offered, and set Sail to Pergamus.

We come now to the third Chapter of this Book, in which we have the Motions of the Lacedemonians in Afia the Less, the Re-establishment of the Athenian Government, and some other important Occurrences of those Times. The Cities of Ionia, which had taken Cyrus's Party, being apprehensive of Tissaphernes, offered to put themselves under the Protection of the Lacedemonians. Thimbro, who had been General of that People, was removed, and Drecyllidas succeeded him. The latter took the Command of the Army at Ephesus, where he found the two Viceroys, Tissaphernes and Pharnabaces, at Variance, and making a Truce with the former, marched in-

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The next Year, being A. M. 3606, he made a Tour to Chersonesus in Thrace, came back again into Asia, and visiting all the Towns which belonged to the Spartans, found they were very well provided. During these Transactions, the Athenian General, Conon, was retired to Cyprus, in Hopes some favourable Turn of Affairs might offer, to retrieve the Honour and Power of his Country, which was very much sunk by the Battle at Egos-Potamos, and he neglected no Opportunity which could any ways contribute to this End. With this View he made his Applications to Artaxerxes, and Pharnabazes united with him to depreciate the Conduct of Tisaphernes, whom in particular they accused of being a Friend to the Lacedemonians. Artaxerxes hereupon ordered a considerable Sum to be employed in equipping a Fleet, the Command of which he gave to Conon.

Tissaphernes and Pharnabazes, tho' they were privately at Varience, had the same Orders from the Court of Persia to join their Forces to oppose Drecyllidas, who at that time was in Caria. This General, at an Interview with Tissaphernes, insisted that the Grecian Cities should remain in Possession of their Libert es; and, on the other Side, the Viceroy was as strenuous for the Departure of the Lacedemonians; and thus disagreeing, they concluded a Truce 'till both could receive farther Instructions.

Upon the Death of Agis, King of Sparta, the Succession to that Crown was in Dispute between Leotychidas and Agefilaus, the former a Son, and the latter a Brother of the deceased King. The Brother sounded his Pretensions on the Illegitimacy of the Son, which, as he pretended, the Queen had often confessed; and this added to his personal Merit, paved his Way to the Throne without any great Opposition. The new King soon got Information that Artaxerxes was equipping a numerous Fleet in Phoenicia, in order to dispute the Dominion of the Sea with the Lacedemonians. Lysander press'd the King to be before-hand with him, and to fall upon him at a proper Distance from Greece, before his Armament could be ready.

Agefilans gave Ear to the Advice of Lyfander, and undertook this Expedition against the King of Persta, placing Lyfander at the Head of the thirty Spartans. The main Aim of this War was to free the Affatick Greeks from the Tyranny of the Barbarians, who were continually harraffing of At the General's Arrival at Ephefus, Tiffaphernes asked his Reason for his coming thither, to which he returned a fincere and candid Answer; whereupon the Persian Viceroy thought proper to conclude a Truce with him; which gave the former a wish'd-for Opportunity to encrease his Forces. The Grecians, who had little or no Knowledge of Agefilaus, made their Court folely to Lyfander, which foon created a Coldness between him and the King; and the Lyfander was made Lieutenant of the Hellestont, he soon afterwards returned to Sparta, without any Publick Character, and fully bent to be revenged on Agefilaus, by remo ing him from the Throne of Lacedemonia, This he attempted, and, at the same time, was not unmindful of his own Interest; but his Project did not succeed.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

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Monkey once an odd Request	
A To mighty Jupiter address:	
One bumble Boon, great Jove, I pray,	
Make me a Lady, fine and gay.	
The Boon was granted in a Trice,	5
And Madam deck'd out wond rous nice.	
Perfect the was, from Top to Toe,	
As, in an Infant, Toad-floots grow;	X 10 10
Or, (if my Simile's too vile)	Mark Mark
Th' Enhance one near fruitful Nile.	10
Th' Ephemerons near fruitful Nile; Or (to illustrate more my Story)	OT
A. Inic is in all her Clam	
As Iris is, in all her Glory.	T Ling
With Dies as various, form'd for Joy,	
Shone the gay parti-colour'd Toy.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Nor let the Reader think it strange,	13
She-Monkey to a Bette should change;	
Since be bimfelf, 'tis fure, must know,	and the second second
Many a He-monkey turn'd a Beau.	
The Charms of Face and Shape t'enhance,	0.53
Madam cou'd fing, as well as dance:	20
Notes loft as bers came not from PEEC	H;
Nor Airs so sweet could LACY teach.	A
To paint, in (bort, this heav nly Fair,	A William
Like CELIA's were her Shape and Air;	e me anaga.
Her Eyes, her Mouth, her ev'ry Feature,	25
A Copy of that lovely Creature.	tan fare i.e.
To make the Grace Mill more compleat,	
JOVE plac'd the Lady near his Seat:	fig clear.
Whence on her Sex, with boughty Frown,	Makend
She supercitiously look'd down.	36
But Fortune's Favour and her Spite,	121830
Alternate roll as Day and Night.	d I Wet
One gaudy Day (to ber the last)	A G
It chanc'd an Infect near her past:	Peland
Some Can a Partle Come a Ele	11 A
Some fay a Beetle, some a Fly;	35
The Fact bowever none deny.	arrang I
With eager Speed she skipt away,	
To ferze the trembling, trifling Prey.	
Surpriz'd the Gods laugh all right out?	
But Jove could not forbear to pout:	40
His Grace he saw conferr'd in vain;	
And into Pug turn'd Pug again:	
This learned Speech, with folemn Face,	
Addressing loud to human Race.	Enjoy

CI

Enjoy your Natures, as you can, 45 Jack ne'er will make a Gentleman. A Cox-Comb, rais'd to Hanour's Seat, Shines still a Cox-Comb more compleat, A Filt, whose fickle Mind perplex The various Trifles of ber Sex, Tho well adorn'd with liberal Arts, Neglecting Men of Sense and Parts, On Cox-Combs dear will fix ber Eyes, As Beetles dull, and light as Flies.

POLITICAL QUADRILLE. A Paper banded about at Paris.

Spain. I begin, Gentlemen and Ladies, with two Kings. Sardinia. I have a very good Hand, but don't care for playing without.

Saxony. I am afraid my King will be trump'd.

Dantzick. I wont't play mine till all the Trumps are out. France. Morbleau Meffieurs! I have a dead Vote.

Prussia. My Cards look well, but they won't do unless Glubs be Trump.

Great-Britain. I expect my King will be call'd.

Venice. Pas.

Russia. I Play. I know little of the Game; but if I am bafted, am rich enough to pay.

Emperor. I have a fad Run of Luck, nothing but a Fineffe

can fave me.

Princes of the Empire. Snuff the Candles, We don't fee clear.

Holland. Excuse me Gentlemen and Ladies, If I play you must put down your Stakes.

Stanislaus. I have not lost Podille, 'tis at worst but Re-

mise; I have a Matadore still to play.

Duke of Lorrain. I hold nothing but a Queen. Poland. You play with that Vehemence, Gentlemen, you'll fplit the Table.

Prince Eugene. 'Faith, I'll risk nothing at the End of a

Game.

Denmark. I don't hold a good Card in my Hand.

Sweden. I would play if I dar'd.

Portugal. I fit at fuch a Distance I cannot reach the Table.

The Elector of Bavaria. I shall be ready for a Game presently.

Pope. I'll Shuffle and Cut for you All.



THE

BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Deligned for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's Taste and Principles, and laying before the Reader, at one View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) a Weekly State of Wit, Learning, Politicks, News, and Business.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LX. Vol. V. From Saturday, April 13. to Saturday, April 20.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was suppressed, after Number X, by certain Persons, for certain Reasons, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any Free Nation.

See a particular Account of this Affair (which has made a good deal of Noife) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

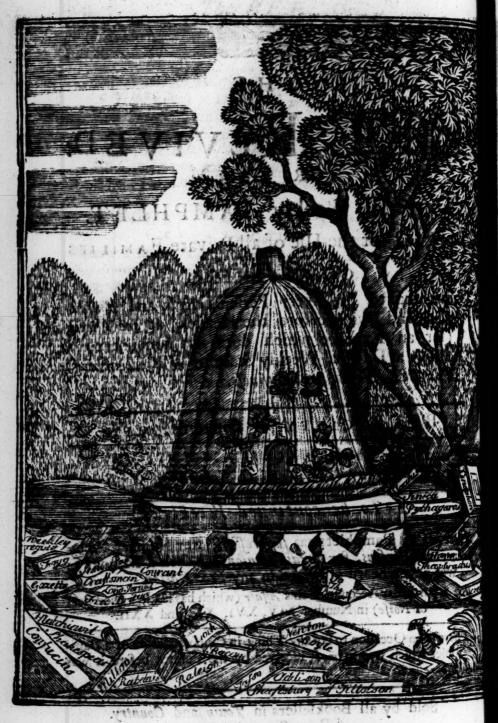
There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so well received by the Publick before it was suppressed.

Sold by all Bookfellers in Town and Country.

[Price Six-pence.]



ass Weenella tenacia fingunt.



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt slores, & slumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio qua dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque sovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia singunt.

The B E E:

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing Material, and all the Effays worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the firongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with several Original Compositions in Prose and Verse.

An Account of Foreign Affairs and Domefick Occurrences, in a much clearer Stile and Manner than any News-Paper. A Lift of Deaths, Marriages, and Preforments. An Account of the most Remarkable Books Published Abroad. A Catalogue of all Rooks and Pamphlets Published at Home, with Short Reflections upon such as deferve it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day)
A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICES.

NEWS, and BUSINESS.

INCLX. From Saturday April 13, to Saturday April 20.

- Juvatque novos decerpere flores. Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other Curious Particulars, contains.

I. The Speech made in the last

H—e of Com—s by the

Gentleman who made the

Motion for repealing the Sep
tennial All.

Il. An Address to the Electors of Great-Britain on their Choice of a new Parliament.

III. Two Letters to the Craftf-

IV. An Essay upon Politicks, by Timothy Scrub of Rag-Fair, Esq.:

V. Reflections on the P--- ts giving the King a Discretionaty Power to raise Troops and settling 5,000 per Armum on the Princels Roya'.

VI. Reflections on the fate Be-

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

X. Annecdotes of the Court of the famous Philip Augustus King of France.

XI. Miscellany Poems, Songs, Sc.

to St. Clement's-Church; where Letters will be taken in.

The last BEE

NUMBER LIX.

Among other Curious Particulars contains,

I. Remarks upon the Antient and present Constitution of England.

II. The Rochester Address.

III. A Ludicrous Vindication of certain Gentle-

IV. Mr. Freeman's Letter to Mr. D' Anvers.

V. Reflections on the late famous London Address.

VI. Reflections on his M-y's late Message to both Houses of P—t.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Col-

1X. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

X. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.

official for the second

XI. A Fable.

XII. Political Quadrille, or the Copy of a Paper handed about at Paris.



THE

B E E Revived:

H T H C Coniev'd by the Se-

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

That Cauce bey Landyrenger one define to revue as may be, to their ancient Configuration; and furnitable can be seek be a more furnimable (toportunity to effect)

it than at this surcture, when he Majeffy, to the c

THE Pant being now up, we shall give our Readers some of the most remarkable Speeches which were made on the most remarkable Occasions during the late Session. We think we may venture to a sert, that no Motion was made in the House of Commons, which was likely to have a greater Instuence upon the British Constitution, than the Motion to bring in a Bill for repealing the Septennial Act. The Gentleman who made that Motion is said to have expressed himself in the following Manner.

Mr. SPEAKER,

ls cretience: Long Pard the unhappy Caule of

THE Call of the House being adjourn'd to a very remote Day, upon a general Opinion, (which I hope is well founded) That no Vote of Credit will be proposed, I believe we can scarce expect to see a fuller House than this Day produces. There cannot therefore be a better Opporaturity

thould be occasion.

➂

tunity of making a Motion, which, I apprehend to be of such National Concernment, that I have long wish'd it undertaken by some Person, better able to support it than myself: But I have this Satisfaction, that what I am going to offer, will so sar speak itself, as may supply any Defects in my Manner of laying it before you, and I cannot doubt the Concurrence of this House, when it comes to be maturely

confider'd.

T believe we are none of us unapprized of the Dislike the People in general have always had to Long Parliaments: A Dislike justly founded on Reason and Experience; Long Parliaments in former Reigns having proved the unhappy Cause of great Calamities to this Nation, and having been at all times declared, In Importation upon our Constitution. I am convinced there is no one that hears me, who does not believe the People thought themselves highly aggrieved by the Septennial Bill: That they even looked upon it as a dangerous Infringement of their Liberties, notwithstanding the Cause alleaged in the Preamble to the Act, which seemed, at that time, to carry some Weight with it.

That Cause being happily remov'd, they desire to revert as near as may be, to their ancient Constitution; and surely there can never be a more favourable Opportunity to effectuate it than at this Juncture, when his Majesty, to the great foy of the Kingdom, has been graciously pleas'd to declare his Satisfaction. That the People are soon to have an Opportunity of charles a New Representative. The present Parliament draws near its Dissolution: What can it do more for its own Honour? How can it crown its many meritorious Acts bester, than by redressing a Grievance a succeeding Rarliament may possibly have its Reasons for not entring into the same and possibly have its Reasons for not entring into the same and the same are same and possibly have its Reasons for not entring into the same and the same and the same are same and same and same are same as a same are same are same as a same are same are same are same as a same are same are same are same as a same are same are same are same are same are same as a same are sam

Part of our Constitution. In the 4th of Edw. III. an Act pass'd for holding them once a Year, or oftner, if there should be occasion. In the 36th Year of the same Reign that Statute was confirmed. In that Parliament Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta were confirm'd, and several new Privileges granted to the Subject. Then comes the Clause relating to Parliaments, which sufficiently shews the Intention and Original Institution of them was for the Redress of Grievances: For the Bill enacts, That for the Maintenance of the said Articles and Statutes (that is, the Privileges

viledges beforemention'd) and for Redress of divers Mischiels and Grievances, which daily happen, a new Parliament shall be held once every Kear, as another time was ordain'd. The 16th of Car. III recites, That by the ancient Laws and Statutes, Parliaments are to be held very often, and therefore enacts, That the Sitting and Holding of Parliaments shall not be intermitted or discontinued for more than Three Years.

In the early Days when this prudent Care was taken for frequent Meeting of Parliaments, the Crown was polleis'd of Revenues, which made Applications to the People for Money, unless upon extraordinary Emergencies, unnecessary. It therefore plainly appears, That Redress of Grievances, making Salutary Laws for the Good of the Community, and Preserving the Liberties of the People, by Supporting a due Ballance between the Power of the Crown and the Rights of the Subject, were the main Ends of calling Parliaments. The Power of calling them being the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, it became necessary, for the Safety of the Subject, to oblige the Crown to call them frequently. I must confess, Sir, a Caution of this kind is no longer necesfary, nor can it ever be, fo long as we preferve to ourselves the Power of granting Money. The Crown-Revenues being funk, or wantonly granted away, the annual Call for a Supply must necessarily produce an annual Meeting of Parliament. But give me leave to observe, the Grievance now complain'd of is of a very different Nature: It is not founded on Discontinuance of Parliaments, but on a too long and dangerous Continuance of one and the same Parliament: A Practice unheard of in former Times, when Prorogations were not known: For, when a Parliament was annually call'd for the Redress of Grievances, as soon as the Business of the Seffion was over, it was diffolv'd, and a new one call'd the next Year for the same purpose; by which means the Country had a proper Check upon their Representatives, and those who had appear'd to be too much under the Influence of the Grown; those who were too much attached to the Minifler, bad less Opportunity of injuring their Country; the People had it more frequently in their Power to shew a proper Resentment, and remedy the Evil, by sending others the next Year in their Places.

This Matter feems fully explain'd by 16 Car. II. which does not only prevent Discontinuance of Parliaments, but U u 2 wisely

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wifely provides against the too long Continuance of one and the same Parliament, by Pnacting it into a Law, that a new Parliament shall be called once in three Years, or oft. ner, if there be occasion. The Bill of Rights in the Second Seffion of William and Mary, among many other Priviledges which we now enjoy, Enacts, That for Redress of Grievan-ces, amending, strengthening and preserving Laws, Parliaments ought to be frequently held; and the Sixth of the same Reign explains the true Meaning of the Claufe, when it declares, That frequent and new Parliaments tend very much to the happy Union and good Agreement between the King and the People; it confirms the 16 Car. II. that Parliaments shall be held once in Three Years at least, and adds. That no Parliament shall continue more than three Years at farthest. Between That and the First of the late King. several Parliaments were held, and none continued longer than three Years; some held only for one Session; which feems to be the Original Constitution, and best calculated for the Good of the Nation. That Year the Septennial Bill past; the Repeal of which I am now going to move, but believe it more agreeable to the Rules of the House, that the Act itfelf should be first read. the Power of granting Money

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[Att Read.] vinonaw 10 Assay got

The Preamble to the Bill, which is the Foundation of it. will, I think, Sir, admit a very easy Answer: As to the first Point, That Triennial Parliaments have proved more Grievous, Burthenfome, and Expensive, than they were ever known before that Law past, I readily agree: But let us consider the Cause, The Lengthening the Term occasioned the Expence: I fear I might add, the Multiplicity of Places enjoy'd by Members of this House, may be too justly alledg'd another Cause. But I would willingly confine myself to the particular Point, how far the Term or Duration of Parliaments might increase or lessen the Expence, might add to or diminish the Grievance complain'd of. And I will confider it only in this Light, by submitting it to every Gentleman that hears me, whether he would not give more for an Annuity of Three Years than for a Grant determinable at the end of One; and by the same Parity of Reasoning, whether Septennial Parliaments must not prove more Grievous, Burthensome, and Expensive than Triennial, at least ad atheresis

in such a Degree, as an Annuity for Seven Years deserves

a better Consideration than one for Three.

But supposing, Sir, I should be out in this Point, which But supposing, on without due Conviction; this Argument in the Preamble is, I hope, entirely at an end. Ad against Bribery and Corruption Twhich must ever redound to the Honour of this Parliament) will necessarily remedy this Evil. That Glorious Act will prevent Corruption in the Elec-Nothing but frequent new Parliaments can remedy it in

The other Reason upon which that Act was founded, namely, a Sufficion, that Deligns were carrying on to renew the Rebellion and an Invalion from abroad, was in my humble Opinion, the only justifiable Pretence for enacting it into a Law; and might possibly have induc'd some Gentlemen of very great Honour and Integrity to give their Votes for the Bill at that Juncture, whose Affistance, I flatter my felf, I shall now have in repealing it; For those, Sir, who voted for it from that View, could never intend it should be made perpetual, or that it should continue longer than that " Freem n, Burgels, or lecton, hav behilded enurolite

I must beg Pardon of you, Sir, and of the House, for the Trouble I have given you. The Nature of the Motion, I am going to make you, has unavoidably drawn me into a Length as difagreeable to myfelf, as it must have been to those that hear me. Numberless Arguments will occur to every Gentleman in favour of it; I will therefore conclude

with this Motioned to your To

That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for Repealing the Septennial Act, and for the more frequent meeting and call-

ing Parliaments. To breven In this, Sir, I hope I shall be justified, as it cannot proteed from any indirect or private Views, but from a real Conviction, that the Happiness and Sasety of this Nation depends upon it; in which I am supported by the common Voice of the People, and have it particularly recommended to me by a great Majority of those I have the Honour to represent in Parliament, as well as from my Neighbours of the City of Coventry, for whose Recommendation I shall always have a due Regard, though I have not the Honour to Represent them.

in fuch a Degree, as an innounty for Seven Menre defleyers Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

A. D'anvers in his last Craftsman tells us, that he thinks it his Duty to address the Electors of Great-Britain, upon fo important an Occasion as their Choice of a new Parliament.

I shall therefore begin (says he) with an Abstract of the late Act of Parliament, for the more effectual preventing BRIBERY and CORRUPTION, with a few short,

explanatory Comments upon it.

It is fet forth, in the Preamble, * " That the Laws e already in Being have been found by Experience not to "be sufficient to prevent corrupt and illegal radices in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament; for the "Remedy therefore of fo great an Evil, and to the End " that all Elections of Members to Parliameet may here-" after be freely and indifferently made, without Charge or Expence, it is enacted, that after the 24th of June " 1729, upon every Election of Members to ferve or the "Commons in Parliament, every Freeholder, Citizen, "Freeman, Burgess, or Person, having a Right to vote, or be polled at such Election, shall, before He is admitted to poll, take the following Outh, (or being a Quaker, the folemn Affirmation) if demanded by either of the Candidates, or any two of the Elettors, viz. LA. B. do fivear (or being one of the People called

"Quakers, I A. B. do folemnly affirm) I have not re-" ceived, or had by my felf, or any other Person whatso-" ever in Trust for me, or for my Use and Benefit, directly or indirectly, any Sum or Sums of Money, Office, Place,

" or Employment, Gift, or Reward, or any Promise or " Security for any Money, Office, Employment, or Gift,

in Order to give my Vote at this Election, and that I bave not been polled at this Election.

Which Oath, or Affirmation, the Officer presiding, or er taking the Poll, is to administer gratis, if demanded, on Pain of go l. to be recovered with full Costs, by " Action of Debt, &c. at Westminster; and if the Offence

be committed in Scotland, then to be recovered by fummary Action, or Complaint, before the Court of Sellion, i

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or by Profecution before the Court of Justiciary there;

^{*} See Act 2. Geo. 2.

" and none shall be admitted to poll, till He hath taken " the said Oath, if demanded, before the returning Offi" car, or others deputed by Him.

The Sheriff, or other returning Officer, admitting any to be polled, without taking the Oath, or Affirmation,

" if demanded, thall incur the like Penalty.

These Provisions are so clear and strong against the Eletters, as well as the returning Officers, that they require no Explanation. It is farther required by the Act, "that "every Sheriff and returning Officer, shall immediately "after reading the Writ, take the following Oath,

"IA.B. do solemnly swear that I have not, directly mor indirectly, received any Sum or Sums of Money, Ofice, Place, or Employment, Gratuity, or Reward, or any Bond, Bill, or Note, or any Promise, or Gratuity what seever, either by my self, or any other Person to my Use, or Benefit, or Advantage, for making any Return, at the present Election of Members to serve in Parliament, and that I will return such Person, or Persons, as shalt, to the best of my Judgment, appear to me to have the MAJORITY OF LEGAL VOTES.

" Such Votes shall be deemed legal, which have been so declared by the last Determination of the House of Com-

"mons.

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"If any returning Officer, Ele or, or Person taking the Oath, or Affirmation, shall be guilty of wilful Persign, or false-Affirming, and be thereof convicted by due Course of Law, He shall incur the PAINS and PENALTIES instict I, in Cases of WILFUL PERSURY; which by a late Act is made TRANSPOR-

" None convicted of PERJURY shall, after Conviction, be capable of voting in any Election of Members to serve

" in Parliament.

I shall only observe upon these Glauses, that as the strongest Obligations are laid upon all Electors and returning Officers, which can be laid upon Them by any human Laws, as honest Men, Freemen, Britons, and Christians; so They are restrained by the severest Penalties from acting contrary to them; and no Man, who hath any Regard to Conscience, Interest, or Reputation, will presume to say in the Face of so explicit a Law.

This Point is farther explained by the following Claufes,

"That if any Person," who hath, or claimeth a Right to vote in any fuch Election, Mall ask or take any Momay or other Reward; by Way of Gift, Loan, or other " Device, or contract to to do, to give his Vote, or to refuse or forbear to give his Vote; of if any Person by Himfelf, or any one employed by Him, Mall by Gift, PRUPT, or PROCURE any one to give his Vote; or to forbear to give his Vote, in any fuch Election, He " shall forfeit, for every such Offence the Sum of 500 l. to Query Perfor, "after "Judgment obtained against Him, to that for ever be disabled to vote in any Election, or to without any Office 19 of Franchife; as a Member of any the Chry, Berough, The neorporate, or Cinque-Port. of the Thank Person, offending against this Met, shall, with-Mintwelve Months ment after fuch Election, discover many other Perlan offending, for that He be convicted, "victed Hinfelf, that be indemnified from all Penalof mer and Difabilities, which He hall then have indeclared by the last Determination of the Houlbertusian

These Clauses are not only a stronger Restraint on the Electors, but lay a very heavy Renalty on the Agents of Corruption; who are liable to a Forfeiture of five bundred Pounds, besides the Incorpacties before mentioned for every individual Man, whom They corrupt, or procure to vote, of to forbear voting in any Election; and as a farther Terror to these Men, every corrupted Elector hath the Power of indemnifying Himfelf from all the Penalties of this At; within twelve Months, by discovering the Strapper; and bringing Him to condign Punishment. It is therefore hoped that every Briton, who defires to fee a free Parliament, will keep a watchful Eye upon all reputed Borough- Tobbers, and Brokers of Elections, who prowl about the Country on these vile Errands, and earn the infamous Wages of Corruption, by endeavouring to deftroy the Liberty of our antient Constitution. Let Them remember that these Canses are to be tried by a Jury in Westminster-Hall; where We have the Happiness of such Judges at present, as have given us very hopeful Promifes that They will prefer the impartial Execution of the Laws to any Confiderations of Interest, or Ambition.

The remaining Provisions in this Law are to the fol-

lowing Effect, viz.

"That all Sheriffs and other Officers, shall, at the Time of Election, immediately after reading the Writ, or Precept, read, or cause to be read, openly before the Electors, this present Act, and every Clause therein; that it shall also be read once in every Year at the Quarter Sessions next after Easter, and at the Election of the chief Magistrate in any Borough, Town-corporate, or Cinque-Port, as well as at the Election of Magistrates and Town-Counsellors for every Borough in Scotland.

"Sum of 50 l. for every wilful Offence against this Act.

And lastly, "that no Person shall be made liable to any Incapacity, or Forseiture, unless Prosecution be commenced within two Years after such Incapacity or Personalty, shall be incurred, or, in Case of a Prosecution, unless the same shall be carried on without any wilful

" Delay.

Such are the Provisions of this excellent and truly glorious Act, which is so far from being oppressive, or terrible, as the ministerial Writers have represented it, that the Preservation of our Liberties depends on the Execution of it. Indeed, these Hirelings, and particularly the Couranteers, have often threatened us with a Critick upon it, and endeavoured to cajole the lower Part of the Nation, by pleading for Corruption as one of their Privileges. But I shall never be asraid, or assamed, to justly the Intention of this Law, and heartily wish that it may be put strictly in Force, without any Regard to Parties, or Persons what sower.

It is certainly the Interest of all Country Gentlemen to fulfil this Design of the Legislature, as the only effectual Method to deseat the Practices of Stockjobbers, Placemen, Pensioners, and other Upstarts, who bribe Them out of their neighbouring Boroughs, where They have a natural Right to be chosen, and would be chosen in a free E-

lection.

It is likewise demonstrable that even the meanest Electors would foon find their Account in destroying this Practice; for if We look round the Kingdom, We shall find that X x Venality

Venality is the constant Forerunner of Poverty, and that the most corrupt Boroughs are always the most beggarly. I believe nobody will pretend to deny that the Abolition of a sew Taxes on the common Necessaries of Life, such as Salt, Soap, Candles and Leather, would be of more real and lasting Benefit to the People, than what They can ever propose to get by Bribery, besides the Prostitution of their Consciences, the Loss of their Reputations, and the Penalties They incur, by such a scandalous Traffick.

I shall therefore conclude with my earnest Wishes and fincere Advice, that even the poorest Boroughs will purge Themselves from the Insamy of being, as Bishop Burnet calls them, * the rotten Part of our Constitution, and cooperate with the Counties, Cities, and great Corporations, in procuring us the Blessing of a FREE AND UNCOR-

RUPT PARLIAMENT.

After this Address to the Electors of Great-Britain, Mr. D'Anvers gives as two Letters from his Correspondents to himself. We shall lay an Abridgment of these Letters before our Readers.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Efq;

SIR,

CICERO, in the second Book of his Offices, highly commends a wise and handsome Rebuke, which Philip of Macedon gave his Son Alexander, for soolishly attempting to gain the Affections of the Macedonians by BRIBERY. He wrote his Son a Letter upon it, in these Words. "Quæ Te, malum! Ratio in istam spem induxit, "ut eos tibi sideles putares fore, quos pecunia corrupiscs ses? An Tu id agis, ut Macedones non Te Regem suum, seed ministrum & præbitorem sperent fore?"--Tully makes this Remark upon it.— "Bene ministrum & præbitorem; quia sordidum Regi. Melius etiam, quod Largitionem Corruptelam esse dixit. Fit enim deterior, qui accipit, atque ad idem semper expectandum paratior.

⁺ Burnei's Hist, of his own Times, Vol. II. p. 295.

Philip was undoubtedly the greatest Prince of his Time. He was wife, artful and fortunate. The Advice of fuch a King, while he was forming the Mind of a young Prince, who afterwards gave Law to the World, deferves our Regard. This wife King had observed in his Son many noble Principles, the Seeds of Greatness, but ill conducted through Youth and Inexperience. Alexander was young, valiant and generous; but an Excess, or Misapplication of Valour and Generosity, often leads to the greatest Inconveniencies. That his Generosity might take a good and useful Turn, he writes him this short, but important Epistle. "What Notion is this, fays He, that " you have got in your Head? Can you imagine the Fi-" delity and Affection of the Subject are to be acquired " by Bribery and Corruption? Or is this your Motive, " that the Macedonians may not confider you as One, who is to be their Sovereign, but a Minister to their " Extravagance and Corruption?

Tully's Observation is equally fine. "Tis sordid and mean, says He, below the Dignity of a great King, to court the Affection of his People with base Bribes". True Love and Esteem are built upon a quite different Foundation. "Largesses, or the giving of Money, as the same Author observes, is Corruption itself; for the Re-civer becomes a worse Man, and is always apt to inscrease his Demands."—This Maxim of Philip is certainly one of the wisest in the whole System of Politicks, and likewise consistent with the strictest Rules of Morality; that a King giving Bribes to his own Subjects renders himself mean and sordid; that He never gains the true Affection of one Person by it; that He subjects himself to the arbitrary Will and fantastical Government of such Prostitutes; and that his very Crown is at their Disposal to the * highest Bidder.

The Immorality of it is likewise evident; for such Proceedings, when generally known, debauch the Morals of a whole People. The same Depravity and Corruption, soon find their Way from a Court to a Cottage; and in Proportion to the Distance, is to be traced in a greater or less Degree through every private Family; so that in

^{*} See Wolfius and Gravius, upon this Paffage of Cicero.

a short Time the very Name of Virtue may come to be loft in such a Kingdom. It is very probable that Philip. might not regard this Maxim in the moral View; for, if we may credit the Greek Historians and Orators, He was not apt to guide his Actions by the Rules of a nice Morality. He is generally drawn by Them as cunning and designing, and though a warlike Prince, no Man knew the Weight of Money more than He, as well as how and where to apply it. His usual Method of Bribery was to buy an Enemy's General, and sometimes a convenient Town, or Fortres; by which Means He artfully avoided risking his own Glory, and the Lives of his Subjects. He carried it so far, that just before the decisive Victory at Charonea, the very Priestels of Apollo at Delphi was strongly fuspected to have been tampered with by that Prince; for the Confederate Army, who were then going to engage, for the common Liberties of Greece, could get no Manner of Encouragement from Her; fo that Demofthenes, who well knew the Avarice of Priests and their juggling Tricks, might easily guess that Philip had secured the Oracle. At another Time, a grave Demagogue of Athens, who had long bawled at the exorbitant Power of the King of Macedon, was at length prevailed upon, and took the Reward of his Treachery with great Complaifance.

These were the successful Arts, which He used abroad; and by such Intrigues He often defeated the ftrongest Confederacies of all Greece. His Administration was wife, dreaded abroad, and respected at home. What Occasion could He have to pension his own Subjects? Their Love and Esteem was founded upon the real Conviction of the Excellency of his Government, and not upon that flippery Foundation of Correption. He kept them honest, by not tempting them to be otherwise. Even in a just Cause, a Gift perverts the Mind; and, as Tully well observes upon this Place, "The Receiver immediately " becomes a bad Man, and is always expecting greater " Bribes." The Plunder of a whole People is scarce suf-To this Honesty of the Macedonians, confirmed ficient. by their King, is to be attributed their true Greatness of Mind and personal Courage. The Name of Barbarians, which the over-wife Greeks were too apt to bestow upon their Neighbours, now left them, even by the Confession of those very Greeks, who, in a general Affembly of their feveral.

several confederate Republicks, soon after placed Alexender at the Head of that grand Alliance, which gave Him and his Macedonians the Empire of the World.

To Caleb D'Anvers, Efq;

SIR,

New Romney, March 30, 1734.

HE late Proceedings upon the Choice of a Mayor, for this Place, are of fo extraordinary a Nature, that I hope you will not think a faithful Account of them unworthy of a Place in your Paper. In order to make a better Judgment of the Enormity of them, it may be necessary to give you, in the first Place, some Account of the Constitution of this Port, as well with Regard to the Right of the Electors of the chief Magistrate, as to the constant Practice in the Exercise of it. As to the first, it is certain that there are but two Ways of becoming Freemen of this Corporation; the one ex Gratia, by Election, at a common Assembly of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty; and the other by Admission, as of Right, upon the Claim of being freeborn and resiant. As to the second, it has ever been the Custom for Those, who claim'd a Right to their Freedom, to demand it at the common Assembly, held always upon Lady-Day, for the Choice of a Mayor, after that Election was over; and when any Demand so made was allow'd to be just, an Entry was confantly made in the Corporation Books to that Effect, and fign'd by Those present, and the Person admitted was asterwards sworn either at the common Assembly of the whole Boby, or at a Court of Record, confisting of Mayor and Jurats only, as Convenience offer'd.

This Right and this Exercise of it were so well known and undoubted, that no Person ever attempted to demand an Admission to his Freedom, but upon the Claim abovementioned, till the Year 1728; and then indeed one John Gibbon made a Demand of his Freedom, and sounded his Claim to it upon having married a Freeman's Daughter. That Claim was then judg'd so groundless by the whole common Assembly, that the sollowing Order was made upon it, and now stands

mone of the Books of the Corporation, viz.

"John Gibbon demanded his Freedom as marrying a Free-"man's Daughter; but it having been always look'd upon "that B

that the marrying a Freeman's Daughter does not entitle any Man to the Freedom of this Corporation; it is ordered

and decreed, that the faid John Gibbon shall not be ad-

" mitted into the Franchises, &c.

At a common Assembly, held the first of this Inst. March, another Order was made to refuse John Gibbon and John Darby their Freedom, as having no Right; "and in Case they should bring a Mandamus to be admitted, that such

Return shall be made as Council shall advise.

Both these Orders were sign'd, among many others, by John Coates, the late Mayor, Humphry Wightwick, and Edward Bacheler.

Notwithstanding This, upon the 25th Inst. the Day appointed by our Charter for the Election of a Mayor, the said John Coates, the old Mayor, about ten in the Morning, summon'd Mr. Humphry Wightwick and Mr. Edward Backeler, two of the Jurats, with the Town Clerk to the Town Hall; where two Writs of Mandamus were produced, directed to the Mayor and Jurats of this Corporation, to admit John Gibbon and John Darby into the Franchises of this Flace, and to administer to them the annual Oaths, on a Claim made by them of a Right to their Freedom, by marrying the Daughters of Freemen, or to shew Cause, &c. upon which the Mayor, Mr. Coates, immediately order'd them to be sworn in; but no Entry was made of this Proceeding in the Town Books, which has been the constant Method, upon all regular Admissions.

About Two o'Clock, the Choice of a Mayor came on. The Candidates were Mr. Hum. Wightwick, one of the furats present at the swearing in of J. Gibbon and J. Darby, the pretended Freemen, in the Morning, and Mr. Richard Ellis, the third Jurat, who was not summon'd, or present

on that Occasion.

The Votes for Mr. Ellis were 117
For Mr. Wightwick 108
two of whom are Riding Officers.

elected Mayor; but Mr. Coates, the late Mayor, insisted upon taking the Votes of J. Gibbon and J. Darby, which the Town Clerk resusing to do, he order'd another Person to add their Names to Mr. Wightwick's Number. He then declared Mr. Wightwick Mayor, and order'd him to be sworn,

fworn, which was done accordingly, and the Infignia deliver'd to him.

Mr. Ellis took the Oaths of Mayor at the same Time with Mr. Wightwick, having their Hands together upon the

fame Book.

This Expedient of fwearing in two pretended Freement whose Claim of Right had been always rejected by the whole common Assembly, and by the very Persons themselves, who now swore them in as Freemen, was the last Effort to gain a Colour of a Majority, in the Election of a Mayor; and the Writs of Mandamus being kept a Secret, and the swearing in of Gibbon and Darby deferr'd to the last Moment, in Hopes the great Sums of Money, and a Place of Riding Officer publickly offer'd to many Members of the Corporation (but with uncommon Virtue refused) might prevail and make a Majority among the legal Freemen, shews plainly, that even They, who managed this Election of a Mayor, would have chosen any other Method or Influence to gain a Majority, as less extravagant and shameless than This; but were resolved to attempt even This rather than defift, being, as Mr. Coates, the late Mayor faid, publickly indemnify'd for all their Actions.

After the Election of Mayor was over, one Mr. Thomas Chalker, who was both freeborn and refiant, demanded his Freedom; and two other Persons, who having married the Daughters of Freemen, as well as the abovementioned Gibbon and Darby, came, upon hearing of their being sworn in, and demanded theirs; but Mr. Coates, Mr. Wightwick, &c. immediately broke up the Assembly, to prevent their being

admitted.

This, Sir, is a plain Narrative (every Article of which can, and will be proved upon Oath) of the corrupt, illegal and arbitrary Methods employed to obtrude a pretended Mayor upon the Town of New Romney, in order to influence the Election of Representatives to Parliament; which are of such a Nature, as I persuade myself you will agree with me, ought to be communicated to the Publick, before the Instances of avowed Bribery, and the open Instance of Power upon the Freedom of the Electors in this Kingdom, multiply so fast as to leave no Room for private Complaints.

An Article of News extracted from the last CRAFTSMAN.

London, April 13. T is reported that there hath been a Design of prosecuting a certain Officer, of a noble Family, upon the Act of Mutiny and Desertion, for surrendering his Commission, and going down into a distant Part of the Kingdom, in order to stand a Candidate at the ensuing Election—But We hear that it is now laid aside.

Extract from Fog's-JournaL.

This Gentleman's bumourous Compositions made his Name famous a few Years since: He has not lately, that we know of, obliged the Publick with any of his Works: We dare say that several of our Readers will be pleased to find he is still in the Land of the living, and that he has resumed his Pen:

His Effay upon Politicks is as follows.

Anciently this Word Politicks was thought to be derived from wontend, Books of Government; and what appertain'd to Civil Government, was, by the Greeks, term'd Toxilmos; the Administration of Civil Affairs they call'd wortered from ware civitas, or wortens cives; but the Moderns more judiciously derive it from wohn loxes, which signifies what has many foldings, intricate; and the Word we dive is indeed taken for Politicus: but we English do not agree with our Neighbours in deriving Politicks from this Theme, for it is evident that the fashionable Policy is very far from being intricate; there is hardly a School-boy but can fee what are the Maxims of certain Administrations, they go on in a plain beaten Road, turn neither to the Right nor to the Left; not the least Deviation is found from that they have mark'd out, and fuccessfully travell'd in spight of the Opposition of the Invidious. Wherefore those who will have this Word to be derived from many, and xn Ars, Art or Trick, go a great Way about to no Purpose; this Derivation may agree with a French Cabinet, but will never quadrate with some other Ministers, who have reduced the whole Art of Government to one fingle Point. Wherefore, I am of Opinion, that the the Word is a Compound of Greek and English, by the Figure Apocope, which is the cutting off the last Syllable. Thus Politicks may reasonably, by the British Modern Practice, be derived from many, and tickle, by Apocope, tick—Politick. Now the Greek v is always y in Roman Characters, consequently it is Polytick; and as the i is used for y, 'tis Politick. I don't question but I shall have the Thanks of the Learned for this very useful Discovery.

To tickle may be taken in either an active or paffive Sense; to tickle or itch is in the Latin the same, prurio a Verb Neuter; consequently, If I say the Freeholders have itching Palms, it is the same thing as if I had said their Palms tickle them; and the tickling of them, in Latin titillare, is the same thing as scratching them, since titillare is from the Greek Tials doubling the first Syllable;

and than is leviter attretto, to touch gently.

Of what prodigions Use is Learning! For here, the Genius of a Nation and the Art of Government is discover'd by the Etymon, of Words. To corroborate this, we know that North Britain is more subject to the Yeuck or Itch, than any other Part of this Island, and we fee the North British Patients have many of them publickly as well as gratefully acknowledged the Ease and Pleasure they received from our Practitioners, who, in this Sense may, not improperly, be call'd the scrubbing Posts of the Nation, especially as they are allow'd, by all, to be a very wooden Set; but as the Itch is like the Gout, hardly ever eradicated, this Scrubbing, scratching, or gentle Attrectation, gives Ease but for a while, especially to North Bri-tons; the with the greater Part of the South Britons, a thorough scrubbing will put off the Fit for seven Years. It is thought that Dr. Brazen, who has the best Specifick. will find a Remedy to make one Operation fufficient to free a Man for his Life, and so thoroughly cleanse his Blood, that he shall not transmit this impolitical Itching to his Posterity; for it has been observ'd to have been Hereditary this 45 Years.

Politicks, from what has been observed, is, according to the different Nations, the discovering the Genius or Malady of a People, and the humouring or curbing the one, and the bringing proper Remedies for the other.—
The Politicks of a certain Nation has hitherto been scratching, tickling and drenching the diseas'd with Aurum Pota-

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temper return upon them.

As this Aurum Potabile and the keeping a Number of Clawers in every County, tho' effectual, is a very chargeable and troublesome Method of affishing the Distemper'd; itis said, the Doctor is of Opinion that Phlebotomy, Catharticks, and a Flesh-brush, will produce more wonderful Effects, and has therefore augmented the Number of his Servants one fifth, and intends to disperse them thro' Britain, to try if this Method will not work a thorough, and a much cheaper Cure: Wherefore the Publick will have Notice given in the Papers, that he dispenses his Wonderworking Dose but once more, and whoever is, after that Time, troubled with an itching Palm, shall be rubb'd down Gratis by one of his Men, who, that the People may not be abused by Counterseits, will be dress'd in Red, with remarkable high Caps, somewhat like our Grenadiers, and he will take none into his Service but who may be diffinguish'd by a Gunpowder Look.

As I have faid Politicks is (in England) the making a just Judgment of the Disease of the People, and applying proper Remedies, the Dostor or Politician (for according to this Desinition the Terms are synonimous) has observed that there are some Words in our Language, the Sound of which are of such malignant Essicacy, that they are seldom pronounced, but they put the People into a Ferment, and alarm them with idle Fears, like your Lymphatici, who are struck with a Panick at the Sight of Water. These are Liberty, Property; Religion was a Word once altogether as pernicious, but as that is happily banish'd, and we are now truly sensible of the blessed Essects of its Exile, tho we long struggled, blind to our Interests, to retain

retain it, he intends to rid his Patients from all future Apsrehensions, by convincing them that their Anxiety is about Staple Words, which have no Meaning, and by fub. fitting in their Places a large Company of Clawers in Secula Seculorum, and to this End he will, as it is the laft Time he shall prescribe his Aurum Potabile, give a double Dole; for this Specifick not only allays the Itch, but alfo greatly clears the Eye-fight, and strengthens the Judgment, when the Quantity is doubled. As his Tenderhess and Love for his Country is extream, and People grumble at the large Sums he has made them pay towards the Preparation of his Medicines, he will not impose any for the future, but will, as the Exigency of Affairs require Supplies, give out Briefs for the charitable Contribution of all true Englishmen to relieve their distress'd Country, and as Experience has proved that most Briefgatherers have converted Part of the publick Charity to their private Use, he will prevent all such Misapplications for the future, by collecting with his Clawers, who are too honest to fink upon us; who will do it without additional Pay, and whose persuasive Rhetorick will move the most flinty Hearts.

MR. Pog after Mr. Scrub's Letter, inferts a Differtation, to which he prefixes the following Words, by way of Motto, taken from Tacitus's Account of the antient Britains.

Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per principes, factionibus, & fudiis trabuntur! nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro Romanis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt: Rarus duobus tribusq, civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus, ita dum singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur.

Tacitus, de Britannis.

By the word Principes in the following Quotation from Tacitus, Mr. Fog understands Ministers, and concludes his

Differtation in the following Manner.

There hath lately happen'd a very remarkable Instance of a Common Council held in the Metropolis of this Island, and the good Essect; thereof are well known, the History of which ought to be wrote in Letters of Gold, upon Pyramids of polished Steel, to the Glory of all faithful Y y 2

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and virtuous Citizens, and to the Shame and Confusion of all corrupt Ministers! Happy is that City which hath wife Magistrate to preside over it, and happy is that Ma. gistrate, who is so prudent and pervident as not only to discern approaching Evils, but strive to resist and overcome them !- Citizens, who have the Privilege of making Laws and Ordinances for the Benefit of their own particular Corporations and Societies, are Persons well qualified to consider and reslect upon the publick Laws of their Country; they very well know, by fatal Experience, what Excises and other Impositions have cramped them in their Trade and Estates! The great Number of Bankrupts, published in every Gazzette, shews manifestly the Truth thereof; and when they have feriously reflected upon the present Laws of this Island, will they not perceive very great Incertainties, Irregularities, and Contradictions? And if it is fo, with respect to the present Laws, what Defence can be made for the L-s? If indeed they consider, those wise Men, who sit on the Bench to determine the Titles of the Estates, Liberties, and Properties, of Freemen and Citizens, we will allow that too much cannot be said in Desence of their great Reading, Judgment, or Justice; but if some of those pretty Gentlemen, who harangue it at the Bar, were looked into, as also the Opinions which they have given upon feveral Cases, would it not be very evident, that very many of them are ignorant of the common Rules in Grammar? Or if it was possible to look upon that vail Troop of Attornies, Sollicitors, Petty-foggers, and other inferior Vermin, without Horror and Confusion, could they be regarded otherwise, than as Ic many Caterpillars, who devour all the Fruit in the Land; Devourers also of Widows and their Houses, who reduce the Fatherless sometimes to beg their Bread! Wretches conjoined in Combination with one another, who like Beggars upon fine Horses, ride upon the Back of the Law, and wills: for no other Person, let him be never so cacapable, is to manage his own Affairs at Law. If this be the Cafe, my dear Fellow Citizens and Countrymen, let us no longer be blinded and lulled afleep; but let us exert ourfelves, especially at this approaching Elections of Members of Parliament, and make use of all lawful Methods, by Com. mon Councils, Debates, and other fair Means, to hinder, and put a Period to all publick Calamities and Grievantes; let us not allow the Trojan-Horse to come near our city, nor suffer out Walls to be broken down!

Articles of News extracted from Fog's last Journal.

Rome March 24. "THE Diversions of our Carneval "have been succeeded by others " of another Kind, the Spanish Troops that passed the Ty-"ber at Monte Rotendo in the Neighbourhood of this "City draw together vast Numbers of Spectators, and " the Ladies on this Occasion have not been wanting to " gratify this natural Curiofity——Yesterday the two " Sons of the Chevalier De St. George went there, which " the General having Notice of, ordered the Royal Re-" giment of Carbineers, which for Men, Horses, and Acs coutrements may be reckoned the finest in Europe, to " be drawn out to receive them, they also perform'd their "Exercise, and made all their Evolutions before them, " after which the two young Gentlemen entertain'd all the "General Officers, as well as other Persons of Distincti-" on, who were present, who all appeared to be extreme-" ly pleased with the manly and polite Manner of their " doing the Honours of their Table.

The Right Hon. the Lord Nassau Pawlet, Knight of the Bath, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Lymington, hath likewise, we hear, resigned his Command of a Troop in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, which was taken from his Brother the Duke of Bolton, and given to the Duke of Argyle soon after the same Excise Scheme was last Year dropt in Parlia-

ment.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

Reflections on the Parliament's giving the King a Discretionary Power to raise Troops, and settling five Thousand Pounds a Year on the Princess Royal.

In the present Situation of Affairs throughout Europe, nothing could be more reasonable than the making some Provision, in case any sudden Exigence should compel us to take more vigorous Measures than hitherto we have done. The Events of War are always dubious, and the Designs

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of Princes not eafily to be discovered; a sudden Turn of Affairs, or the breaking out of fome deeply concerted Project, may demand an instantaneous Interposition of Britain, or Britain may be herfelf nitacked. In what Condition then should we be in, if this were to be the Case, without previoue Dispositions being made for the taking such Steps as might enable the Government to defend us? Or what could be more easy, plain, or intelligible, than the Method which has been taken for this Purpose? What more wife or honest than the Condescension of Parliament to the reasonable Demands of their King? What more gracious or latisfactory than the Allurance afterwards given by his Majefty's Answer? And yet how loudly do the Malcontents complain of these Proceedings? How unjustly do they tax this featonable Precaution, and how groffy misrepresent it, when they flick not to say, it is establiffing an arbitrary Power in the Grown? And how flagrant an Inftance have the Authors of the Craftsman given of their Contempt for the Representatives of the Nation, in the following Paragraph of Home News in their Journal of Saturday was fev night! Let every Man who is not as much an Enemy to his Country determine.

On Monday last, being the First of April, the Honourable House of Commons went in Procession to St. James's with an bumble Address; which crowns all their former Instances of Zeal for the present Administration, and a tender Regard for

the Liberty of their Constituents.

Since this, a new and yet more extraordinary Topick for Grumbling has been fallen on, I mean the Penfion to be fettled on the Princess Royal, it has been called asking Money out of Time, when the Session was near a Close, and many of the Senators gone out of Town, from a Supposition, that nothing material would be brought on the Carpet this Winter. These Hints and oblique Infinuations will certainly have very little Weight here in Town, where the Point is pretby generally underflood, and Men are used to Transactions of the same Nature in their own Families. But as it is and has been always the Custom of the Malcontents to cause such Stories to be buzz'd in the Country, exaggerated by Degrees, and at last loudly insisted on in order to foment Disaffection, when Length of Time has rendered it a more difficult Task to fet them right; I will, on this Head, endeavour to be beforehand with them, and to flate the Thing in fuch a Manner

Manner as may make such a Method of treating it impracheable: It has been thought proper by his Majesty, out of Paternal Affection and a due Regard to the Honour and Dignity of these Nations, to settile such a Pension on the Frinres Royal, as might the better enable her to support her Rank as the eldest Daughter of Britain during his own Life: and that nothing may render this necessary Settlement precarious, his Majesty has ask'd the Aid of Parliament to settle this Pension, of no more than five Thousand Pounds a Year, on the Princess Royal for her Life, if she should survive his Majesty. The bare Recital of this Case is so full an Answer to all the Objections made or hinted against it that I think it unnecessary to reason farther about it, fince it is well enough known, that those who declaim on this Subject, aim rather at raising a Clamour, than at stamping Conviction.

But as we have the Happiness of living under an excellent Constitution, preserved in its full Extent under our present Sovereign, and his Ministers, we may justly hope, that the People by Degrees will open their Eyes, and not suffer such a Party of unreasonable and violently ambitious Men to cajole them out of their Reason and their Sen-

fes.

Extract from the London-Journal.

A Discourse on the Ancient and Modern Constitution; in Answer to the CRAFTSMAN.

WILL most this Point with Mr. D'Anvers, (fays Mr. Ofborne) as long as he pleases; in which Debate I will endeavour to avoid all Things personal, and keep closely to the Argument, of shewing the Modern Constitution, especially since the Revolution, to be infinitely preserable to

the Ancient Constitution. To the Business then.

By a Confitution, or Free Government, I mean a Confitution; First, Where the People chose their own Legislators. Secondly, Where the Laws are made the standing Measure of Action to Governors and Governed. And, Thirdly, Where there are no Laws mix'd with the general Laws of the Kingdom, inconsistent with, or subversive of, the sole Design of all the rest; which is the Preservation of our Liberties and Properties.

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I do allow; with my Adversary, that there may be Legal Encroachments as well as Arbitrary ones; and therefore am of Opinion, that This and This only is a Free Government, or deserves the Name of a Constitution; for Tyranny or Arbitrary Power is no Constitution, unless That is a Constitution in which nothing is constituted.

In the Course of these Papers, I will prove, that these Three Characteristicks of a Free Government belong to the Present Constitution, and did not belong to the Ancient Constitution; the Laws were not made the standing Measure of Action to Governors and Governed; and there were certain unjust Laws, or legal Encroachments, which were inconsistent with; and

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Subverfive of, the Design of all the other Laws.

By the Antient Conflictation, I mean, the Constitution during the Saxon Government, and from the Norman Conquest to the End of Henry the IIId. at least; which contains the Space of about eight or nine hundred Years, and brings us down to within four or five of our own Times. And I do affirm, that, during all that Space of Time, there are no Traces or Footfleps, no Laws, Cuftoms, Charters, Records, or Rolls, no cotemporary Historians, nor good Authorities, to Support this Proposition, That the People chose their own Legislators, or that Parliaments were elected by the People; but there is high Probability, amounting almost to Certainty, on the other side of the Question. There is an absolute and profound Silence as to all positive Evidence of the People's voting; nor where the Words (or any Words answering to them) KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES, ever mentioned by any Writer till the 40th of Henry the IIId. and then (as Dugdale, Brady, and others, skill'd in Antiquity reas fonably fuggest) the Rife of these Knights, Citizens, and Burgeffes, was owing entirely to the Danger that Montfort Earl of Leicester, and his Faction against the King, apprehended from a Majority of the Barons and their Retinues, which would appear on the King's fide at the next Parliament: They fear'd being out-voted, and fo ALTERED the Antient Ulage; and fent, directed, and (in the King's Name, who was then their Prisoner) commanded the Sheriffs of each County, the Cities and Burghs, to fend Two Knights, Citizens, and Bargeffes respectively, that so they might be able to defeat the King's Party. And

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And to this Contest, between the King and Barons, we' owe the fortunate Beginning of the Form, at least, of the present Constitution: I fay, the Beginning, and the Beginning of the Form too; for the Subftance was reserved to the Close of the last Century. Nor was the Form brought then to any Perfection; for the very next Parliament, when the King had vanquished his Enemies, confifted only of the Barons and Great Men, (as Matt. Paris schowledges;) so that the Commons were not represented in the Parliament immediately following This, and held the very fame Year at Winchester. Nor did the King, (according to Montfort's Form) iffue Writs to Sheriffs of Counties to cause Knights to be sent in any future part of his Reign: And, 'tis as true, that his Son, Edward the Ift. in the Beginning, and during several Years of his Reign, (as appears by Statutes and other Records) did not ifue Writs for the Election of Knights, Citizens, and Burgelles; but used the old Way of summoning the Greater. and Lesser Barons, or his Tenants in Chief, who, the not Barons, were often call'd to great Councils, as Baron's Peers, and who came only in their own Persons, but not as Representatives of the People; for there was no such thing in the Times we have been speaking of, as the People's Voting for Parliament-Men, or fending up Reprefentatives. The Kings of England summoned their great Councils, by Letters to the Persons which composed it; but they were not fent or chosen by the People: The Truth of which appears by the irrefragable Authority of King John's Magna Charta; in the Paragraph we quoted in a late Paper; the Substance of which is in these Words; "We will cause to be summon'd the Archbishops, Bi-" shops, Abbots, Earls, and the great Barons of the King-"dom, feverally by our Letters: And moreover, we " will cause to be summoned in general, by our Sheriffs and Bailiffs, all others which hold of us in Capite,

By this Clause of the Charter, the Way and Manner of summoning to great Councils was settled and made more easy; for, by the former Writ, the 15th of King John, it appears to have been the Custom for the King to write to every one of the Milites & Fideles, or Tenants in Capite (which were not formal Barons) PARTICULARLY, as he did to the Barons: And that the Custom was so, is imply'd in this new Establishment of Summons for the summons for the

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ture, "That it should be by particular Writs to every great Baron; and, IN GENERAL, to all Tenants in Ca. pite, by Writs directed to the King's Sheriffs and Bai. liffs."

Hence 'tis evident, that only the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, and Tenants in Capite were fummon'd to great Councils or Parliaments: And 'tis also as evident as the Sun, who were Constituent Parts of these great Councils till the Alteration began in the 40th of Henry

the Third.

How absolutely ignorant, then, is our Author of the Sense of all Antiquity, or how shamelessy divested of all Regard to Truth, when he afferts, in the very Teeth of all Evidence, and in Defiance of common Sense, that this Passage of King John's Magna Charta fully declares and confirms the Right of the People to send Deputies to Parliament, and that the Commons of England were, as appears by this Chause, formerly summoned to Parliament in the same Manner as they are now!

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

Reflections on the late Behaviour of the MALECONTENTS.

HE Craftsman of Saturday, March the 30th, was a Panegyrick on the Loyalty and dutiful Behaviour. of his Patrons. Their Fidelity to the King, and their Affection to his Royal Family were largely fet forth as expressed on the late Occasion of the bappy Nuptrals of the Princess Royal with the Prince of Orange. Topicks of Compliment to his Serene Highness were raised and improved in this admirable Paper. His Ancestry was traced as high as the Times of the Roman Common-wealth: His very Name deduced from a Passage in Casar's Commentaries; and the glorious Services of his great Forefa-thers, to the Cause of Liberty and Virtue, were displayed with as much Rhetorick, as the Honours and Acknowledgments which this Illustrious Person hath received since his Arrival in this Kingdom. The Bill of Naturalization was extolled in the highest Strain, as an Act of Patrioti/m, done to testify their Zeal for the Family of NAS-SAU; a most sensible Expression of Kindness, which put him in Possession of those Rights as an Englishman, that had had been reftored by our great Deliverer to the People of England; nay, so assiduous was the incomparable Writer to enumerate every Instance of Joy, and every Expression of Applause on this happy Event, that the eloquent and sublime Harangue of the learned Recorder of Oxford was not suffered to escape Notice, nor the cold Congratulations from another Quarter to pass without the

warmed Elogiums.

This Address from a C-mm-n C-nc-1, we were told, was a noble and more lasting Monument to King WIL DAM, than a Statue which would have blocked up their creets. And we were further affured, with all the Delicacy of a polite Author, that it gave the LYE to the Representations which had been made of that Asfembly, and of their Affections to his Majesty King George. It was was spoken of in a triumphant Strain, as a Diffrace to those Friends of the present happy Establish. ment, who had at any Time complained, that Jacobitism lurked in this great City, and was fometimes caught in C-mm-n C-nc-1. It was an additional Mortification to the Whiggs, that the Committee who drew this Address were flaunch, unsuspected, invariable Tories, and that the Right Worshipful J-HN B-RB-R, Esq; was Chairman of the Committee, whose own uncommon Defeest, and most bonourable Extraction, inspired his Pen with so much Eloquence to celebrate a Princely Family for its illustrious Lineage. The beautiful Presages of Triumph to the present Age, from the SCOURGE that this High-born Youth, by the Advantage of this new Alliance, was likely to prove in Relation to fomethin within this very Kingdom: The judicious Omission of any Words, either of Form or Effect, by which the Congratulators conseffed their Loyalty or Duty to the King, or even that they were his SUBJECTS: The barren Style in which they acknowledged his Royal Virtues, and the cold, qualified, embarrassed Phrases, by which they promised the just Re-turns of Gratitude or Service to him: All these shining Characteristicks shew, that none but such a Cb-imcould have been the Penman, and must confound us Whiggs in all our Objections to the Loyalty of his Principles, or the Principles of those in whose Consultation he so deservedly presides.

After so much done to demonstrate Affection and to express Satisfaction, the judicious Craftsman might well con-Z z 2 clude, **B**

Flude, we must remain disarmed of our usual Objections to bis Friends and Confederates. It must be acknowledged, that no invidious Attempts were made to question the Sincerity of their Declarations in either House. Joy and Approbation expressed by any Party were received as they always ought to be. Those who were honoured with the Service of the Crown, thought it their Duty to thank the Gentlemen, who, though they had been on common Occasions of very different Sentiments and Interests from them, had yet concurred in this Affair with them, and even seemed willing to outvye them in all Ex-pressions of Love, and Duty, and Satisfaction. If too I am not misinformed, the Particulars of this seemingly affectionate Behaviour were faithfully represented in such Manner, that those Gentlemen had Thanks in another Place with very partitular Marks of Distinction: Nor were any Reflections on the Rudeness or Goldness of certain Addressers intermixed with the least Infinuations to their Disadvantage. But if, notwithstanding their own Endea-vours to persuade us, and the general Willingness to believe the Sincerity of their Professions, they have fince convincen us, that empty Words and unmeaning Complements were the best Fruits of their feeming Satisfaction: If they have fuffered us to fee, that they could go no further than by their Addresses to pronounce it an happy and a prudent Marriage, grudging and denying whatever is most reasonably asked to make it either bappy or advantageous; I am afraid it will not be from any want of Charity that we accuse their Want of real Kindness; and since Words of Promise are best to be understood by their Effects, their Affurances on this Subject cannot be rated at any high Value, when They have struggled to make them of To little Avail.

It must not indeed be wondered at, that this Opposition to a due Provision for the Princess Royal should be effoused by the known Enemies of the Protestant Succission, by Men who once acted against it, and never were reconciled to it. Yet when I consider, that they could pervert and misapply the Publick Treasure; when, in the Course of a late Reign, they issued FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS every Year to the Use of that Person who stiled herself the QUEEN, Mother of the Pretender; she who had been the Adviser of our unhappy King James in all his Measures, to subvert the Laws, the Liberties, and Religion of these

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these Nations; she who was the Nursing Mother of the Popish and Jacobite Interest amongst us; she who employed this very Sum for the Service of the Pretender, and for the Destruction of our Constitution; I cannot help observing, that they of all Men have the least Pretence to oppose the Settlement of so small an Annuity as Five Thoussand Pounds on a Princes, the Eldest Daughter of the Crown of Great-Britain, who stands so much more naturally entitled to the Support of this Country, than could be alledged in Favour of one who had neither our Blood in her Veins, nor our Happiness in her Thoughts; and whose Rank, before it was our Missortune to receive her in Marriage, was only that of a Daughter to the Duke of Modena.

An exact Lift of all such Vessels as we are informed came into, and sailed from, any of our Home-Ports, from Wednesday, April the 9th, to Tuesday, April the 10th, both Days inclusive; designed for the Use of Merchants, and other Persons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board such Vessels.

Falmouth, April 4. YESTERDAY Sailed the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovel, for Lisbon.

Dartmouth, Apr. 5. Yesterday sailed hence the Lower Greek, for Newfoundland; and this Day the Algarve, Olding, for Faro; the Mary, Lee, for Cadiz: and the Amistad, Brown for New York. The Joshua and Flizabeth, Weston, from St. Martin's, for this Place came in here Yesterday.

Weymouth, April 6. The 4th Inst. came into Portland Road, and failed again Yesterday, with the Ships mentioned in my former, the Sarah, Hill, for Maryland, and the John, Batsford, for Genoa.

Cimes, April 6, Since my last came in the Success, Myler, from Havre, for Genoa; the Thomas, Stevens, for New York; the Britannia, Kelfey, for Cadiz; the Eagle, Hains, for the Streights, all from London. The 31st past, came in the Constant Ann, Brown, from Shoreham, for Lisbon; the Beaver, Smith, for New York; the Fhiladelphia Hope, Spossord, for Pensilvania, the Loyal Peggy, Richardson, for Jamaica. The 1st Inst. came in the Hope, Reed from South Carolina for Holland; the Constantine, Wright, for Philadelphia; the King George, Buckler, for Virginia; the Margaret, Wisheart, from Kirkaldy, for St. Lucar. On the 2d. came in the Johnson, Crollat, for the Streights. On the 3d came in the Mormouth, Cock,

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Son Gibralter and Fort Mahone; the Henry, Smith, from London, for the Cape de Verd Islands and Januaica; but the Outward-Bound are all fince Sailed.

Southampton, April 6. Since my last came in the Adventure, Rice, from Amsterdam; and the Concord, Spilman, from Ma-

laga. Sail'd the Henley Galley, for Operto.

Portsmouth, April 6. Yesterday came in the Stubbington, Wyat, from Amsterdam; Remain at Spithead, the Lancaster, Kent,

and Lenox Men of War.

Deal, April 8. On the 4th, failed thro', with most of the Outward bound, the Priscilla, Hammerden, for New England, On the 6th, the Herbert, Senhouse, for Maryland On the 7th, the Queen of Portugal, King and the Dolphin Clark, for Lisbon; the Westmoreland, Shanks, for Genoa; and the Greyhound, Biggs, for the Coast of Spain, Remain the Sarah, Tayior; for

Legnorn. Wind 7th North, 8th S W.

Gravefend, Apr. 8 On the 5th arrived the Lawrence, from Jamaica; and the Addison, from Newfoundland. On the 6th, the Queen Ann, from Norway; the Hyam, from Rotterdam; the Pelham, from Carolina; the Dolphin, and the Carteret, from Dunkirk; the Flanders Merchant, from Ostend. On the 7th, the Neptune, from Rotterdam; the Antwerp Packet, from Middle-burgh. On the 8th, the Mary, from Calais; the St. Francis, from Ostend; the St. Michael, from Newport; and the Prince of Orange, from Rotterdam.

Pus, Capt. Conduit from cruizing; and the Streatham, Huddy,

from London, to take in Pilchards for Venice.

Dartmouth, Ap. 7. Yesterday failed the Dolly, Teague, for Newfoundland; and this Day the Elizabeth and Anne, Hurt, for Genoa.

Comes, April 8. Since my last failed the Prosperous, Foster, for

Lisbon.

Weymouth, April 8 This Morning arrived here the Bold Tra-

der. Stoneham, from Malaga.

Fortsmouth, April 9. Since my last came in the Good Intent Snow, Etherington, from Lisbon, with Salt for Dantzick; and the Amerand Caroline, Hans Alexanderson, from Mandate, with Timber, &c. Sail'd the Success Sloop, Swan, for Dublin Remain at Spithead the Lenox, Kent, and Lancaster, to the latter of which they are paying two Months in fix, and county Money.

Deal, Apr. 9. Remain his Majesty's Ships Namure, Edinburgh, Berwick, Princess Amelia, Princess Caroline, Grafton, Orford, Hampton Court, Buckingham; Royal Oak, Norfolk, Captain, Dreadnought, York Sunderland, Swallow, and Kinsale. Came down and remain the Henrietta, Biggs, and the Bush-river Merchant

dant, Read, both for Maryland; the Sarah, Taylor for Legborn. Arriv'd the Samuel, Clark, from New England. Wind W.S. W.

Portsmouth, April 10. Yesterday sailed the Desiance, Barns, for Hamburg, and the Prince William, Sheppard, for Amsterdam

Leal, Apr. 10. Remain the Namure, Admiral Noris; Edinburgh, Admiral Steward, Princess Caroline, Princess Amelia, Grafton, Dreadnought, Sunderland, Orford, Hampton-court, Buckingham, Royal Oak, Captain Berwick, York, Norfolk, Argyle, and Trial Men of War; the Henrietta, Biggs, and Bushriver Merchant, Read, for Maryland; and the Sarah Taylor, for Leghom. Atrived the Tuscany, Martin, from Leghorn; the Free-love, Lillingston, from St. Christopher's; and the Betty, Legard, from Lisbon. Wind W.S. W. At St. Christopher's were arrived the Kerwain, Gander, the Nancy Nichols, the Brunswick, Mr. Knight, and the Elizabeth, French, from London; and the Sucaess, Snelling, from New England. And at Nevis, the Apollo, Tobin, and the Wiltshire, Naylor, form the Streights.

Plymauth, Apr. 9. Arrived the Providence, from Genoa.

Weymouth, Apr. 10. Yesterday came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Jannet, Ramsey, from Berwick for Genoa; the Thomas and Elizabeth, of an for London, Bassett, for Lisbon; the Mary and Catherine, from Norway for Plymouth; the Providence, of and from London, Toott, for Gibraltar; the Hopewell, Thompson, from Hull, for Lisbon; the Friendship, Ratsborne, from London for Liverpool; the Success, of and from London, Watts, for Dublin; the Phoenix, of and for Dublin, from London. Came into this Harboor, the Lark, Langdon, from Norway for this Place,

Winter, from Burdeaux for London; on the 9th came in the Friendhip, Combs, from Merlaix.

Deal Apr. 11. His Majesty's Ships remain; and since came in the Bourdeaux Merchant, a Tender, with Men for the Ships at Black Stakes. Remain the Henrietta, Biggs, and the Bush-river Merchant Reed, for Virginia. Since came down and remain the Duck, Drake, for Legh rn; the Betty, Norcom, for Lisbon; the Elizabeth, Duce, fr Barbados; and the Deacon, Taylor, for Dublin. Arrived the John and Elizabeth, Spencer, from the Streights, the Charming Sukey, Lane, from Maryland; the Preston, Hallam, the Mary, Kersoot, and the Swift, Comby, from Oporto. The Cadiz Frigate, Jackson, from Cadiz for Osland, is arrived off Dover. Wind S. W.

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Gravefend, April 11. Arrived the Yarmouth, Davy, from Norway; the Boulogne, Cane, from Dieppe, the Betty, Legard, from Lishon.

Por mouth, Apr. 12. Since my last came in the Charles and Ann Sloop, Godden, from Oporto; and the bold Trader, Stoneham, from Malaga. Remain at Spithead his Majesty's Ships the Lancafter, Lenox, and Kent.

Deal, Apr. 12. All the Outward-bound failed this Morning. Remain the Namur, Admiral Norris; Edinburgh, Admiral Stewart; Princels Caroline, Princels Amelia, Grafton, Berwick, Orford, Hampton Court, Buckingham, Royal Oak, Captain, Norfolk, Dreadnought, York, Sunderland, Argyle, and Lyme Men of War. Arrived the Hallifax, Butler, and the Euphrates, Peacock, from Scanderoon; and the Betty, Forster, from --Wind S. E.

Deal, April 13. The Men of War remain as in my last. This Forenoon came down and sailed thro' the Pompey, Godber, for ----; the Hare, Baker, for Faro; and the Camilla, Murren, for Virginia. Arrived the Bathia, Rutlel, from New England, last fr. m Ireland, Wind N. E. by N.

Gravesend, Apr. 12. Arrived the Jane, Heath, from Norways The Priscilla, Hutchinson, from London, is arriv'd at Lisbon; the Kingston, Newton, and the Cæsar, Loney, from London, at Virginia.

Liverpool, Apr. 10. Arrived the Mary and Katherine, Edwards, from Virginia.

Laurafter, Apr. 10. Arrived the Anne Galley, Thornton,

from Jamaica, came out the 26th of December.

Weymouth, Apr. 11. 'This Day came in Capt. James Stear, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop the Walker, who brought in the Speedwell, a reputed Smuggler, who, after a sharp Fight which lasted above an Hour, she submitted, many being much wounded on both Sides: She had on board 47 whole Anchors,

17 half Anchors, and 9 other Casks of Brandy, and about 500 lb. of Tea. Cowes, Apr. 13. Since my last came in the Anna Katherina,

Alexanderson, from Norway; the Richard and Hannah, Watson, from Southampton, and sailed the 12th for Oporto. On the 11th came in the Mary Olfon, from Norway; the Dutchefs of Queensbury, ---, from Dunkirk for Genoa; the Greyhound, Biggs, from Loudon for the Streights. Sailed the Hope, Read, for Rotterdam from Carolina; the Seven Sisters, Winter for London from Bourdeaux. On the 12th came in the Speedwell, Hallup from Chichester for Lisbon

Portsmouth, Apr. 15. Yesterday came in the Thomas, Lukes, with Plank for the Dock from Rotterdam.

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Gravesent, Apr. 14. Yesterday arrived the Providence, Woodeward, from Genoa, the Samuel, Clerke, from New-England; and the Katherine, Butler, (or Cooner) from Malaga This Day arrived the Swift, Cumby, the Mary, Kersoot, the Preston, Hallom, and the Charles and Anne, Godden, from Oporto; the Chandos, Jewers, and the Wilmington, Conway, from Rotterdam; the Charming Sukey, Lane, from Maryland; the Charming Sukey, Hollings, from Portsmouth in New-England, the Richard and Ann, Morley, and the Claes, Bertell, from Norway; the True Love, Lillingston, from St. Christopher's; the Hopewill, Colter, from Dunkirk; the Hallifax, Butler, and the Euphrates, Peacock, from Scanderoon; the Bathia, Russel, from Boston in New England; and the Mary, Smith, from Ostenda The Tring, Dunnello, from London, is arrived at Oporto.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

Monsieur de Guy-Trouin is departed from Paris, to take upon him the Command of the French Fleet, which is design'd for the Baltick; and it is now said that Monsieur de Cour, and not the Marquis de la Lucerne will command the Mediterranean Squadron. The French Gallies are likewise fitting out; and are to be commanded by the Grand Prior, who departed from Paris the 15th Instant, in order to hasten their putting to Sea. The Embarkation of the Troops at Calais is continued with all Diligence. Three Ships with the Regiment of Pericord are sailed; and several Ships are retained on the Coast to take in the other Regiments, which are marching from sundry Towns in Flanders, towards the Sea-Coasts. A Regiment of Horse, which is coming from Liste, is to dismount, and leave their Horses behind them.

Our freshest Advices say, that fifteen Regiments are actually embarked at *Galais* and *Dunkirk*, which are to be convoyed to *Dantzick* by a Squadron of Men of War.

HOLLAND and the LOW-COUNTRIES.

THE Friends of the House of Orange at the Hague; and several other Parts of Holland, have been so excited by the extraordinary Honours shewn the surviving Branch A a a

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of that illustrious Family in England, upon the Occasion of his Highness's Marriage with the Princess Royal of Great-Britain; that Entertainments, Assemblies, Balls, and other publick Marks of Rejoicing, on this Account, are without End, each endeavouring to outdo the other in Splendour and Magnificence.

Their High Mightinesses the States General do what they can to obviate the Report, which has been industriously spread abroad, as if they signed the Neutrality with France, only to gain Time; but would from take other Measures. And in order to give the French Ministers entire Satisfaction, on this Head, it is reported, that they are come to a new Resolution, which confirms that by Virtue of which the Neutrality was agreed to and signed.

Mr. Finch having been invited to a Conference with the Deputies of the States, they communicated certain Resolutions to him, as it is supposed, concerning the Residence of the Princess of Orange. Horace Walpole, Esq; is arrived at the Hague, and has had a Conference with the Grand Pen-

honary.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

A N Embargo has been laid at Alicant, upon all two deck'd Ships, which were in that Bay, to ferve as I ransports in a new Expedition, but whither, is not yet known. His Catholick Majesty has issued Orders for all his Ships of Force throughout all his Dominions to be sitted out with all Speed, and likewise that all the Gallies, which can bear the Sea, be held in a Readiness.

The Court of Spain expresses a great Satisfaction at the Success Don Carlos meets with, every Courier bringing fresh

Instances, that all Things succeed to his Wish.

ROME and ITALY.

THE greater Part of the Confederate Army is already entered the Mantuan, and have poffess'd themselves of the Post of Rivalta, which the Germans had forsaken; but as the Imperial Troops arrive daily, we may expect to hear quickly of a Battle.

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Den Carles no fooner arrived on the Frontiers of the Kingdom of Naples, than the People in the Country, to Man, cried out, Long live the King of Spain and Don Carlos: And the fame Cry having been heard in the City too. the Viceroy has thought it high time to retire with his best Effects. Our Letters are full of the Successes of this young Prince, all submitting to him wherever he comes. His Fleet lies within a League of the City of Naples, the Germans are retired before his Army to Capua and Gaeta, and some Letters from Legborn go farther, and say, that he is arrived in the City of Naples, where he was received with the Acclamations of all the People, and that the Spanish Fleet was entered the Bay, where they found four Neopolitan Gallies, and one of the Emperor's three Men of War. This is certain, that he has received Deputations from feveral Cities and Towns; and that the Prince of Santo-Bueno, and others, have taken down the Emperor's Arms from their Palaces. These Advices likewise add, that the Imperialifts have abandon'd Sicily.

The Success of Don Carlos is the less to be admired, if we consider the avaricious Temper of the Germans, and the Generosity of the Spaniards and of this young Prince. Men do not serve God himself, and much less Kings, without confulting their own Interest. The sudden Revolution in Naples ought to teach all Princes that the Affections of their People are the only sure Foundation they can rely upon, and that if once they lose the Hearts of their Subjects, whenever a Pretender to their Dominions appears at the Head of an Army, they will find themselves deserted all at once.

GERMANY.

The Mosel; a large Train of Artillery is on its Way for the Service of the Count de Belliste at Triers: And another consisting of thirty Pieces of battering Cannon, all sour and twenty Pounders, with eight Mortars and thirty Pontoons are set out for Traerback, to push the Siege of the Castle of that Place with all possible Vigour. They talk at the same time of several other Designs, and more especially of seizing the Imperial Lines at Etlingen, for which Enterprize two several Projects are formed; one of which A a a 2

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they pretend cannot fail. In short, from the Mosel to Straff.

real Deligns of the French,

King Augustus's hasty Return to Dresden has given Occasion to very different Rumours. Our Dresden Letters pretend he only came thither to hasten the Preparations which were making to support his Interest in Poland; but sew People can be persuaded this was the real Reason of his leaving that Kingdom. Prince Lubomirshi who has been at Vienna, is expected every Day at Dresden, to consult with King Augustus in what Manner his finking Party is best to be supported.

It is now confidently faid at the Court of Vienna, that the long expected Marriage of the Duke of Lorrain with the eldest Archduchels, will be confummated before Whitsun,

tide.

POLAND, SWEDEN, and the NORTHERN POWERS.

OUR News from Dantzick is at present very precarious. We have none but what the Russians send to
their Minister at Berlin, which to be sure is not the most
impartial. They would have the World believe the small
Outworks they have already taken will soon be followed by
a Surrender of the City itself: But such as know the Place,
and consider how inconsiderable a Force has hitherto been
employed against it, think otherwise. And this Opinion
seems to be consirmed by the Unconcern and Tranquility
with which King Stanislaus, the Primate, and the Senators
remain there, when, if they had apprehended any Danger,
they have had Opportunities enough to provide for their
Safety.

The Russian Artillery which was advanced as far as Polangen, three German Miles from Memel, in their Way to Dantzick, having been refused a Passage thro' the King of Prussia's Country, is returned towards Liban, from whence it will be sent, as some say, by Sea, while others pretend it will be sorwarded by Land, along the Frontiers of Samo-

gitia.

The Affairs of Poland are very variously discoursed of since the Departure of Augustus; and the Accounts we reterved from several Parts are so contradictory, that we hard-

ly know what to lay before our Readers. We gave an Account in our last that the Palatine of Kiew had surprized and taken the City of Cracow, for the Use of King Stanislaus; our Letters from some Parts consistent this News; but from other Parts we are told, that General Weisbach had gained so considerable an Advantage over that Palatine, that he hardly escaped himself with his Life. Some Accounts say, there has been a desperate Battle between the Poles and Saxons, in which the latter were mostly cut in Pieces: Other Accounts mention likewise an Action, but give the Advantage to the Saxons.

King Stanislaus has ordered several Burghermasters and Senators of the City of Dantzick to be taken into Custody, lest they should yield to the Clamours of the City, and surrender the City, which now cannot be done without his Confent. The Partizans of this Prince say he will soon appear at their Head in the Field, and be crowned on the

eighth of May,

The Russians have sent the three Mortars, and fifty Iron Cannon, which they found in Elbing, to their Camp before Dantzick.

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES.

Our freshest Letters from the East say, that the Divan of Constantinople having rejected the Plan for a Peace with Persia, concerted between Thamas-Kouli-Kan, and Achmet, Bashaw of Babylon, Preparations for War are again carried on with the utmost Diligence, in order to bring the Persians to Conditions less dishonourable to the Octoman Empire.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE'S COLLECTION:

Being an Account of foveral Curious Particulars faithfully extracted from the Publick Papers, for the Use of such inquisitive Readers, as have more Time upon their Hands than they know what to do with.

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London, April 18. Yesterday there was a General Council at St. James's, when a Praclamation was order'd to be iffued out for dissolving the Parliament.

On Monday next their Majesties will remove from Kensington

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to Richmond.

The same Day the Prince and Princess of Orange imbark for Holland.

And we hear that on Tuelday Princels Amelia will let out for

the Bath, to drink the Waters there.

Yesterd sy the Chandos Sloop tail'd from Greenwich for Holland, having on board several of his Highness the Prince of Orange's Domesticks.

Yesterday the Right Hon the Earl of Crawford, who has been later appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the first Regiment of Foot-Guards, was presented to his Company by Major Guile, Major of the faid Regiment.

Protections from the Board of Admiralty, will be oblig'd to procure two able Seamen ro ferve in his Majetty's Navy, in the room of their Sh ps Companies, who are to be protected.

Last Week the Right Hon the Lord High Chancellor was pleas'd to present the Review. John Chinyeet to the Restory of Old

Barnold in the County and Dipcese of Lincoln.

Yesterday No. 79500, 37197, and 50892, were drawn Prizes of 1900 l. each, and No. 66722, 70159, 22171, 36604, and

Last Week died at his House at Old Beckingham near Norwich, James Thompson, Esq.; formerly first Aid de Camp to his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark.

Velberday began the General Quarter Seffions of the Peace for

they know what to do consider

The Sale of the famous Cape, Miles is adjourn'd till Monday est, at the Request of fome Persons of Quality who cannot be

present at the Sale till that Day.

On Tuesday the 9th Instant died at Glanbran, his Seat in Carmarhenshire, of a Nervous Asthma and Palsy in the Stomach, in the 64th Year of his Age, Sackville Gwynne, Esq.; a Gentleman of a very ancient Family in that Country, which at several Periods of Time has allied itself to a great many of the noblest and most antient Families in England. He was Paternally descended from Brychan, who liv'd between the Years 400 and 450, King of Garth Marthen, afterwards by the Britons call'd from him Breckynog, in English Brecknockshire, which was his Right by Inheritance. He was Maternally descended from the Wyndhams of Danavon in Glamorganshire. His Mother was one of the Daughters of Humphry Wyndham, Esq.; Serjeant at Law. He died a Batchellor, and has left his Estate (which is very large) to Rodenck Gwynne, of Garth in the Country of Brecon, Esq.; The Remembrance of this truly valuable Gentleman will subsist to the latest Times, preserved by all good Men, and by those Poundations of Charity which he has left behind him for the Benefit of suture Age.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

A Kalen	(Males	160	Dutte ben	(Males	245
Christened	4	Females	163	Buried	₹ Females	232
and but		In all	323	Sintering	(In all	477

Decreased in the Burials this Week 1.

The State of LITERATURE in Foreign Paets.

PARIS.

Necdotes de la Cour de Philippe Auguste. That is,

Anecdots of the Court of Philip August. In three Vo-

Before we proceed to give any farther Account of this Work, it may not be improper to inform the Reader, that

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that this Philip August was the same King of France who accompanied our samous King Richard I, to the Holy War.

These Memoirs, the they run chiefly on the successful or unsuccessful Amours of divers Lords of this Monarch's Court; as of Roger, Count of Retbel, Ruoul de Concy, William Count des Barres, and Alberic, Lord of Mezdo, nevertheless, contain some other Articles, which are not unworthy of the more serious Readers Notice.

As an Instance of these, we shall give our Readers an Extract of what our Author says of the great Qualities of Philip-August, and of those of his Governour; and of what he says of the Death of Geoffry, Duke of Bur-

gundy.

The Expedition of Phi'ip-August to the Holy Land, the Death of Alberic, the Siege of Ptalemais or Acres, and the King's Return, are Subjects, which, though curious enough, we are obliged to pass by, because they are handled in such a Manner, as not to be easily abridged. We come to the Character of Philip August, and his Governour.

Philip, justly furnamed August, succeeded his Father Lewis the Younger. Our young Monarch no fooner came to the Government, than his whole Care was for the Good of his States, and that, at an Age in which Princes generally rely upon the Capacity of their Ministers. His Kingdom was in a peaceful State at Home, and his Power was envied by all his Neighbours Abroad: The recent Example of Philip, Count of Flanders, whom Philip-August had punished in an exemplary Manner, for an audacious Enterprize, gave the World to understand what was to be expected from this young but wife Prince. His Conversation was generally serious and edifying. He deplored the unhappy Reigns of the latter Kings of the fecond Race, and always admired the Activity of Charle-main as much as he despited the Supineness of those Princes. The former was the Hero our young Monarch strove to imitate. He discoursed of the Conquests of that great King with fuch Pleasure, as shewed how much his Valour and his Ambition were excited by them: And on the other Hand, he called to Mind, with an apparent Uneafiness, those melancholly Epochs in which the French Monarchy was so considerably dismembered. 4 Na.

Wature, faid the Emperor Frederick to the Viscount " de Melum, when the formed Philip August, took a Plea-" fure in what the was doing. She refolved this Prince " hould merit the Esteem of all Europe, from his very "Birth. She did not form a Child, The made him at once a Man. His Youth made the World question the "Truth of what Fame divulged of him; but an uninter-"rupted Series of glorious Actions has triumphed over "this Incredulity. I am fensible, however, continued the " Emperor, that Nature was seconded in Philip-August by " an Education, which gave him fuch Qualities ashave " not been attained to by the greatest Men, but by a long "Experience. These Reservious give me a high Idea of " the Person to whose Care this precious Charge was in-" trufted. The tutelar Angel of France must furely have "directed the Birth of the Marshal du Mes, in the " Midft of the Court, as a fit Person to have the Care " of your Monarch's Education. I remember to have heard you fay, he was of your Acquaintance. Your "Experience made you capable to judge of his Genius; "you will oblige me if you will give me his Cha-" racter.

"The Marshal du Mez (answered the Viscount) was " of a fweet, but, at the same Time, steady Disposition. "His only Ambition was a strict Observance of his Duty." "His extensive Genius made him judge a-right, not only " of the Instructions proper to be given his Royal Pupil, " but of the Time and Circumstances when, and in what "Manner, to inculcate them: Being charged with the "Education of his Prince, he was convinced that the Hap-" piness or Misery of his Fellow-Subjects would owe their "Rife to him. He went yet farther, and thought him-" self responsable even for the Person of his Prince." Touched with these important Truths, he possessed "that noble Presence of Mind, so requisite to repre-"hend, and to guide his Master. His Attention was un-"interrupted to improve those Seeds of Virtue which " Heaven had implanted in the Heart of the young King; " and to fliffe those little Irregularities in their Birth, "which, if he had suffered them to gain Strength, by a "Habit, might have cast a Blemish on his other great " Qualities. The Severity of this wife Tutor was for " tempered with such an affable and respectful Behaviour, " at gave him an Authority to do, or to fay, whatever Bbb

if he thought could be conducive to his main End. Upon f' certain Occasions, he thought it enough to give his Inff structions casually; at other Times he supported them f' with incontestable Arguments. But one of his principal "Cares was, not to fuffer his illustrious Pupil to be exfo posed to the falsome Flatteries of infipid Courtiers. Be " contented, Reyal Sir, (was his conftant Leffon to this " young Hero) with deferving Praife, and be follicitous " for those Eulegiums only which never come to your Ears, or, at least, which never will be addressed to you; I mean

those of your PEOPLE.

"How unhappy is the State of Princes! (was the fre-" quent Opfervation of the wife Marshal du Mes.) "TRUTH hardly ever approaches them; A fervile Fear " imprinted by the dazzling Appearance of Grandeur, " a mean Compliance, the Daughter of Pride, a false Refeet which conceals a real Interest, is what they conse stantly meet with. How little ought we to blame 66 Princes for their Blindness with Regard to their own "Actions! How should they know when they are aptheir Creatures, not their Friends. They are deceived " by all who come near them. Their Avarice is con-" cealed under the false Larve of a prudent Forefight; 44 and a Predigality, which, by draining their Purfes, " obliges them to oppress their Subjects, is varnished over " with the glaring Gloss of a laudable Magnificence. If they ore cruel, this Paffion is soothed with the fine Title of a fritt Juffice. When they commit any crying Injuffice, it is alledged in Extenuation of it, that it is impossible for them to know and to fee every Thing. In a Word, their Vices are cherished, the Court-minion on not only applauds them, but is subservient to them, to c fcrew himself into the Prince's Favour. If we should i judge, by the Manner in which Princes are talked to, " we must conclude that every Thing was lawful for " them. It is nevertheless their Duty to render an Account of all their Actions to the Publick; nothing is se allowable in them, but what is strictly good. From them we expect Examples of Justice, Affability, Ge-" nerofity and Greatness of Soul. CLEMENCY is the Lot of those who have the Power of Vengeance in their " Hands. These were the Thoughts, and these the Les-" fous of the wife Marshal du Mez; which he imprinted in his Royal Pupil, and which have ripened into fuch Virtues, as have made him the Admiration of all the World, and the Darling of those who have the Homour to ferve him. The Marshal du Meg (continued the Viscount de Malun) is to this Hour dear to the King, in the Person of Alberic. The Obligations he had to the Father are manifested in his Goodness to the Son, and the Conduct of the Son is a Justification of the Benevolence of his Sovereign.

We cannot but observe with Pleasure, that while we are giving this advantageous Character of a Foreign Prince, we are doing Honour to our great King Richard, who was allowed at all Hands to be superior in every Virtue, to this his only Rival of that Age,

[To be continued.]

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

WE have received the two following Copies of Verses from one of our Correspondents, who affixes us they never before appeared in Print.

To FLORA.

A SONG.

WHEREFORE, lovely Flora, fay,
Dost thou who art of mortal Clay,
Joys of Youth, and Pleasures soun;
Never soon enough begun?

Learn from Mother Nature how, Lillies in the Summer grow; Then they Charm our ravish'd Eye, Yet before the Autumn die. R

All the Graces of the Field and lead to the To a Winner Tempest yield, and an analysis profirate Honours bend; Hasting to their latter End.

Beauty waxeth old apace;
The fading Colours of a Face
Time and wrinkled Age devour;
Seize therefore on the prefent Hour.

To _____, on the Death of a Nightingale committed to the Author's Keeping.

TMPH, favour'd by the Muses, know, Concent'd, and with Amazement fill'd, How Philomela griev'd, and how He languish'd, by your Absence kill'd.

Like Buds which in nocturnal Frost,
Forsaken of the vital Ray,
All their untimely Verdure lost;
Nipt, in a Moment die away.

Pamper'd with liberal Supply,

He spurn'd his Feeder with Disdain;

And looking with impatient Eye,

Implor'd your gentle Hand in vain.

But fure his little Genius stays, In heav'nly Habitations fixt; And round your marble Bosom plays, With Cupid and the Graces mixt.

Perhaps transform'd into your Voice,
He tuneful Harmony inspires:
And while our ravish'd Ears rejoice,
Instames our passionate Defires.



THE

BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Deligned for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's Tasse and Principles, and laying before the Reader, at one View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) a Weekly State of Wit, Learning, Politicks, News, and Business.

By a SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXI. Vol. V. From Saturday, April 20. to Saturday, April 27.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was suppressed, after Number X, by certain Persons, for certain Reasons, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any Free Nation.

See a particular Account of this Affair (which has made a good deal of Noife) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so well received by the Publick before it was suppressed.

Sold by all Bookfellers in Town and Country.

[Price Six-pence.]





Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio qua dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque sovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudent ceras, & mella tenacia singunt.

B E E: The

O R,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing Material, and all the Effays worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the frongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with feveral Original Compositions in Profe and Verse.

An Account of Foreign Affairs and Domefick Occurrences, in a much clearer Stile and Manier than any News Peper. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most Remarkable Books Published Abroad. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at Home, with short Resections upon such as deferve it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at One View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day to A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS.

News, and Business.

Nº LXI, From Saturday April 20, to Saturday April 27

Juvatque noves decerpere flores.

Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other Curious Particulars, contains.

H-e of C-ns by the Gentlemen who Seconded the Motion for Repealing the Septennial Act.

II. T'e Exploits of the late Parliament.

III. The Author of the Excise Scheme dissetted, vindicated.

IV. A proposal to the People of England.

V. An Address to the Electors of Great-Britain.

I A Speech made in the last IVL Some Thoughts offered to the Whig Electors of Great-Britain.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. The State of Literature. X. Answer to an Advertisement in the last Grubstreet- Journal.

XI. An Account of the Death of Genffery Duke of Bretagne. XII. Mifcellany Poems, Songs, Oc.

LONDON: Printed for M. Harris, at the Bee-Hive, opposite to St. Clement's-Church; where Letters will be taken in.

The BEE

CONTAINING

The last BEE

The Later of NUMBER LX

Among other Curious Particulars contains,

I The Speech made in the last H-e of Com—s, by the Gentleman who made the Motion for repealing the Septennial As.

11. An Address to the Electors of Great-Britain on their Choice of a new Parliament.

III. Two Letters to the Grafifman.

IV. An Essay upon Politicks, by Timothy Scrub of Rag-Fair, Esa;

V. Reflections on the P—ts giving the King a Difference Power to raise Troops, and settling 5,000 l. per Annum on the Princess Royal.

VI. Reflections on the late Behaviour of the Mal-

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Col-

IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

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10 St. Chancus and a Where Letters will be taken in

X. Anecdotes of the Court of the famous Philip.
August, King of France.

XI. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.

X Am Account of the Dor's



THE

B E E Revived:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

No LXI. Vol. V.

IN our last Bee, we gave our Readers the Gentleman's Speech who made the Motion in the last H——se of C——ns for Repealing the Septennial Act: As soon as this Gentleman had done Speaking, his Motion was Seconded by another Member of the H——se in the following Manner.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE Honourable Gentleman, who made you this "Motion, has supported the Necessity of it by so many strong and forcible Arguments, that there is hardly any thing new to be offer'd. I am very sensible therefore of the Disadvantages I must lie under, in attempting to speak after him: and I should content my self with barely Seconding him; if the Subject Matter of this Debate was not of such Importance, that I should be asham'd to return to my Electors, without endeavouring, in the best manner I am able, to C c c

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declare publickly the Reasons which induced me to give

"my most ready Affent to this Question.

"Tis evident from what has been faid, That the People have an unquestionable Right to frequent new Parliaments by antient Usage; and That this Usage has
been confirm'd by several Laws, which have been pro-

"greffively made by our Ancestors, as often as they found

" it necessary to insist on this Essential Priviledge.

"Parliaments were generally annual, but never continued longer than three Years, till the remarkable
Reign of Henry VIII.—He, Sir, was a Prince of unruly Appetites, and of an Arbitrary Will; He was
impatient of every Reffraint; the Laws of God and

"impatient of every Restraint; the Laws of God and Man fell equally a Sacrifice as they stood in the way of

"his Avarice, or disappointed his Ambition: He therefore introduced Long Parliaments, because he very well
knew that they would become the proper Instruments

" of both; and what a Slavish Obedience they paid to all

" his Measures is sufficiently known.

"If we come to the Reign of King Charles the First, we must acknowledge him to be a Prince of a contrary Temper; he had certainly an innate Love for

"Religion, and Virtue, and of Confequence for the Li-

"berty of his Country.—But here lay the Misfortune—He was led from his natural Disposition by

"Sycophants and Flatterers; they advis'd him to ne-

" glect the Calling of Frequent New Parliaments, and therefore by not taking the constant Sense of his Peo-

" ple in what he did, he was work'd up into fo high a Notion of Prerogative, that the Commons (in order to

restrain it) obtain'd that Independent Fatal Power, which at last unhappily brought him to his most Tragi-

" cal End, and at the same time subverted the whole Con-

"fitution. And I hope we shall learn this Lesson from

it, never to compliment the Crown with any New or

Extravagant Powers, nor to deny the People those Rights which by antient Usage they are entituled to:

but to preserve that just and equal Ballance, from which

they will Both derive mutual Security, and which, if

duly observ'd, will render our Constitution the Envy and Admiration of all the World.

"King Charles the Second naturally took a Surfeit of Parliaments in his Father's Time, and was therefore ex-

c treamly desirous to lay them aside. But this was a

"Scheme impracticable. However in Effect he did fo, "For he obtain'd a Parliament, which by its long Dura-" tion, like an Army of Veterans, became so exactly dis-" ciplined to his own Measures, that they knew no o-" ther Command but from that Person who gave them

" their Pay.

"This was a fafe and a most Ingenious Way of Ensla-" ving a Nation .- It was very well known that Ar-" bitrary Power, if it was open and avow'd, wou'd ne-" ver prevail here. The People were therefore a-" mus'd with the Specious Form of their Antient Con-" stitution: It existed, indeed, in their Fancy; but, like " a mere Phantom, had no Substance nor Reality in it; " for the Power, the Authority, the Dignity of Parlia-" ments were wholly loft.—— This was that remarka-" ble Parliament which so justly obtain'd the opprobrious "Name of the Pension Parliament, and was the Model " from which, I believe, fome Later Parliaments have

" been exactly copied. " At the Time of the Revolution the People made a " fresh Claim of their Antient Priviledges, and as they " had so lately experienced the Misfortune of long and " fervile Parliaments, it was then Declared, That they " should be held frequently.—But it feems their " full Meaning was not understood by this Declaration, " and therefore, as in every New Settlement the Inten-"tion of all Parties should be specifically manifested, the " Parliament never ceas'd struggling with the Crown till " the Triennial Law was obtain'd; The Preamble of it, " which the Honourable Gentleman has recited, is ex-" tremely Full and Strong, and in the Body of the Bill " you will find the World Declared before Enacted, by " which I apprehend, That tho' this Law did not imme-" diately take Place at the Time of the Revolution, it " was certainly intended as Declaratory of their first " Meaning, and therefore stands as Part of that Origi-" nal Contract under which the Constitution was then fet-" tled-His Majesty's Title to the Crown is primari-" ly derived from that Contract; and if, upon a Review, " there shall appear to be any Deviations from it, we " ought to treat them as so many Injuries done to that "Title. And I dare fay, That this House, which has " gone thro' fo long a Series of Services to His Majesty, " will at last be willing to revert to those Original Stated " Measure Ccc 2

"Measures of Government, to renew and strengthen that

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" But, Sir, I think the Manner with which the Septen. " nial Law, was first introduced, is a very strong Reason " why it shou'd be Repeal'd.—People in their Fears " have very often Recourse to desperate Expedients, "which if not cancell'd in Season, will themselves prove " fatal to that Constitution which they were meant to fe-" cure. Such is the Nature of the Septennial Law: " It was intended only as a Preservative against a Tem-" porary Inconveniency: The Inconveniency is remo-" ved, but the mischievous Effects still continue; for it " not only altered the Constitution of Parliaments, but it " extended that fame Parliament beyond its Natural Du-" ration; and therefore carries this most unjust Implica-"tion with it, That you may at any time Usurp the most " Indubitable, the most Essential Priviledge of the Peo-" ple, I mean that of chusing their own Represen-

"tative. A Precedent of fuch a dangerous Consequence, of so fatal a Tendency, that I think it would be a Re"proach to our Statute-Book if that Law was any longer

" to fubfift, which might record it to Posterity.

"This is a Season of Virtue and Publick Spirit. Let us take Advantage of it, to Repeal those Laws which infringe on our Liberties, and introduce such as may re-

" ftore the Vigour of our antient Constitution.

"Ons lose their Force, unless they are frequently renewdent of the People, and when they do so, there always

"dent of the People, and when they do so, there always happens a most Dangerous Dependance elsewhere.

"It has of late been deny'd, that the People have a

"Right of remonstrating to us ——It has been called an unjustifiable Controll upon the Freedom of our Proceedings.—But then, let them have more frequent Op-

or portunities of varying the Choice of their Representatives, that they may dismiss such who have Unfaithful-

" by withdrawn their Attention from them. .

The Influencing Powers of the Crown are daily encreasing, and it is highly requisite that Parliaments thould be trequently responsible to their Constituents;

"Acting contrary to their Interests.—Modern History,

"I believe, will inform us, that fome very dangerous.
Attempts

"Attempts upon our Liberties have been disappointed.—
"Not so much from the Virtue of many in this House,
"as from the Apprehensions they may have had of an

"Approaching Election.
"It is true, there is a Provision against such whose Places vacate their Seats here, but this is no Guard against Secret Pensioners, and Place-holders. Give me leave to say, that the Laws, with respect to them are very insufficient, and as we were not allowed to make them effectual, the People have no other Remedy but

" a new Election.

"I think that long Parliaments are a great Hardship
"upon those who may be excluded out of this House,
"and ought reasonably to take their Turn.—But seven
"Years is the Purchase of a Man's Life. It is equally
"hard upon such whose private Fortunes won't admit
"them to engage in so long and painful a Service.—
"It must be so to those who mean no View nor Advan"tage by it.

"I think too, that nothing can be of greater use to his Majesty than frequent new Parliaments.—That he may often take the fresh Sense of the Nation, and not be partially advised. For his Measures will always have a greater Weight both at Home and Abroad, the more generally he refers himself to the Opinion of

" his People. "A farther Mischief of long Parliaments is that a "Minister has Time and Opportunities of getting Ac-"quaintance with Members, of practifing his feveral " Arts to win them into his Schemes. But this must "be the Work of Time.—Corruption is of so base a "Nature, that at first fight it is extremely shocking.-"hardly any one has fubmitted to it all at once.—His "Disposition must be previously understood, the particu-" lar Bait must be found out with which he is to be allu-"red, and after all it is not without many Struggles, "that he furrendere his Virtue.-Indeed there are " some who will at once plunge themselves over Head " and Ears into any base Action, but the Generality of "Mankind are of a more cautious Nature, and will pro-" ceed only by leifurely Degrees. One or two perhaps "have deferted their Colours the first Campaign, some "have done it a Second.—But, a great many, who have not that eager Disposition to Vice will wait till a

"For this Reason, Short Parliaments have been less "Corrupt than Long Ones; they are observed, like

Streams of Water, always to grow more impure the greater Distance they run from the Fountain-head.

"I am aware it may be said, That frequent new Par-

co liaments will produce frequent new Expences, but I at I think quite the contrary; I am really of opinion,

* that it will be a proper Remedy against the Evil of Bribery at Elections, especially as you have provided to wholsom a Law to co-operate upon these Occasi-

ons.

Bribery at Elections, whence did it arise? not from Country Gentlemen, for they are fure of being chose without it: It was, Sir, the Invention of wicked and corrupt Ministers, who have from time to time " led weak Princes into fuch destructive Measures, that "they did not dare to rely upon the natural Representa-tion of the People.—Long Parliaments, Sir, first iner troduced Bribery, because they were worth purchasing at any Rate; Country Gentlemen who have only their Private Fortunes to rely upon, and have no merce cenary Ends to ferve, are unable to oppose it, especially if at any time the publick Treasure shall be unfaithfully squandered away to corrupt their Boroughs. -Country Gentlemen, indeed, may make fome weak Efforts, but as they generally prove unfuccessful, er and the time of a fresh Struggle is at so great a Distance, they at last grow faint in the Dispute, give up their "Country for loft, and retire in Despair. - Despair ec naturally produces Indolence, and That is the proper a Disposition for Slavery .- Ministers of State underof fland this very well, and are therefore unwilling to 's awaken the Nation out of its Lethargy by frequent Elections. — They know that the Spirit of Liberty, like every other Virtue of the Mind, is to be kept a-live only by Constant Action, That it is impossible to enslave this Nation whilst it is perpetually upon its "Guard.—Let Country Gentlemen then, by having " frequent opportunities of exerting themselves, be kept a warm and active in their Contention for the Publick " Good; This will raise that Zeal and Indignation which cc will

" will at last get the better of those undue Influences, by " which the Officers of the Crown, though unknown to "the feveral Boroughs, have been able to supplant Country Gentlemen of great Characters and Fortune, " who live in their Neighbourhood. I don't fay this "upon idle Speculation only.-I live in a Country "where it is too well known, and I'll appeal to many Gentlemen in the House, to More out of it, (and who " are so for this very Reason,) for the Truth of my Affertion. Sir, It is a Sore which has been long eating " into the most vital Part of our Constitution, and I hope "the Time will come when you will probe it to the Bot-" tom. For if a Minister should ever gain a Corrupt "Familiarity with our Boroughs, if he should keep a " Register of them in his Closet, and by sending down his "Treasury-Mandates, should procure a Spurious Repre-" fentative of the People, the Offsspring of his Corrup-"tion, who will be at all times ready to reconcile and " justify the most contradictory Measures of his Admi-" nistration, and even to vote every crude indigested " Dream of their Patron into a Law; If the Maintenance " of His Power should become the fole Object of their " Attention, and they should be guilty of the most violent "Breach of Parliamentary Trust, by giving the King a Discretionary Liberty of Taxing the People without "Limitation or Controul: the last fatal Compliment they " can pay to the Crown. - If this should ever be the " unhappy Circumstance of this Nation: The People in-" deed may complain; but the Doors of that Place " where their Complaints should be heard, will for ever " be shut against Them.

"The Power of the Crown is very juftly apprehended to be growing to a Monstrous, I should have said, too Great a Size, and several Methods have been unsuccessfully proposed for restraining it within its proper

" Bounds.

"But our Disease, I fear, is of a complicated nature, "and I think that this Motion is wifely intended to remove the first and principal Disorder.—Give the People their Antient Right of frequent New Elections: "That will restore the decay'd Authority of Parliaments and will put our Constitution into a natural Condition

" of working out her own Cure,

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" Sir, upon the whole, I am of opinion, That I can't express a greater Zeal for his Majesty, for the Liber. ties of the People, or the Honour and Dignity of this House, than by Seconding the Motion, which the Ho. nourable Gentleman has made you.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

The Exploits of the late Parliament.

MR. D'Anvers in bis last Craftsman gives us a short Account of some of the Exploits of the late Parlia.

In the Year 1728, (fays he) a Sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand Pounds being demanded to make good a Deficiency, as it was first called, of the Civil Lift, and it appearing to the House, upon Examination, that there was really no Deficiency, our worthy Representatives took an early Opportunity of diffinguishing themselves in our Service, by granting that ever-memorable Sum under the Name of an Arrear; or, as some Gentlemen were pleased to construe it, by Way of Augmentation to that liberal Revenue, which the former Parliament had settled on his Majesty, for the better Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

This Parliament had likewise the Honour of continuing twelve thousand Hessian Troops in our Pay, for several Years, and at an annual Expence, which amounted to a Land Tax

of Six Pence in the Pound.

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The Revival of the Salt Duty, after it had been solemnly abolished, for the Ease of the poor Artificers and Manufacturers, upon a gracious Recommendation from the Throne, and mortgaging it for many Years to come, is another Point, which will certainly endear the Memory of this Parliament to the Freeholders of Great-Britain, and recommend the Promoters of it to their Favour again at the enfuing Election.

Their laudable Endeavours to extend the Laws of Excise over the whole Kingdom, and to curb the Spirits of infolent Tradesmen, by subjecting their Houses, Goods and Dealings to the Controut of a State-Inquisition, are so fresh in every Body's Memory, that it would be impertinent to

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infilt any farther on this Head.

We must likewise do these Gentlemen the Justice to acknowledge their invariable Regard for the Honour and Interest of the Nation, as well as the Sasety of our Constitution, by their ready Complyance with all Motions for keeping up a standing Army, in Times of prosound Peace, with a constant Approbation of all our late Treaties, Expeditions, Expedients and Transactions whatsoever, either by Sea or by Land, at Home, or Abroad.

I shall say nothing of those vast Sums of Money, which They have granted from Time to Time, for supporting these Measures, nor of the present State of our publick Debts and the sinking Fund; because I presume these Articles will be

fully explained in the Pamphlet before-mentioned.

But there is one Point, which must not be intirely pass'd over in Silence; I mean that unlimited and unexampled Confidence, which They have lately reposed in the Crown, together with the subsequent Clause of Unappropriation; by which his Majesty is left at full Liberty, during the Interval of Parliament, to augment his Forces by Sea, or Land, to enter into any Engagements with foreign Princes, and to apply what Sums of Money He shall think fit out of the annual Supplies, which amount almost to Four Millions, without any Limitation of Number, or Sum whatfoever. crowns all their former Services, and feems to be defigned as their last Legacy to the Nation; for as it gives his Majefty a glorious Opportunity of demonstrating his tender Concern for our Liberties, by making no bad Use of such an unprecedented Power; so it will deliver down the Names of Those, who gave it, with uncommon Marks of Distinction, to the latest Generations.

After such super-eminent Services as These, it may seem needless to mention their noble Zeal in detecting publick Frauds, and inflicting exemplary Punishment on the Authors of them. We have had diverse remarkable Instances of This, whilst They have done the Commons of Great-Britain the Honour to represent them; particularly with Relation to the Sale of the late Earl of DERWENTWATER'S Estate, the Management of the South-Sea Company, the Charitable Corporation, and York Buildings; to which We may add their rigorous Enquiries into the Frauds of the Cu-sloms, and the Manner of contracting a Navy Debt of almost

Two Millions.

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I do not include all the Members of the late House of Commons in this Funeral Oration to their Memory; for it is well known that many of Them have distinguished Themselves in that Assembly by a most pertinacious Spirit of Opposition, and took a great Deal of ill-natured Pains to revive

a Country Interest amongst us.

This puts me in mind of another Topick, in Praise of the late Parliament, which I had almost forgot; for as They have the sole Credit of accomplishing all these great Points, so They have gained no less Honour by deseating several pernicious Bills and Proposals of the Malignants before mentioned, such as the Bills for better qualitying Members of Parliament; for securing the Freedom of military Gentlemen from the Resentments of a windictive Minister; for limiting the Number of Officers, civil and military, who shall hereafter be allowed to sit in the House of Commons; and lastly, for restoring Triennial Parliaments.

These uncourtly Patriots, indeed, have had the good Fortune, by indesatigable Industry, and the Force of popular Clamour, to carry some Points of bad Consequence; particularly the Jury-Act, the Stockjobbing-Act, and That for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament——But as the bad Intention of the first was, in some Measure, defeated by a Clause for Special Juries; so some of the crastiest Heads in England are now hard at Work in devising Me-

thods to elude the others.

When We reflect on this long Course of publick Spirit, Wisdom and Integrity, who can look without Tears on such an illustrious Body of Men in the last Agonies of their political Death, and sinking again into the common Mass of the People, from whence They were raised to do these great

Things for us?

But to be ferious——As the Representative Body of the People is now expiring, and the Power will soon devolve to Them again, in their collective Capacity; I hope They will make a proper Use of it at the approaching Elections, by chusing a new Representative, without criminal Instuence, or any other Distinction than of Those, who have already made the Interest of their Country the Rule of their Conduct, and of Those, who have notoriously sacrificed it to private bad Ends.

But

But if the fatal Taint of Corruption, or the Pressures of Nucflity, should have taken so strong a Possession of their Minds, as to prevail over all the natural Impulses of Virtue, Conscience, and the Restraint of Laws, I must refer Them for Advice, under these desperate Circumstances, to the Authors of CATO's Letters, who formerly address'd Them in the following Manner.

S to Those amongst you, who are resolved to " take Money, in Spight of all Reason, human " and divine, I know no Amends They can make for this " their great Wickedness and Corruption, but to disappoint "Those, who give it, by voting against Them, for Those, "who do not, and deserve their Vote without it. "ing This, They will only be false to one Man, who " would bribe Them out of their Honesty; but will be "just and honest to a whole Nation, which claims their "Regard and Duty, and which He would hire Them to

" betray.

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"There is no Honour nor Honesty in being just to your "Word, when the giving your Word was unjust. "Man gives you Money for your Promise to burn an House, "or to murther a Neighbour; which, think you, is most "unjust, to disappoint the wicked Prompter, or to do an "hellish Action in Complyance with a wicked Man, who "would make you an hellish Instrument of his villainous "Malice and Defigns? And yet, believe me, you do a "worse Thing, when you put the Lives and Property of a " whole Country, your own Country, into the Hands of a " Man, who declares He will fell them, by hiring you to " fell your felves.

"He, who for Money chuses an unworthy Member, is " answerable for all the unworthy Conduct of that Member, "as much as He, who, for Self-Ends of any Kind, advi-" ses an unjust War, becomes answerable for all the Killing, "Burning, Plundering and Desolation, which attend it.

^{*} The following Passages, being the Conclusion of a third Letter to the Freeholders, &c. were printed in the London-Journal on Saturday March the 24th, 1721, and figned CATO; but this Paper is not published in the Collection of those Letters; for which Reason, contrary to our usual Custom, we lay it before our Readers in this Place. e Do Dddz

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es Do not fay, that your Member hath but one Vote; for no s more hath any other Member; but remember that one Vote

of may fave, or destroy you.

"I would leave it therefore to your own common Sense, Gentlemen, (you, that are determin'd to have MONEY,

- on this Occasion) whether it be not more eligible to be ittle Rogues, and to cheat one or two Men of Money,
- which perhaps is none of theirs, and which They ought on not to give you, and which They give only to make
- vou great Rogues, than it is to be cruel Traytors to your Country; to be the Causes of all its Misery; and the Ob-

is jects of its just Detestation, and heavy and crying 4 Curfes.

. When you deal with Knaves, you have an Excuse to be Knaves; especially when They are the Aggressors-

But what Offence hath your Country given you; that Country, in which, and by which you live? Whether

would You rather be carefs'd, or curs'd; belov'd, or ab-

" horr'd? Or whether would you rather be bless'd and apor proved by all Men, than by One who, when you disap-

so point Him, only damn's fome of you for Rogues, and

" would have made you Rognes, and is perhaps Himfelf es one?

" I wish, Gentlemen, that there were none amongst you disposed to be fold; and that the Understanding, Circum-

frances, and Virtue of you all, fet you all above the In-

famy of Sale. But you, that will be fold, for God's fake! 66 fell yourselves to Such as are not like to sell you again.

" No Doubt, some such there are; and for Those, who give

46 you Money to make Money of you, as you may guels " from their Character and Circumstances, the best Thing

" you can do, next to the refusing, or returning it, is to

se vote against Them.

"If you will be corrupt, have so much Tenderness for old England as to confine the Effects of your Corruption

to yourselves, and do not barbarously involve us All, and All that is good and valuable, in your Corruption.

to have not finned; oh! involve not All in your Sin!-The least Glympse of natural Sense will inform you, that

you may with infinite less Crime deceive a few Men, probably more unrighteous than the worst of you, than

" endanger the utter Destruction of a great Nation, and your own Destruction, by being just to an unjust Engage-66 An

ment, made to an ill Man.

tempted by the French Court, with Money, to betray into their Hands the English Fleet, which He commanded,
acquainted his royal Master with the Temptation, and by
the Advice of that great Prince, He took the Money and
betray'd Those, that would have betray'd Him, and would
have hired Him to betray his Country. I leave you, Gentlemen, to make the Application. I only ask you, which
think you was the greater Treachery; his taking Money
for a traiterous Design against his Country, or his not executing that traiterous Design?

"But of the most of you, by much the most, I know and hope the best Things. Your Hands are clean, and

" your Hearts are honest."

Heaven grant it may prove so in the present Conjuncture! for on This the Preservation of our Liberties absolutely de-

pends, under God and his Majesty.

I shall only add, that as there seems to be a much greater Necessity for such Exhortations at present, than when Cato wrote, so every corrupted Elector hath now an Opportunity, by the late AE, to make a double Atonement to his Country, by discovering the CORRUPTOR, as well as voting A-GAINST Him.

Mr. D'Anvers after this inserts the following Letter from one of his Correspondents, in Vindication of the Author of a late famous Pamphlet, entitled, The Excise Scheme dissected.

SIR,

IN Justification of an Author, who I think has done infinite Service to his Country, I hope you'll allow the fol-

lowing a Place in your Paper.

The Wiseacres in the Courant of Wednesday the 10th Inst. have attack'd a Pamphlet, which all the mercenary Scriblers had 'till then wisely lest untouch'd; I mean, The Excise Scheme diffected.

In order to put the Matter in a clear Light, I must give you the Section of the Excise Bill there mentioned, in the very Words as it stood in the Bill, which are as follow,

viz.

Sect. 20. And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforefaid, that from and after the said Day of no Tobacco shall be sold, utter'd, or exposed to Sale, (unless when intended for immediate Consumption, in any Quantities not 8

exceeding Ounces) but in some or one of the said Ware-houses, Storehouses, Rooms, Shops, Vaults, Cellars, or other Places, so entered as aforesaid, or in some or one of the said Warehouses, to be approved of by the Commissioners for the Inland Duty hereby granted, for the keeping Tobacco, upon or after the Importation and Entry thereof at the Custom-house, upon Pain of the Value thereof, together with

The third Blank in this Section, the Author of The Excise Scheme dissetted, has filled up with the Word Three; and indeed to every Man, whose Belief, or Opinion, is not engaged by a Post, Pension, or fat Living, Three must appear to have been the greatest Number, that was to have been filled up in that Blank; for if any aliquot Part of a Pound had been meant to have been filled up in that Blank, such as one Half, or one Quarter, to be fure the Word Pound would have been put in the first Draught of the Bill, instead of the Word Ounces; therefore it is certain that some Number of Ounces. below a Quarter of a Pound, must have been filled up in that Blank, and consequently could not have been a greater Number than Three; so that in This the Author has dealt candidly with the Projectors of that Scheme; yet the Wifeacres in the Courant charge him, with having "exaggerated every "Inconvenience of that Scheme, in such a monstrous Manner, se as turns to Ridicule what he intended for an Object of " Credibility."

This is their Charge, and I must consess that it is hardly credible that any Man of common Sense could have invented, or that the most abject Slaves could have approved of a Scheme so full fraught with Inconveniencies, Inconsistencies, and monstrous Oppressions; but let us see whether the Author of The Excise Scheme dissected be guilty of this Charge or not, as to the Case mentioned. That Author has said, and justly said, that by this Section all Vintners would have been obliged to have entered their Club-Rooms as Tobacco Shops; because a numerous Club would always have required to have had more than Three Ounces of Tobacco laid upon the Table at once. To which the Wiseacres in the Courant answer in the Words

following, viz.

"Can there be one among you, my Countrymen, who does not fee the Falshood of this Assertion? Can any Man, who has a Grain of Apprehension, doubt whether the Tobacco on a publick Table in a Tavern be for immediate "Consumption

Consumption or not? Yet by these Misrepresentations, and fuch as These, do they impose on the credulous and undistinguishing Multitude. It is plain they expect implicit

" Belief to all they affert, or else they treat Mankind with

" the utmost Contempt, by supposing them void of all Un-

" derstanding."

Surely no Man, who is not hired to impose on the credulous and undistinguishing Multitude, could have made such an Anfwer! No Man, who has a Grain of Apprehension, can doubt whether the Tobacco on a publick Table, in a Tavern, be for immediate Consumption, or no; but can any Man, who is not paid for laying afide every Grain of Apprehension, miss obferving, that That immediate Consumption, be where it will, is confined by the above Clause, to Three Ounces at a Time; and that if the Tobacco exposed to Sale, at any one Time. exceeds that Quantity, the Room, in which it is so exposed to Sale, must be entered as a Tobacco Shop? Does not This, Sir, justify the Author of the Excise Scheme Dissected, in the Remark he has made upon that Paragraph of the Excise Bill? Does not This shew that those Wiseacres treat Mankind with the utmost Contempt, by supposing them woid of all Understanding? But I shall stop here, lest I should discourage Them from making any farther Remarks upon that Pamphlet, which it feems their Patron has not as yet thought fit to employ any of the R——t R—— to answer.

Articles of News extracted from the last CRAFTSMAN.

Hursday, April the 11th, being the London, April 20. happy Anniversary of the Coronation of King William and Queen Mary, of glorious and immortal Memory, as likewise of our national Deliverance from the late execrable Excise Plot; the same was commemorated in this City with the usual Demonstrations of Joy upon these Occasions; such as Ringing of Bells, Illuminations, Fireworks, Bonfires, and drinking loyal Healths-But the Enemies of our Antient Constitution, and present Establishment, endeavoured to turn this Scene of innocent and laudable Rejoicing into a Riot; being encouraged, as it is faid, by a certain Gentleman, whose Duty it was to have preserved the Peace; instead of which, He fally'd forth with a Club in his Hand, and behaved more like a Gaptain of a Mob, than 8

than a civil Magistrate; but as We hear that these Proceedings are highly disapproved above, We hope an effectual Stop will be put to such Disturbances for the suture, and that this Day will be distinguished in the next Almanacks, like the Fifth of November, on Account of the like double Deliverance

from Slavery.

We are credibly informed it will be so ordered, that the Elections of most Counties and Corporations, where the Friends of a certain great Gentleman are most likely to succeed, will be brought on first, by Way of Precedent and Encouragement to the others. We don't mention This as any extraordinary Piece of News, but only to prevent any Surprize at the first Returns.

Extract from Fog's-Journal.

A Proposal to the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

R. Fog begins his last Journal with saying, that we have Reasons to apprehend the utmost Endeavours will be used to procure a Majority of Mercenaries to be returned in the next Elections: Mr. Fog concludes his Journal with a Proposal to the People of England, of so much Importance, that we shall lay it before our Readers.

That we can never have a Parliament (fays Mr. Fog) freely chosen by any Method now in use, the divers ineffectual Acts for regulating Elections sufficiently prove; when nothing has been done in that Matter, but what has been one way or other easily evaded, as to the Force or seeming Intent thereof: We say seeming Intent, because it may justly be doubted, whether the House of Commons has not done in this, as Engineers are said to do in fortifying Towns, viz. always lest some weak Place, that what they seem to secure may that way be taken; when a Method of effectually regulating Elections is obvious and easy.

But the People can never hope to find any Redress of this Grievance from a House of Commons, not truly re-

presenting them.

It is therefore proposed as a most necessary Advice for the common Good of Englishmen, That some other Method be speedily taken (more practicable and effectual than what what has hitherto been in Use) whereby every Man that Votes may give his Vote entirely free for the Person or Persons he thinks in his Conscience sittest, or most for the common Interest to be chosen; and whereby no Man can procure himself elected, but by meriting the good Opinion of the People, whose Right it is to chuse him.

Now this Freedom can never be where any Man can post-

fibly be either awed or bribed out of his Vote.

But there is one Way, and we think but one, whereby every Man, tho' never so dependant, bribed or awed, may nevertheless give his Vote free, without Regard to the Pleafure or Displeasure of any Man, and whereby no Man can

by any unfair Means possibly get himself elected.

This effectual, this necessary and easy Method of Election is the Ballot, the equitable Ballot; a Thing most practicable and expeditious when once understood; a Thing that none can oppose, but he will at the same Time declare himself either ignorant thereof, or an Enemy to a Piece of Justice and Equity of the greatest Benefit to the Nation, and consequently that he is no Friend to the good People of England.

And we think nothing can be necessarily proposed to make every good Englishman taken with this Method of Election, but to let him understand it, and his own real

have always been many Complaine

Interest.

We should therefore proceed to give our Countrymen a Description and Explanation of the Ballot; but that we think it not inconvenient, in order to persuade them forthwith to put it in Practice, to ask them some sew Questions, the Answers to which will be very easy, and as apt to urge the Necessity of this only effectual Method of a free and fair Election of their Representatives.

Let them tell us then, in the first Place, Whether any Thing can be so dangerous to the Liberties and Properties of the People of England, as a bad House of Commons, or how any Thing else, according to human Reason, can be

capable of ruining them?

Will not all the Attempts of others against them be in vain, if those who make their Laws, and hold their Purse-strings for them, be but faithful? But if these Men are not trusty, or have some other Designs than the Good of the People that sent them (as all that unfairly get themselves elected must be thought to have) will they not be most dangerous, as capable of making such Laws that are not for Eee the

the common Good, or effectual to that End, and of abufing the Strength, that is, the Money of the People, against
the true Intents of their Willingness to part with it? And
needs there any other Abuse in the Matter of Money to
ruin the Nation, if unequal and heavy Taxes be but continued? Think you not that oppressive Ways and Means for
raising what is but necessary on some Emergencies, may be
of pernicious Consequence? not to demand what might be
done with the Peoples Money, if they should ever be so
unfortunate as to be subject to a Prince, that would be as
ready to misapply, as a bad House of Commons might be
to give it.

But again, let them tell us whether the People of England have (especially of late) been duly represented? And whether the late House of Commons hath at all appeared to be their: true Representatives in divers Respects?

Can it be supposed that Men can presently become of extraordinary Sense and Goodness, by a Majority of procured Votes? Or that a Member of the House of Commons may not want Instructions, or to be minded of things good and necessary? If not, what can you think of those who have attempted to take away your Right and Capacity of offering your Thoughts to them and the Nation?

Let this also be demanded, Whether in as much as there have always been many Complaints of undue Elections, and fometimes perhaps of an hundred, it has not been arbitrarily determined by the House of Commons it self, or Men coming together as Members thereof, who should sit, and who not, in Favour of a prevailing Faction? And whether thereby sometimes perhaps a hundred of the sive hundred have not really been chosen by a Part of the House it self, as the Faction has prevailed, and consequently not by the People, whose Right it is to thuse them? Which Determination ought in Reason to have been made in some Court of Judicature by Law, not by a major Vote of the House of Commons; and the Person whose due Election is questioned, should not be capable of sitting or acting in Parliament, till determined by Law to be legally elected.

Again, let it be said, whether the House of Commons hath truly represented the People of England; in as much as those Places most populous, and bearing the greatest Burden of Taxes, have not Members proportionable in Number? And whether the Redress of this Grievance

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can be well hoped for from a House of Commons unduly slected ?

But perhaps Example will rather perfuade. What has been done, or is done, is more apt to take with many,

than what is best, or ought to be done.

We might propose the Examples of other States, and particularly of Venice, who are by the Use of the Ballot as free as possible from Factions, Animosities, Tumults, &c. but we are not indeed very apt to imitate other Nations except in Folly: But the Ballot is practised already in Part amongst us, in lesser Bodies, and where it is not so necessary as in choosing the Peoples Representatives.

It has been used by our House of Lords, the present Patriots of the People, to whom we appeal, whether they are not infinitely obliged to that House, who saw it necessary to take the Peoples Part, and become the Guardians of their Rights and Privileges, which could not but be in the greatest Danger, if the House of Commons (who are both naturally, and bound to be, the Peoples Guardians) were degenerated, and did endeavour to betray the Liberties and Properties of those who created them Servants in their Desence; if they endeavoured to become their Arbitrary Lords and Masters, and were not contented with their own usurped Power, but also instigated her Majesty to strain her Prerogative.

The Ballot is also used in the East-India Companies, Joint Stocks, African Company, Bank of England, Shares, Milion Bank, Debentures, Sword Blades, and Apothecaries Companies; and shall the People of England resuse such a thing, so necessary, so beneficial, so just, so easy, when there is nothing else can help them to get a freely elected Parliament, and a freely elected Parliament is so very ne-

ceffary?

The Ballot we say is the only Thing can help them; and as it is most easy, expeditious and just, it may be brought in Use when and where they please. It needs no Act of Parliament to ensorce it, or put it in Practice; nor is ever like to be enacted tho' that would be most desirable) by a House not first thereby elected. But the People may take it up if they please, none can hinder them, there is no mad House of Commons now sitting to send them to Jail, or take them in Custody of a Serjeant at Arms, If they were little enough to be so served by two or three Hundred of their Servants. Let but the Eee 2

City of London begin and give the Example, other Places will foon follow. The Court of Aldermen and Common Council have Power enough to bring it in Use there; and to them we first recommend it as their high Interest, and then to the whole Nation as their equal Concern. We cannot suppose the People can value a little Drink more than their Birth-rights, or that they are ignorant that they have often paid dear enough for a drunken Bout or two with their Votes, that they should be so fond of an old Custom, as not to let it go for the greatest Advantage.

We will therefore propose, and explain to them the equitable Ballot, and then we are sure they may be persuaded to it as well by the fusice and Benefit thereof, as driven from their old inconvenient Customs by the forementioned and many other Mischies they lie under

for want of it.

The Method of the Ballot.

To describe the Ballot there are two Things to be confidered.

First, The proposing of Persons to be chose e Secondly, The Choice of Election of them.

The one is determined by the Lot. The other by the Vote or Suffrage.

The Lot prevents all procuring of Votes, except by

getting the Love of the People.

The Suffrage, as given by the Ballot, preyents all Inconveniencies that might otherwise attend a Person on the Account of his having voted to the Pleasure or Displeasure of any, leaving it a Secret with himself whom he votes for or against.

The Suffrage, tho' the last and determining Part of the Ballot, shall be described first, because it is most easy, and

presently apprehended, and it is this.

Instead of polling by Names taken in Writing for this or the other Man, every one that votes shall bring a little Pellet of Linnen Cloth roll'd up, which, as he comes to vote, he shall hold between his Foresinger and Thumb, to shew the Persons attending the Balloting Boxes that he has one, and but one such Pellet; which he shall put into a Box of a convenient Bigness, having a Cover to open when the Balloting is over, and a Hole near the Top, throwhich the Person shall put his Hand, and drop his Pellet into

into which he pleases of two Boxes contained in the outward Box, and which lie together in it, that it may not be feen into which Box he drops the Pellet, nor heard, because it is made of Cloth. The Boxes must likewise be so deep, that he cannot come at the Pellets when dropt in, left he should take out of one and put into the other, and fo give more Votes than his own. The Boxes must also be colour'd, the one Green, the other White; the Green is the Affirmative, the White the Negative; the one for the Candidate, or Person propos'd, the other against him. whose Name must be often propounc'd with an audible Voice by some fitting at the Box whilst he's balloting for. The outward Box is also to be divided by being coloured one half Green, the other White, anniwering the Green and White Boxes within, and written on one Side Ar, on the other NO. The outward Box shall also have two little Slits, against the Middle of the two inward Boxes, 1, 2, that the Person voting may not possibly be deceived, or mistake. And when all have thus voted for, or against the Person, the Boxes shall be taken out, and the Ay's and No's counted; and if he has above half the Ay's, he is chosen Member of Parliament; if above half the No's, he is rejected, and cannot be propos'd again at the fame Election.

Thus every Person propos'd is fingly balloted for, and either chosen or refus'd by the Majority, till the City, County or Borough has chosen the Number they send. But if there shall be none, or not enough of the Persons propos'd chosen, there shall be more propos'd, by new allotted Proposers, as these were, till there be enough.

There shall also be two or more Persons appointed to sit at every balloting Box, to see that there be no Trick, as that no Man put in two Pellets: and these Persons being sirst sworn to see fair Play, shall take out the Boxes, and

count the Ay's and No's.

By this Method ten thousand Persons may vote as soon a one thousand can by taking of Names, and that without any Clamour, Strife or Crowding, especially if there be as many balloting Boxes as there are Person's Propos'd; and so every Man marches to the box and puts in his Pellet, and thence to the next, and puts in another, and so to the third and sourth, if there be so many, according to the Number to be chosen: and who shall be first balloted for makes no Odds, because the Majority can be but for the Number to be chosen.

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Against this Way of Voting may possibly be objected the Dissiculty of finding by Scrutiny who had and who had not a Right to vote, or preventing of those that have

not a Right, from voting.

We answer, that tho' all Freemen of England, i. e. those that are not Servants, but can live of themselves, and pay Taxes, have a natural Right to vote, and this Right is denied many of them for no other Reason but a suppos'd Impossibility of so many giving their Votes; yet they might all vote by their Representatives chosen beforehand in every Parish, or Division: such are the Liverymen in effect to London, or would be, every time chosen.

Secondly, By this Method many may vote in the fame

Time as a few by taking Names.

Thirdly, Were the Ballot in use, (tho' all Freemen might be allow'd to vote) but sew would come to ballot; because as none can be forc'd to vote, so none would be inclined to come, but from some publick Concern (and Men of publick Spirits are but sew) there being nothing to be got, or lost, or sear'd, in voting for or against this, or the other Person, in this Method, or any Interest to be made beforehand, as will appear in the Description of the other Part of the Ballot.

Fourthly, If Perfons that have no Right shall come to vote, it may be known by some in publick Office attending the Boxes, having the Names of every Freeman in the Parish, or Ward, taken alphabetically by the Constables, or some other fit Persons beforehand; every Man as he votes giving his Name, which will discover whether he be a Freeman or no, because he will not be sound in the List under the Letter, or one Name will be heard twice, which may also be noted down, and will likewise prevent any Man from coming twice to the same Box.

But we come to the first Part of the Ballet, viz. the Lot, which is contrived to prevent any Man from procuring himself elected otherwise than by his Eminency of Merit in his Country. As to this Part of the Ballet it is

to be noted,

First, That no Man can put up or propose himself, unless it fall to him by the Lot at the Time of Election to be a Proposer. For if a Man might propose himself beforehand, or otherwise than as it falls to him by the immediate Lot, he might have some Time to make Interest.

Secondly,

ways the fame Persons: Because that would frustrate the Design of the Bollot, viz. a free Choice; and because no Person had any natural Right to propose rather than another, unless he be better acquainted with, and will certainly propose the fittest Persons: But no such Person can be affign'd.

Therefore as there must be some Proposers (to come to the Matter) they shall be allotted out of the Knights and Gentlemen for the Counties, and out of the Aldermen and Common-Councilmen, or Affistants for the Cities and Boroughs, as being Persons most like to be acquainted with

Men fit and capable to ferve.

Therefore on the appointed Day of Election for the County, City or Borough, the whole Affembly concern'd being present in some convenient Place; the Knights by themselves, and the Gentlemen by themselves for the County, the Aldermen by themselves, and the Common-Council or Affants by themselves, for the Cities or Boroughs, shall choose by Lot, out of their respective Numbers, as many to be Proposers, as there are to be Representatives thosen, which will be twice as many in all.

For Instance, the Aldermen of the City of London shall thuse four Proposers, and the Common-Council as many;

thus.

There shall be a Box or Urn for each Company for made, that a Man may put his Hand in, but not look into it; into which there shall be put as many little wooden Balls as there are Aldermen or Common-Council Men, by a Person appointed, who shall be sworn to do nothing contrary to the true Intent of the Ballot, and to fee fair Play; of which Balls four, if for London (and the like Proportion for any other Place shall be colour'd Green, the rest left White; which being shaken together, the respective Boxes shall be carried to every Alderman, and so likewife to every Common-Council Man, and every one thall draw a Ball, which, if it be a green one, he is a Propoler, if a white one, he has a Blank, which he shall put into another Veffel carried to receive them; then the Boxes shall be opened, to shew that all the Balls are drawn; fo that if any one should have brought a green Ball with him, and pretend to have drawn it, there would be one left in the Box, and discover the foul Play; which, if it so happen, they shall Lot again, till they come right;

which Trouble foreseen will prevent them from so do-

ing.

The Proposers being thus chosen by shewing the Green Balls they have drawn, they shall be sworn, without any regard to private Interest, Favour, or Affection, to propose such Persons as they think in their Consciences sittest to represent the good People of England; and then they shall go apart, each Company of Proposers together, viz. the Aldermen by themselves, and the Common Council by themselves, &c. and confer together, and every one shall nominate and propose one Man and no more, either himself (if qualify'd) or some other, whose Names being written down, shall be return'd to the whole Congregation to be singly balloted for, and so chosen or resus'd as before said.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

IN one of the last Daily Courants, Britannus bas printed an Address to the Electors of Great-Britain; an Abridge

ment of which we shall lay before our Readers.

Your Conduct Gentlemen at this time (fays this Autor) must ascertain the suture Welfare of these Realms and Liberty in its meridian Glory, waits its Fate from your Decisions: If then the Charms of Freedom are not deceitful; if Liberty is in its own Nature an immutable eternal Good, and not the less amiable for being enjoyed; your Zeal for its Preservation will burn now as vigorous as ever; you will not dishonour your past Conduct, nor deviate from that Path in which you have found Sasety; you will faithfully adhere to the Support of those Men who have faithfully supported your Rights, and under whose Government you have experienced equal Protection, and perfect Security.

Consider how greatly the Happiness of every Community depends upon the Honesty and Wisdom of its Governors, and let it be your steady Resolution to chuse able and upright Men, where Honesty and Wisdom unite, there let your Choice be fix'd, 'tis only from the Conjunction of Understanding and Virtue that National Happiness can arise; let Men be ever so honest, if they have not Discernment, if they have not National Abilities, they will be easily caught in the Lures of false Patriots, and often be found among the blind Supports of the worst Deceiver.

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vers; on the other Hand, be they ever so wise, if they are not honest, the more are they to be dreaded, the greater is ther Capacity of Mischief, and the more lasting the Ru-

in they work.

But perhaps there is not a better Security against Mistake in a Matter of this infinite Importance, than constantly to keep in Mind the high Trusts which are to be reposed in our Representatives, to remember, that they are to be joined with our most Gracious Sovereign in the Guardianship of that sacred Depositum, our excellent Constitution; they are to be the Patrons of our Commerce, the Protettors of our Rights and Liberties, the Disposers of our Property; they are to defend us from Foreign Foes, and to fecure to us Domeflick Quiet: These are the great Ends for which they are constituted, and while we keep these in View, we shall steer safely, we shall not trust such as have given the clearest Demonstrations of their being Enemies to our present bappy Constitution by their Attempts to change it; we shall not give our Power to those who would plunge us in Anarchy, and Confusion, who vainly imagine a Democracy preferable to our limited Monarchy, nor shall we delegate our Authority to Men, who would change our present Freedom into Fetters and Bondage, but to guard us against such as these, there is a living Beacon, the Man who once attempted to subvert our Religious and Civil Liberties and from whose Chains we were providentially delivered; let us keep a constant Eye on this conspicuous Beacon, and we shall avoid the Rocks, Shelves, and Quickfands with which it is ever furrounded.

Unite then, my Countrymen, like one Man against those who would subvert the Foundation of all your Happiness, and destroy that Government from which you have received such inestimable Benesits; let Assection for our present happy Constitution be the Criterion of your Choice, and the Guide of your Election; for I think, I may assume without begging the Question, that whoever is an Enemy to that happy Ballance of Power which is now established, if he is a Briton, is either not a wise Man, or

not an honest one.

You have seen the Father of the People, declaring from the Throne, that on his Part, he will religiously preserve the Boundaries of the Peoples Rights, and the Barriers of their Liberty; whose Royal Word demands all Faith and Regard, not merely as the Word of a King, F f f

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but as the Word of an bonest Man, whose suture Credit is established by his past Behaviour, and who may be securely depended upon, when he says, that he ever will religiously preserve the bappy Ballance of Power now esta-

blished, because that he ever bas.

People govern'd by a King who can appeal to your own Confeiences for his Conduct, and who has a Witness in every honest Breast, that it has been faithful to all your Rights; who has nothing to wish, but that you may not yourselves be wanting to your suture Happiness, that all Lovers of their Country may be faithful to its true Interest, and that no Distinction may be found among you, but of such as mean the Support of our present happy Constitution in Church and State, and such as wish to subvert both.

This is the Harmony, this is the Union which his Majesty desires to see among his People, not a blind unlimited Submission to boundless Power, as was the Doctrine of our present Anticonstitutionists, when they had Authority, but an Union upon the Principles of our Constitution, an

Harmany of free Sentiments, worthy Britons.

Think then, how aftonishingly wicked must be that Opposition, which would have all who are Friends to their Sovereign deemed Enemies to their Country, which would fet up the Body of the People against the Head, and introduce a Rebellion of Hands and Feet.

Extract from the London-Journal.

Some thoughts offered to the Whig Electors of Great-

impossible the People should get anything by a Change of Hands; for, if this Ministry is removed, and another succeeds, what is this to the People, any further than their real Good is concerned in it? There are Two Parties against the Ministry, Jacobites and Tories, (who are always joined as one;) and the four Malecontent Whigs: If the Jacobites succeed, we are undone; if Jacobites and Woigs, we must greatly suffer by such an unnatural Union; and, if the Malecontent Whigs could come into Power alone, we could not possibly get by it. Liberty and publick

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lick Happiness will be defroyed or weaken'd the two first Ways, and cannot be advanced the last Way: For, the Whigs now out of Power, were their real Virtues as great as their Pretences, could do no more for the People when in Power, than the present Gentlemen in Power have done. But, if we judge of these Sham-Patriots by their Actions; (the only fure Way of judging) they will appear to poffess no degree of publick Virtue; for they have been the Cause of all our National Evils; they have debauched and corrupted the Kingdom; they have, by Mifrepresentation and artful Fallboods, deceived and prejudiced a great many true Whigs; and they have raised, somented and encouraged a Spirit of Jacobitism; they have taught their good Friends, and new Allies, the Jacobites, to say after them, that Whig and Tory are no more; 16 That Facobites are as " good Englishmen as Whigs; and a Popish King as good as " a Protestant one; they have taught them to fay, that " the Modern Constitution, fince the Revolution, is not fo good as the Antient Constitution; that not only the Consti-" tution is bad, but even bad as it is, the Government is " worse, and hath invaded it: that the King holds his Crown " by no other Tenure, than the Act of Settlement; that this " only Tenure is broke into; that the Crown is forfeited; " that the People are absolved from their Allegiance; " that they have a Right to refift; and that 'tis their Duit ty to refift." This Practical Creed, the Whigs against the Court have put into the Mouths of the Facobites, who animated by them, first, swell, look big, mutter and threaten. These very Whigs have also lately attacked the Constitution in a fundamental Part, by endeavouring to procure an Act of Parliament, that the Officers of the Army should be Triable and Removeable only by themselves; which would have absolutely subverted the Government, by making the Military Power Independent of the Civil; and this they attempted on purpose to ingratiate themselves with the Officers, and get the Army on their Side against the King. So that these apostate Whigs, or Whigs run mad, have begun to practice that Rebellion which they have so industriously propagated; and it must be owned, that their Pupils, the Jacobites; have made great Proficiency, and are grown very bold; for, in a News Paper of last Weeek, they sang the Praises of a Man, and recommended him as the most worthy Perfon to Represent the City of L, who is known to Fff 2

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be a thorough, bardened, compleat Jacobite, in Principle and Practice; an Infamous Man, who hath been actually with the Pretender, and who carried him a Present from his Friends of Fifty Thousand Pounds; a Man, whom the Government had it in their Power to hang; and who now lives an Instance, not of their Wisdom, but of that excessive Lenity and Forbearance which I just now condemned. And yet, this very Man, with all his National Vices on his Head, hath the Infolence (being encouraged and back'd by our Wig-Patriots,) to recommend himself as the most worthy Representative of the City of L-n; and to tell the People, in the very Letter of Recommendation, that He hath been faithfully to His King and Country: To His King; His with a Capital H; which could be put in with no other Intent than to own himself a 7acobite.

Such infolent Defiances of the Government could never have been made, had not the Anticourt Whigs shew'd them the Way. They have not only initiated them in Principles of Rebellion, but have practically led them on to infult the Government by Mobbings, Bonfires, Illuminations, Riots, Tumults and Seditions; they have taught them to make Holidays of their own, against the State; they have taught them, that that the People, in their Collective Capacity, have a Right to resist the same People in their Representative Capacity; and, that when their Deputies, or Attornies in Parliament don't act as they bid them, they may do with them what they please; kick them, spit upon them, knock them down, or rise and cut their Throats.—These Doctrines have been lately propogated, and these Practices encouraged, by the Whies out of Power; for which Reason, they ought to be look'd upon, with the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation, by every true Whig in the Kingdom, as Apostates from all the Principles of true Whigifm, and as Betrayers of the bigh Trust of Legislature to the Populace, on purpose to ferve a Turn against the Court. A proper Mark and Brand ought to be put on all these Men at the next Election; the real Friends of the Government distinguished from the pretended Ones; and the Court-Interest, because the only Country-Interest, preferr'd to all other Distinctions of Men in the Nation.

These are my real Sentiments of the Whigs in Power, and out of Power. The Gentlemen in the Administration appear,

by their Actions, to have no private Views, or feparate Interests to carry on against the Publick. 'Tis therefore nothing but Ambition, and Thirst after Power, that causes the Opposition; which is indeed sounded in Faction, not in Patriotism: And this, no doubt, the Whigs will remember, when they come to chuse Representatives, and unite as one Man, against those who, under the specious Pretences of Liberty and publick Good, have roused and animated all the Enemies of the Government: They will unite the more thoroughly at this time, when a Neighbouring Power seems to be taking large Strides towards Universal Monarchy, and a War appears almost inevitable.

The FBEE-BRITON.

THE last Free-Briton contains nothing but an Extract
from a Pamphlet published some Time since.

An exact List of all such Vessels as we are informed came into, and sailed from, tany of our Home-Ports, from Wednesday, April the 16th, to Tuesday, April the 23d, both Days inclusive; designed for the Use of Merchants, and other Persons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board such Vessels.

Deal, April 5. THE Newcastle, Diamond, and Antilope Men of War failed this Forenoon Westward; but Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart remain, with the rest of his Majesty's Ships. Wind N. E.

Gravesend, April 15. Arrived the Tuscany, Martin, from Leghorn.

Leith, April 8. Came in the Magdalen, Mather, from Bilbao, with Wine.

Falmouth, April 13. This Day came in the Salvator, Groan-back, the Unity, Tellison, and the Katherine, Moreish, all three from Norway.

Dartmouth, April 14. Yesterday sailed hence the Anne, Lyd-ston, and the Elizabeth, Newman, both of this Place, for Newfoundland.

Cowes, Apr. 15. Arrived the Samuel, White, from Figueira. Deal, Apr. 16. Remain in the Downs Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart, with the Namure, Edinburgh, Princels Caroline.

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Princels Amelia, Graffon, Brwick, Offord, Hampton-Court, Buckinghom, Royal-Oak, Captain, Norfolk, Dreadnought, York, Sunderland, Argyle, and Pool Fireship. Wind N. E.

Gravefend, Apr. 14. Arrived the George, English, from Guiney; the George, Behn, the Elizabeth, Ehlers, and the St. John Evangelist, Wetegrove, from Hamburgh; the Infant Duke, Webb, from Ostend; and the Four Brothers, Olfers, from Amsterdam. The Pretty Patley, Whitesides, from London, is arrived at Virginia; and the Bosphorus, Richards, from Smyrna, at Gibraltar.

Spilman, from Malaga; and failed the Speedwell Sloop, Haslup, for Lisbon with Corn. Came Yesterday Morning into the Harbour his Majesty's Ship the Lyme, Capt. Danzey; as did to Spithead his Majesty's Ship Newcastle, Capt. Brand, from cruising, and the Swift, Durel, from Jersey; at Spithead are also remaining his Majesty's Ships the Lancaster, of 80 Guns, the Kent and Lenox, each 70 Guns, the latter of which will sail for the Downs on the first sair Wind. Wind S. E.

Deal Apr. 17. Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart remain in the Downs, with his Majesty's Ships mentioned in my last.

Wind N. E.

Gravefend, Apr. 14. Arrived the Tryton, Jones, from Dun-

Falmouth, Apr. 15. Yesterday came in his Majesty's Ship Saltash, Captain Wellon, from Cruizing; and Sarah Gally, Reed, of and from London for Venice. This Day failed the Hanover Packet, Potter, for Lisbon; the Desire of Bristol, Deverell; and the Streatham of London, Huddy, both with Pilchards, from

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Watlon,

the Streights.

Come, Apr. 17. On the 13th failed the Speedwell, Haslup, for Lisbon, from Chichester; the Dutchess of Queensbury, Carter, for Genoa, from Dunkirk; the Greyhound, Biggs, for the Streights, from London. On the 15th came in the William and John, and the Mary, Cook, both from Cancaule with Oysters; and the Dolphin, Clark, from London, for Lisbon; which last sail'd the same Day, as did also the Mary, Cook, for Leith. On the 10th came in the Dorte-Maria, Rasmusen, from Christiansand; and the Swift Man of War, Captain Durelt, from Guernsey.

Southampton, April 17. Since my last came in the Two Friends, of and for Southampton, from Guernsey, Gordon; the lane, of and for Guernsey, Pitton; the Thomas, of and from Alderney, Le Cocq; the Martlett, of and for Southampton, from Dunkirk, Martin; and the Norway Bear, of and from Frederickshall, Thomasen. Sailed the Richard and Hannah of London,

Wation, for Oporto; the Two Brothers of Southampton, Clark, for Guernsey; the Sea Nymph, Staples, of London, for Leghorn; the Mary, of and for Jersey, Luce; and the Jane, of and for Guernsey, Pitton.

Weymouth, April 11. Arrived the Hallifax, Proctor, from O-

perto.

Deal, April 18 Sir John Norris, and Admiral Stewart remain still in the Downs; with the Namure, Edinburgh, Princess Amelia, Princess Caroline, Grafton, Berwick, Orford, Hampton-Court, Buckingham, Royal Oak, Captain, Sunderland, Dreadnought, York, Norfolk, Argyle, Pool Fire-ship. Arrived the Prince William, Pick, from South-Carolina. Wind S. by E.

Por smouth, Apr. 19. Since my last failed for Newcastle in Ballast the Assistance Pink, Vickerman; as did his Majesty's Ship the Romney, Lord Muskerry, for Spithead; where are also his Majesty's Ships the Tancaster, Lenox, Kent, Newcastle, and

Swift Sloop, Wind East.

Deal, Apr. 19. Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart continue in the Downs, with his Majesty's Ships mentioned in my last. Came down and is preparing to sail the Elizabeth, Smith, for Bar-

badoes. Wind N. E.

Deal, April 20 Yesterday Afternoon his Majesty's Ship the Argyle failed to the Westward, with the Elizabeth, Smith, for Barbados. The Hon. Sir John Norris and Vice-Admiral Stewart remain, with the Namure, Edinburgh, Princess Amelia, Princess Carolina, Grafton, Berwick, Orford, Hampton-Court, Buckingham, Royal-Oak, Captain, Norfolk, Dreadnought, York, Sunderlend, Pool Fire-ship, Hawk Slook. Wind N. E.

Gravefend, April 20. Yesterday arriv'd the Prince, Pick, from South Carolina; the Katherine, Clarabut, from Calais; the Samuel and Rebecca, Cock, and the William and Deborah, Story, this Day the Anne, Scot, and the Richard and Anne, Marley, from Norway; and the Hannah and Zipporah Sloop, Cranwell

from Rotterdam.

Leith, April 15. Yesterday came in the Peter and Rachel of Leith, from London, with Goods; also a Sloop from Newcastle,

Thomas Whitby Mafter.

Bristol, April 20. This Morning arrived the Scrope, Cooper, from Jamaica, who on the 27th of Feb. off the East End of Jamaica spoke with the Joseph, Rowe, from London; on the 15th of March with the Greyhound, Christian, for London, in the Lat. 30, and Long, 70; on the 7th of April with the Joseph Snow, from Bristol for Philadelphia, in Lat. 45, 30, and Long. 30; and on the 13th with the Hayman, Bartlett, 20 Leagues West from Lundy. The Spanish Town, Factor, Grey, the Roy-

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al Exchange, Talbott, and the Five Sifters, Holms, from London, &c. were arrived at Jamaica.

Deal, April 21. The two Admirals, with the Men of War,

as in my last, still remain. Wind N. E.

Gravefend, Apr. 21. Arrived the John and Barbara, Caston, the Jaspar and Anne, Richmond, the Humphrey, Ralph, the George and Lora, Perry, the Constant Anne, Biacston, the Wright, Harvey, the Acton, Moore, the Change, Butler, the Friends Love, Chapman, the Felton, Tumball, the John and Margaret, Brame, the Concord, Torrisson, the Robert, Sones, the Cathorina Love, and the Trueslove. Thorn all from No. the Catherine, Lacy, and the True-love, Thorn. all from Norway; the Dove, Dean, and the Hamburgh Packet, ----, from Hamburgh; the Lefabony, Necant, from Coningsburgh; the Elizabeth, Lun, from the Hope; and the Lady Lufiana, ---, from Amsterdam. The Mary, Homans, from Malaga, is arrived off Brighthelmstone.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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or out aveled ad mFRANCE.

HE King of France is upon the Point of declaring himself Duke of Lorrain and of Barr, and to reunite those Duchies to his Dominions; the former, by Virtue of Conquest, and the latter, on Account of the Duke's not having submitted to his Majesty's Letters of Summons, and remaining, after the iffuing of them, in the

Service of an Enemy to his Sovereign.

Several Reports have been spread at Paris of the Death of the Marshal de Villars, which have been since contradicted. A pretty Invention of the Sieur Gantaliere's has appeared, which will be of fingular Service to those forward young Cavaliers, who are hurrying to the Campaign, more in Compliance with the Mode, than excited by any real Valour. This Invention is a Suit of Armour, which is Bullet-proof, and withal fo light and commodious, that it may be worn undifcerned under their Cloths; and is fo far from being a Clog to their Agility, that they may dance after their merry General to the Campaign, and be, at one and the same Time, equipped for the Ball-room and the Trenches, from which they may relieve one another, without the Help of a Valet de Chambre. This new-invented Inft-au Corps is becoming fo fashionable, fashionable, that those peaceable young Gentlemen, who never think of travelling farther than from the Ruel to the Opera, wear them for the Sake of modelling their Shapes.

The French Transports are failed from Calais for Dantzick, under the Convoy of two Men of War: And several other Transports, which are to follow them, are now taking in their Troops and Ammunition at Dunkirk, and several other Ports of France.

HOLLAND and the Low-Countries.

THE Attention of the Publick is pretty much taken up at the Hague, with prying into the Secrets of Mr. Walpole's Commission, which it is generally believed extends farther, than regulating the Passage of the Prince and Princes of Orange, thro' the Towns of Holland, on their Way

to Frifeland.

The Dutch, as they are generally careful to reap some Benefit by every Treaty, are like to have an Advantage which perhaps they did not foresee, in concluding their Treaty of Neutrality with France. The Elector of Triers, it is said, has made Application to the States of the Province of Utrecht, for Pass-ports to remove his Archives to the City of that Name, and that he, and perhaps three or sour more of his Brother-Electors, will probably take up their Residence there; 'till the Fire of War, which is kindled in or near their Territories, is extinguished.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL

A N Express is arrived at Cadiz from the Court of Spain; with Orders for the Delivery of the Treasure which came from New Spain by the Incendio Man of War. This Treasure, which is about four Millions of Pieces of Eight; is to pay an Indulto of nine per Cent. to which is to be added as a Present from the King to the Merchants, 80,000 Pieces of Eight; I half per Cent. Freight, and about I quarter per Cent. to the Confulado and the Cathedral,

Rome

ROME and ITALY.

HE Submission of the Neopolitans to Don Carlos and pears, throughout the whole Course of it, to be more voluntary than constrained; for they came far and near to do Homage to him, as foon as they were fenfible that he was in a Capacity to protect them. The City of Naples itself, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, sent three Deputations to him, at three several Times, at eight Leagues Distance. The last consisted of the Magistracy, who came voluntarily to submit themselves, and offered the Keys of the City, into which he made his Entry the same Day, with the loudest Acclamations of the People, and immediately confirmed all their Liberties and Privileges. Nothing now stands out in all that Kingdom, but the Cities of Gaeta and Capua; but as these are block'd up, and the former of them both by Sea and Land, it is believed they will foon be obliged to furrender. There has been a small Skirmish between the panish and Imperial Troops, in that Kingdom, in which the former had some Advantage, but it was very inconfiderable.

The Spanish General having received Information, that the Imperial Viceron was retired to Manfredonia, detach'd a Body of 2000 Horse, each with a Grenadier behind him, in Pursuit of him; but with what Success we do not yet know.

The Pope has at Length shewn a very evident Partiality for the Confederates, by giving strict Orders to the Governour of Fano, not to surnish the Imperialists with either Provisions or Forrage, if they should attempt a Passage thro the Ecclesiastical Territories, into the Kingdom of Naples.

GERMANY.

To is now confidently reported, that the French will attempt no new Acquisitions on the Rhine, but that the Count de Bellisse is to penetrate into the Electorate of Saxony, with a flying Camp of 20, or 25,000 Men, while the Marshal de Berwick amuses the Imperialiss by feigning

ing the Design of some important Siege, when in Reality he is only to take Possession of some Posts, to secure their Retreat.

The French Army continues about Spires. Prince Eugene is hourly expected to head the Imperial Army, a Detachment of 600 of which marching lately towards Worms, carried off 4,000 Measures of Meal, which had been laid

up there for the French Army.

The King of Prussia has sent one of his Ministers of State to the Russian Camp before Dantzick, to offer his Mediation between the Czarina and that City, and has furnished him with ample Instructions for that End. At the same Time, forty Battallions and ninety Squadrons were ordered to be in Readiness to march at an Hours Warning. From these Steps, one would reasonably infer, that His Prussian Majesty had at last resolved to take that City under his Protection, as it was naturally to believe he would have done at first; but the Wind is so ape to vary, in those Parts, that we shall not wonder, if we should find our selves obliged to contradict this Account in our next.

Prince Eugene set out, on the seventeenth Instant, from

Vienna, for the Army on the Rhine.

POLAND, SWEDEN, and the Northern Powers.

IT is reported, that the Occasion of the Polish Nobility, of King Augustus's Party, deserting that Prince, was their having discovered a private Engagement he had laid himself under to the Russians, to yield Courland and Dantsick to the Czarina. If there were any Grounds for this Report, (which we will not pretend to determine) it was indeed almost Time for the Poles to look to themselves.

The Affairs of Dantzick are much in the same Situation they were in when we gave our last Account of them; We don't find, that either the Russians have gained, or the Dantzickers lost much Ground. The small Bombs, or rather Granadoes of 15 or twenty Pounds, and the sew redhot Bullets which they have hitherto thrown into the Town have done little Damage, and the Inhabitants are not very uneasy on that Account.

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The Dutes Resident at Dantwick, and Mr. Kimporthy, an Bagliff Merchant refiding there; have been at the Ruffion Camp, to demand Paffports of General Munich for the Ships of their Nations, which were granted them with-

out any Difficulty.

s printed at the The Muscovite Fleet, confishing of 20 Men of War of the Line, Frigats Bomb-Vessels, &c. Having together 8080 Sailers, and 1222 Guns on Board, lie ready at Cronhadt to put to Sea. The Officers speak with great Contempt of the French Fleet; but we may remember they did the same of the English formerly; And yet no sooner did our Fleet appear in the Baltick, than they suffered themselves to be block'd up by our Admiral, in their own Harbours.

The Ruffians are very bufy at Liban, and had laid an Embargo upon feveral Foreign Ships, in Order to trans. port their heavy Artillery and Ammunition to Damsick.

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES.

TE have no farther News from the East. Liver, squeek Army on the Keine.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES

To which is added,

The DRONE'S COLLECTION:

Being an Account of Several Curious Particulars faithfully extracted from the Publick Papers, for the Use of such inquisitive Readers, as have more Time upon their Hands than they know what to do with.

LONDON, April 25 ind. that either the Ruster

+ Members of the late Parliament.

+ Members rechofen at the Same Place.

Them Membersed your dornw and and

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Members for the enting Parliament chosen on Tuelday. 7 INDSOR. + Lord Vere Beuclerk, Brother to his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, one of the Commissioners of his MajeMajesty's Navy. Lord Sidney Beauelerk, his youngest Brother.
Oxford: # Thomas Rowney, Esq. * Mr. Recorder Skin-

Reading in Berks. # Richard Pottinger, Efg. * The Hone

Henry Grey, of Billingbear, E.q;

Wallingford, Oxon. + William Hucks, Eig; + Thomas Tow-

Buckingham.

George Chamberlayne, Efg; * Richard Grenville, Efg; Nephew and Heir prefumptive to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Cobham.

Queenborough, Kent. ‡ Sir George Saunders, one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy. ‡ Capt. Evans, Deputy-

Governor of Sheernefs.

Wendover in Buckinghamshire. * John Hampden, Esq; Brother to the late Richard Hampden, of Hampden, Esq; *

Butler, Esq; + The Right Hon. the Lord Limerick was a Candidate but lost it.

Members chosen Yesterday.

Aldborough in Suffolk. ‡ Captain Purvis. * William Conolly, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Elq; Son in Law to the Earl of Strafford.

Woodstock. + The Hon. John Spencer, Esq; * James Dawn

Portiniouth. * Admiral Philip Cavendish. ____ Lewis,

Total or second no be

Yesterday Morning about Seven o'Clock, the Prince and Princes of Orange went from Dr. Holker's at Gravesend, and embarked on Board the Eubbs Yacht, and the Wind coming fair, failed from Gravesend for Holland at Eight, attended by the rest of the Yachts.

Yesterday about Twelve o'Clock, their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and the Princesses removed from St.

ames's to Richmond.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was last Night at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, to see the Tender Husband, or the Accomplished Fools, and afterwards set out for his House at Kew.

Yesterday Morning about Four o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the House of Mr. Perkins, Tallowchandler in King-street, West-minster, said to be occasioned by some Soot which was on Fire in the Ch mney, and fell down into a Tub of Tallow, and burnt with such Fury, that in two Hours Time the Houses of Mr. Perkins, where it broke out, Mr. Chestersield a Baker, Mr. Rutt a Druggist, Mr. Williams a Silversmith, Mr. Sterkey, Gent. and Mr. Bliss a Cheesemonger, were consumed, besides many others damaged;

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damaged; a Stack of Chimnies fell down upon several People who were assisting to put out the Fire, and bruised them in a dangerous Manner.

On Monday the Books were fent from the Pay Office in Broadfireet to Portsmouth, to pay the Companies belonging to his Malefty's Ship the Romney and Swift Sloop, to the 31st of Decem-

ber last.

Yesterday twenty-one Prisoners were try'd at the Old-Bailey, two whereof were capitally convicted, viz. Thomas Evans for stealing from Mansell Alcock a Parcel of Linnen, Value 291. 4s. the Property of John Wingsield, and William Jellard for breaking open the House of Gerrard Bothomley in the Night, and stealing a Curtain. Twelve were cast for Transportation, and seven acquitted.

Yesterday No. 38667 was drawn a Prize of 1000 l. and No.

42431, 82166, 98571, and 110310, 1001. each.

We hear that on Monday Se'nnight his Highness the Prince of Orange, with the Princesses, went to view the Pictures of Mynheer Vander-Myn, at his House in Princes-street, Cavendishsquare, with which his Highness was so very well pleased, that he ordered him to attend the next Day at St. ames's, and begin him a whole length Picture for the Garter Robes; the Face of which he has fince finished, to the general Satisfaction of the Court and Nobility. This gave Occasion to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to sit to him on Saturday last for his own Picture also; which done, in order to shew his Regard to the Artist and his Art, he was pleased to desire his Sister, the Princess of Orange, then present, to draw Mr. Vander-Myn's Picture, and obliged him to fit for it, which her Royal Highness condescended to do, with an Affability and Ease which charmed all present, and with so delicate and masterly an Execution, and fo very like, that it strikes all that see it with Admiration.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

	(Males	1827	Mark Bar	ied { Males Females In all	220
Christened	{ Females	175 5	Buried .	Females	243
	(In all	3573	I'm dina	[In all	463

Decreased in the Burials this Week 14.

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The State of LITERATURE.

WE have, for some Time past, looked upon the many Abuses in the Grub-street Journal against our Brother Budgell with that Contempt they justly deserved, and made no Manner of Reply to them: We shall however at present take a little Notice of an Advertisement which the Authors of the Grubstreet Journal inserted in their very tast Paper, viz. that of Yesterday. This Advertisement is in the following Words, viz.

A T a Meeting of several Eminent Citizens this Night, 'twas unanimously resolved to put in Nomination for Representative of this City,

The Honourable EUSTACE BUDGELL, Efq; Late Secretary to their Excellencies the Lords Justices of Ireland, at his Majesty's Castle at Dublin; the most worthy Heir of the late great Dr. Tindall, and next Male-relation to the late celebrated Joseph Addison, Esq;

And the faid Honourable Gentleman is defired to fignify his Pleasure in the next Bee, what other Gentleman he would please to join Interest with.

We believe we need not inform our Readers that this Advertisement is designed for a Banter; that there never was any such Meeting as is mentioned in it, and that Mr. Budgell never presumed to offer himself as a Candidate for Member of Parliament for the City of London; and yet, whatever may be the Opinion of our two Grubstreet Authors, we cannot possibly think that Mr. Budgell's having been formerly in several Honourable Employments, or his having been made Heir to Dr. TINDALL, (who was eminent for the Love of Liberty and his Country) or his being a near Relation to the late Mr. Addison, and having been educated by him, we say we cannot think that any of these Circumstances are Objections to his being a Member of the House of Commons: We even wish that the City of London may never thuse a Representative less capable of serving her, or less zealous for her Service, than Mr. Budgell is, and has been.

We take the true Meaning of the above Advertisement to be this; we suffed Mr. B one of the Authors of the Grubstreet Journal, has learnt that a certain Person, who about feven Months fince, faithfully promifed Mr. Budgelt that he would bring him into the House of Commons, has broke his Word; upon which, if we guess right, Mr. P. cannot help gratifying his little Malice, and infulting our Brother. Budgell after this publick Manner. We shall not here say. any thing of those Arguments by which a certain Person has been persuaded to break his folerin Pramife. Mr. BUDGELL pities his Weakness instead of being angry with him; and will not suffer us to encrease that Confusion this Person must certainly be under, by printing his Name. We cannot however help faying, that we believe there have been Times when if a private Gentleman had fignalized himself in the Caufe of Liberty as Mr. Budgell has done; he would have been supported after another Manner. We believe, that had fome great Man taken him effectually into his Protection; the generous Action would have been no Difgrace to fuch a great Man with our Posterity: It might perhaps have turned to his Account even at prefent; fittice if ever any Person had a grateful Heart, we have Reasons to believe our Brother Budgell has. Upon the whole, if, as Mr. Budgell has afferted in Print (and he was never yet found to affert a Falshood) he has a Scheme of the late Lord Halifax's; that would have been vally for the Advantage of the British Trade; his not being in the House is a Loss to his Country, and not to himfelf. If he both could and would have proved a plain Fast upon a great Criminal; his not being in the House is a Loss to his Country, and not to bimfelf.

The State of LITERATURE in Foreign Parts.

PARIS.

A NECDOTES de la Cour de Philippe Auguste.

That is,

Anecdotes of the Court of Philip August.

In our last Bee we gave our Readers from this Book the Characters of Philip August, and of his Governour the Mar-fuel du Mez.

We

We come now to the fecand Article we promifed an Ex-

Geoffry, Duke of Bretagne, being at the Court of Philip-August, together with the Duches Constantia; his Wife, was seized with a virulent Distemper; which took him off in the Prime of his Years, after five Days Illness. In his Death his Subjects loft a just, generous and affectionate Frince, whose whole Study was for the good of his States. He had just given a new Lustre to the Breton Nobility, by the Law which has fince had the Sanction of his Name; and which enabled the Chiefs of each Family, to keep up the Dignity of their illustrious Birth, by their Riches. A great Number of the Lords of Philip August's Court daily frequented that of the Duke of Bretagne; and various were the Reports among them of the fudden and furprizing Death of that Prince. Philip, who was defirous of knowing whether these Reports had any Grounds or not, sent privately for Roger, Count de Retbel, whom the deteafed Duke had honoured with a more than common Share in his Friendthip, to attend him in his Closet. Being alone, the King told him, his constant Attendance on the Court of Duke Geoffry, must have given him an Opportunity of diving into a Secret, the Truth and Circumstances of which he must and would know. Since it is your Majesty's Command, answered the Count, (who very well knew what the King would be at) I shall readily obey. to The Cir-" cumfrances I had an Opportunity of observing during " my Abode in Bretagne, gave me Cause to suspect what " Duke Geoffry himself confirmed to me; an Hour before " his Death, by discovering to me the Secret of his " Heart. This Secret which he entrufted me with; and the Symptoms of the Disease, which brought him so suddenly to his End, makes me doubt whether his Death " were natural. I have Reason to believe, that Madain " de Fougeres was the Occasion of the Duke's quitting his " States to refide at your Majesty's Court; and this Lady, " I suspect to be the innocent Cause of his Death. I was " in Bretagne when Madam de Fougeres; then Mademoi-" felle de Rhedon, first made her Appearance at that " Court. I observed with what Affiduity the Duke paid his Respects to her: He was continually finding Pre-" texts to give publick Entertainments; which had the Name of being for the Diversion of the whole Court, t sho' Blanche de Rhedon was the real Object which gave

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- 1! Occasion to them. Evrard, Lord of Rhedon, her Fa-" ther, foon perceived the Paffion his Sovereign had for his Daughter, and, for that Reafon, refolved to marry " her immediately. The Lord de Fougeres was the Perfon he made Choice of for his Son in Law; and the Duke, though this Marriage could not but give him great Uneafiness, was too just to oppose it. Fougeres foon began to open his Eyes, as well as Monsieur de Rhedon, and he was apprehensive his Wife's Virtue might not always be a sufficient Barrier to resist the Asfaults of a young and amiable Prince. This Fear made " him refolye to retire privately from Bretagne, and to " repair to your Majesty's Court, where he has been " most graciously resolved. During the Space of two "Years, which be he has refided here, with Madam de " Fougeres, he has always fed the Duke up with the " Hopes of returning to Bretagne. Geoffry, wearied out 's at last with these Delays, sound he had no other Means to see his beloved Madam de Fougeres but to come " himself into France. To cover the real Motive of this 's Journey, he made Use of the Pretext of uniting Anjon 's to Bretagne, under your Majesty's Protection. I have " fince understood from the Count de Rieux, the Duke's Fayourite, that Fongeres did not express the least Unes easiness at the Arrival of his Sovereign; on the contrary, none was more forward in making his Court to " the Duke, and he has frequently entertained him in a " Iplendid Manner.

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The Morning after one of these Entertainments it was, that the Duke was seized with the Illness, which proved his last: And at this Feast, beyond all Distipute, Fougeres, to rid himself of so formidable a Rival, attempted the Life of his Sovereign. It is with Regret I form this Judgment of Monsieur de Fougeres; But the has always bore the Character, in Bretagne; of ha brave and worthy Gentleman, yet he has been as well known to be a dangerous Enemy. And besides, Sir, there is one Circumitance which puts this Matter out of all Doubt. The Count de Rieux this very Morning told me, that Geofficy seeing him overwhelmed with Tears at the near Approach of his Dissolution, alledihim to his Bed-side, and faid: Thou bewailest the property and thou hast Reason to bewail it, since an every morning told with and thou hast Reason to bewail it, since an every morning the distortion and thou hast Reason to bewail it, since an every morning the distortion and thou hast Reason to be wail it, since an every morning the distortion and thou hast Reason to be wail it, since an every morning the distortion and the unhappy

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unhappy Paffion has drove me to feek it here in France.

I know, as well as thou knowest, the Hand by which

I fall; But I ought not to complain; I have forced

Fougeres to commit this Crime."

The Behaviour of Philip-August, on this Occasion, auf not be pased by in Silence. Our anonymous Author

gives the following Account of it.

"Roger (said Philip to the Count de Reibel) the Ac"count you give me must remain a Secret; the divulging
"of it would cast a Blemish on the Memory of this great
"Prince. The Esteem I always had for the Duke of
"Bretagne, during his Life-time, obliges me to sacrifice
"to himself the Vengeance otherwise due to him. To
"this, Fougerer shall owe the Impunity of his Grime:
"But go and inform him, that I allow him but sour and
"twenty Hours to depart my Dominions. The next Thing
"Irequire of you is to recommend a prosound Secrecy, in
"my Name, to the Count de Rieux. Let this Matter
be buried in the same Tomb, with the Prince whose
"Loss we deplore, His Discretion in that will be the
"last Mark of Respect and Fidelity which he can shew

" his Sovereign."

The Fate of Fougeres is no less worthy the Readers The Count de Retbel, when he left the King's Cabinet, went immediately to Fougeres's House to deliver his Message; but found only Madam de Fougeres at Home. He had not been long with her before this unhappy Lady was shocked with the dismal Sight of her own Husband's being brought dead into her Chamber, run thro' the Heart with a Sword, One of Fougeres's Servants, told the Count de Rethel, that he had received his Death's Wound from the Hand of the Count de Rieux, who attack'd him at the Gate of the Duke his Master's Palace. Retbel could not forbear reproaching de Rieux for this Action; but the Count's Answer was : "I have revenged the Death of my Master, and punished the Persidy of a Monster : "his Crime was evident, and it was fitting his Punish-" ment should immediately follow, I glory in the Action." Rethel took upon him to follicit the King for his Pardon, and Philip judging of the Count's Affection for his Master, by the Transport of his Zeal, could not blame the Action; and tho' he never would justify or declare his Approbation of it, he esteemed de Rieux the more ever after,

Fallon has drove me to feek it bere in Frence

Miscellana Porms, Sones, Go.

. Of Upon Mrs. BARBIER'S Return to ENGLAND.

D

SAY, BARBIER, whose Loss we mourn'd;

Tell us, now thou art return'd,

Wilt thou grace again the Stage,

Charm the Ear, and Soul engage?

Ever in thy Strains we find
Pleasing Sense with Sound combin'd.

Is, in sost persuasive Strains,
Then reveals in Lover's Pains,
Ah! how sweetly dost thou prove

(a) Musick is the Voice of Love!

Welcome to the British Shore!

Leave thy native Isle no more:

Here rewarded, lov'd, and prais'd,

Equal to thy Merit rais'd,

Free from Care, from Envy free,

(b) Happy may it thou ever be!

of he had received his Denti's Wound from

Action of he kiese some not blace for Action of the Action

(a) See from the filent Groves, &c. Cantata, by Dr. Perufch.
(b) Fair Dorinda Happy, &c. Song in Camilla.





THE

BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Deligned for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's Taste and Principles, and laying before the Reader, at one View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) a Weekly State of Wit, Learning, Politicks, News, and Business.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXII. Vol. V. From Saturday, April 27. to Saturday, May 4.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was suppressed, after Number X, by certain Persons, for certain Reasons, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any Free Nation.

See a particular Account of this Affair (which has made a good deal of Noife) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so well received by the Publick before it was suppressed.

Sold by all Bookfellers in Town and Country.

[Price Six-pence.]





Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt slores, & slumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio qua dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque sovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia singunt. VIRG

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The BEE:

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing Material, and all the Effays worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the firongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with several Original Compositions in Prose and Verse.

An Account of Foreign Affairs and Domestick Occurrences, in a much clearer Stile and Manner than any News-Paper. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments, An Account of the most Remarkable Books Published Abroad. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at Home, with short Resections upon such as deserve it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at One View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day). A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS,

News, and Business.

No LXII. From Saturday April 27, to Saturday May 4.

- Tuvatque novos decerpere flores.

Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other Curious Particulars, contains.

I. A compleat Lift of those Members who voted for, and against the Bill for repealing the Septennial Ast; and a List of those who Spoke in the Debate.

II. Observations on some People's Behaviour.

III. A Vindication of the late Parliament.

IV. A Vindication of the late Vote of Credit.

V. Some Thoughts on Elec-

tions, file to

VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIH. Memoirs of Literature in Foreign Parts.

IX. Memoirs of Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange.

X. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.

XI. Taste and Beauty; an Epistle to the Earl of Chesterfield.

to St. Clement's-Church; where Letters will be taken in.

The last BEE

I S G

NUMBER LXI.

Among other Curious Particulars contains,

I. A Speech made in the last H--e of C-ns, by the Gentleman who Seconded the Motion for repealing the Septennial Ast.

II. The Exploits of the late Parliament.

III. The Author of the Excise Scheme dissetted, vindicated.

IV. A proposal to the People of England.

V. An Address to the Electors of Great-Britain.

VI. Some Thoughts offered to the Whig Electors of Great Britain.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

X. Answer to an Advertisement in the last Grubfreet-Journal.

XI. An Account of the Death of Geoffrey Duke of Bretagne.

XII. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.



THE

B E E Revived

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

No LXII. Vol. V.

HAVING given our Readers two Speeches upon the Motion for Repealing the Septennial Act: We shall in this Bee lay before them, a Lift of those Members who Voted for, and against the Repealing of the said Act.

A Compleat Lift of the Members who Voted for, and against the Bill for Repealing the Septennial Act.

Those mark'd thus *, spoke in the DEBATE.

FOR

AGAINST

Bedfordshire.
Charles Leigh, E/q;
Sir Jer. Vanacker Sambrook
Besks.
Wincomb Packer, E/q;
—Archer, E/q;

George Lewen, E/q;

Bedfordsbire.
Sir Rowland Alston
John Orlebar, Esq;
Berks.
Lord Vere Beaucierc, Commissioner of the Navy
William Hucks, Esq; Brewer
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to the King's Houshold
Robert Hucks, Esq; His S
Bucks.
Thomas Ingoldesby, Esq;

Bucks.

Sir William Stanhope

Sir Thomas Lee

Harry Waller, Efq;

Sir Charles Vernon, Efq;

Marmaduke Allington, Efq;

Thomas Lutwich, Efq;

Lord Viscount Limerick

Edmund Waller, Efq;

Sir Thomas Hobby

Cambridgefine.

* Sir John Hynde Cotton

Thomas Sclater Bacon, Efq;

Cheshire.

* Charles Cholmondely, E/q; Sir Robert Grofvenor Sir Charles Bunbury Cornwall.

* Sir John St. Aubin
Sir William Carew
Arthur Tremaine, Efq;
Hugh Boscawen, Efq;
Sidney Meadows, Efq;
Philip Hawkins, Efq;
Sir Cecil Bishop
Jonathan Rashleigh, Efq;

Sir William Morrice Henry Vane, Efq;

GAINST

Belfor flowe.

Lord Vere Econolere, Com-

William Lautes E/g: Brewer

millioner of the Kary

foot o in the Dunaru.

Sir Row and Allion

John Orlegar, E/g;

Cambridgeshire.
Thomas Townshend, Esq
Teller of the Exchequer
Cheshire.

Cornwall.

Thomas Clutterbuck, E.

Commissioner of the Adn
ralty

Colonel Cope, Colonel of
Regiment

Edward Walpole, E.a. Foil

Edward Walpole, Esq; Join Secretary of the Treasur and Collector Inward the Customs

Sir J. Heathcote
John Evelyn, Esq; Groom
the Bed-Chamberto to t
Prince.

Joh

Lot

Cha

Sir

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Fra

Th

Joh

John Harris, E/q;
Lord Glenorchy
——Corbet, E/q; Und
Secretary of the Admira
Thomas Hales, E/q; Cle

of the Green-Cloth.

* John Willis, Efq; Attorn

Thomas Walker, E/q; S

FOR

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ir Stere, I

AGAINST.

Cormual.

veyor General of bis Majesty's Land-Revenus.

Isaac Leheup, E/q;

Charles Longueville, Efq;

Auditor to the Queen

Matthew Ducie Moreton, Esq; John Goddard, Esq; Commissioner to settle the Merchants Losses by the Spaniards.

John Hedges, Esq; Treasurer to the Prince.

Major Cholmondely, E/q; Governor of Chefter Caftle

Sir Robert Rich, Colonel of Horse and Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the King

Henry Knolly's, Efq; Richard Elliot, Efq; Auditor to the Prince.

Dudley Ryder, Efq; Sol. Gen. Henry Kelfal, Efq; Clerk of the Treafury

Thomas Farrington, Efq; Receiver of the Revenue in Wales

Thomas Herbert, E/q; William East, E/q;

Thomas Copleston, Esq; a Place in Ireland.

Cumberland.
Colonel Howard, Colonel of the Guards.

Derbysbire.

Cumberland. John Hilton, Esq;

Derbysbire.
Lord James Cavendish
Charles Stanhope, Esq;
Devonsbire.
Sir William Courtney
Henry Rolle, Esq;
Francis Drew, Esq;
Theophilus Fortescue, Esq;

John Fuller, Efq;

Devonshire.
Sir Charles Wills, Colonel of
the Guards and Lieutenant
General of the Ordnance

Sir Henry Gough,

Robert

Iii 2

Sir Humphry Monoux Richard Reynell, Efq: Richard Coffin, E/q;

Dorfetfbire. George Chaffin, Efg. Edmund Moreton Pleydel, Eq; John Brown, Efg. John Banks, Efq.

Com O Branch

Mary words of the

Dut barno! George Bowes, E/q: Robert Shaftoe, Efg; Effex. Sir Robert Abdy Thomas Bramston, E/q; Charles Will C lone!

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General of the transact

Sir Henry Goog a

Robert Byng, Efq; Commif-Sonary of the Navy Arthur Stert, Efq; Commif. fioner to settle the Merchants Losses by the Spaniards Richard Edgcomb, Efq; Vice. Treasurer of Ireland * Sir Williom Yonge, Com. missioner of the Treasury George Treby E/q; Mafter of the Household Sir Archer Croft, Commisfioner of Trade Colonel Morden Sir Francis Drake Dorfetfbire. George Trenchard, E/q; Thomas Windham, Efq; Holt Henly, E/q; Cl. of the Pipe. Thomas Pearle, E/q; Commissioner of the Navy George Doddington, Esq; John Jewkes, Esq; William Bowles, E/q; Stephen Fox, E/q; Nathaniel Gould, E/q; John Bond, E/q; Edward Tucker, E/q; Durbam.

> Effex. Stamp Brooksbank, E/q: Samuel Tufnel, E/q; Commissioner for fettling Commerce

> Henry Parfons, Efq; Commiffioner of the Victualling Lord Egmont, Sir Philip Parker.

Gloucefter-

TRORA

Gloucestersbire.
Benjamin Bathruft, Esq;
Thomas Masters, Esq;
Peter Bathurst, Esq;

* Edward Harley, Eqq;
Velters Cornwall, Efq;
Velters Cornwall, Efq;
Thomas Winford, Efq;
Lord Bateman
Hertfordsbire.
Sir Thomas Seabright
Charles Cæfar, Efq;
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Edward Wortley, Efq;
Kent.
Sir Roger Meredith
Sir Edward Deering

John Finch, Efg:

* Sir Edward Stanley
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Nicholas Fazakerly, Efq;
Sir Thomas Lowther
* William Shippen, Efq;
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Peter Bold, Efq;
Thomas Lifter, Efq;
Sir Thomas Afton
Leiceterfoire.
Ambrofe Philips, Efq;
Sir George Beaumont
George Wright, Efq;

AGAINST.

Gloucefter bire. Colonel Berkly, Sir J. Dutton, Charles Selwyn, Efq; Equerry to the Queen George Read, Efq; Major of the Guards Herefordfbire. Lord Carnaryon, Lerd of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince Sir George Caswall, Uvedal Price, Efq; Hertfornfbire. Lord Grimstone, Sir Thomas Clark, George Harrison, E/q; Huntingtonshire. Robert Pigott, Efg;

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Leicestersbire.

Lord William Mannors, Lords
of the Bed-Chamber to the,
King.

Lincolnsbire.

FOR JA

AGAINST.

Lincolnsbire. Sir Thomas Saunderson Robert Viner, Efq; Charles Hall, B/q; Lord Colerain John Page, Esq; Robert Shirly, E/q; Sir Michael Newton Middlesex. Sir Francis Child, * Sir John Bernard Micajah Perry, Efq; Humphry Parsons, Efq; Monmouthsbire. * Lord Noel Somerfet

Norfolk.

Sir Edmund Bacon

Lincolnsbire. George Monfon, Efq;

Middlefex. William Clayton, Efq; Commissioner of the Treasury Sir John Eyles

Monmout bshire.

Norfolk. Walter Bacon, Efq; *Sir Robert Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and LORD of the Treasury Sir Charles Turner, Teller of the Exchequer William Townshend, Esq; Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince. Horatio Walpole, Efq; Cofferer Sir Edmund Bacon, who bath a Grant of Crown Lands at Chatham. Charles Fitzroy, Esq; Cornet and Master of the Tennis Court Charles Churchill, Efq; Colonel of Dragoons and Goer itarry itanghton, vernor of Plymouth. Northamptonshire. Colonel Montagu Colonel of a Regiment and Governor

of Hull

Northamptonshire. Sir Justinian Isham Thomas Cartwright, Efq; Jo. Banks, E/q; Armstead Parker, Esq; George Compton, E/q;

Directafeire.

Northum-

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John Fynch, Efq;
Northumberland.
Ralph Jenison, Efq;
Nicholas Fenwick, Efq;
Lord Morpeth

Nottinghamshire. William Levinz, Esq;

· Massical

Oxon.

Sir William Stapleton
Henry Perrott, Efq;
Lord Cornbury
George Clark, Efq;
Thomas Rowney, Efq;
John Spencer, Efq;
Rutlandsbire.

Salop.
John Walcot, Efq;
William Lacon Child, Efq;
Sir John Aftley
Richard Lyfter, Efq;
Sir John Charleton

* Sir William Wyndham Thomas Horner, Efq; Robert Gay, Efq; Thomas Edwards, Efq; Thomas Palmer, Efq; Alexander Lutterel, Efq; Thomas Crifp, Efq; Michal Hervey, Efq; Northumberland.
Sir William Middleton
William Carr, Efq;
* Sir Thomas Robinson
George Liddell, Efq;
Nottingbamshire.
Thomas Bennett, Efq;
Sir Robert Clifton
John White, Efq;
Brigadier Sutton, Governor
of Guernsey
James Pelham, Efq; Secretary to the Prince, and to
the Lord Chamberlain
Oxon.

Rutlandsbire. William Burton, Efq; Thomas Noel, Efq; Salop. Henry Arthur Herbert, Efq; Samuel Edwards, Efq; Under Teller of the Exchequer Robert More, Efq; John Plumtree, Esq; Treafurer of the Ordnance. Somer setsbire. John Scrope, Esq; Secretary of the Treasury General Wade, Governor of Fort William. William Piers, Efq; George Speke, Efq; George Dodington, Esq; Commissioner of the Treasury Francis

.I & WE O.R A

A GAINST.

George Lithiell, Pin: Southampton. Anthony Henly, Efq. Joseph Taylor, Efq. John Cherwynd, Efg. del Sir John Barrington William Powlett, Elq.

James Pelham, E.C.; Szeria-

. the Lord Chamberlain

The to the trine; and to

Rullandhire. William Borron, Big;

Salep. Henry Arthur Herbert Mil.

Samuel Edwards, Eld; Univ. Teller of the Exchenic

John Plantier, Hig, Thus.

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facer of the Orlance.

i bomas Nocl, Eld;

Mobert Mone, Mfq;

Nerr Branker Lond.

Nor William M. dalleton

William Carr, Mig: * Sir I homes Robinson

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James Tyrrel, Esq; Colonel of a Regiment

George Gregory, Esq; Store
Keeper of the Ordnance
Henry Finch, Esq;
Six William Wentworth

Sir William Wentworth
Sir Thomas Frankland, Commissioner of the Admiralty
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Judge of Chefter
Sir Charles Hotham, Colonel

of a Regiment and Grown of the Bed-Chamber Leonard Smelt, Efg; Clerk

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Wales.

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William Gwyn Vaughan, E.
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John Myddleton, Efg:
Sir Roger Mostyn
Buffy Mansel, Efg:
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Sir George Mackenzie
Sir James Dalrymple
Captain Dalrymple
Colonel Dalrymple,
William Duff, Efq;
John Murray, Efq;
Sir John Bruce

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AGAINST. Henry Pierce, Efq; * Sir William Lowther Colonel Mordaunt .Cinque Ports. Thomas Pelham, Efg; Josiah Burchet, Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty William Glanville, Efq: Captain Hercules Baker Robert Bristow, Esq Clerk of the Green-Cloth Peter Walter, Efq; Sir William Gage Hay, Efq; Wales. Hugh Williams, Efq; Lord Lisburne Sir Nicholas Williams Arthur Bevan, Efq; Captain John Griffith Thomas Wynne, Efq. Clerk of the Green-Cloth Salusbury Lloyd, Efq; John Campbell, Efq; William Owen, Efq; Sir Humphry Howarth Thomas Lewis, Esq; Clerk of the Bills of the Customs Scotland. Sir James Campbell, E/q; Colonel John Campbell Charles Ereskine, E/q; Solliciter General for Scotland A lexander Brodie, E/q; Lyon King at Arms Sir James Grant Colonel J. Scott Lord Archibald Hamilton, Commissioner for the Admiralty Alexander Hamilty, E/q; Robert Douglas, E/q;

James

FOR AGAINST.

James Rutherford, E/q; H. Cunningham, Efg; Commissary of the Musters in Scotland Sir J. Ferguson, Golonel Middleton William Steward, Efq; Paymaster of the Pensions Colonel Anstruther, Deputy Governor of Minorca Major Sinclair, Peter Campbell, Esq; John Drummond, Efq; Commissary for settling Commerce Duncan Forbes, Efg; Advocate of Scotland Daniel Campbell, Efq; Sir Robert Monro Sir J. Nasmith.

The CRAFTSMAN.

THE last Crastsman contains nothing but some Extracts from Cato's Letters, which were published some Years since.

Extract from Fog's-Journal.

Observations on some Peoples Behaviour.

THO'I could not but observe (says Mr. Fog) that the Expiration of the late Parliament proved a Matter of universal Joy, yet for my Part I was sometimes inclined to wish, that it had been continued for a longer Term, and for the same Reason which induced the old Woman to pray for the Life of _____. I am truly apprehensive, that the Legislative Power may devolve upon a Majority, who, in order to excel their Predecessors, may readily consent to finish all those Schemes which the Great M_____ has long projected. What those Schemes

are, will appear to any Person, who will only take the Trouble to read the Protests of the Patriot-Lords. Those Gentlemen have given us to just an Insight into the pre-fent State of our Country, that we must shut our Eyes against a Demonstration, if we are not convinced by the Facts and Reasoning, which they have laid before us. I heartily wish, that my Presages or Apprehensions may be ill-founded: But I cannot but fear the worst, when I remark the undue Influences, which are every where used, and that Corruption has spread itself even to the utmost Limits of our Land; when I fee the very fame Men, who voted for the Excise-Bill, the Bill of Credit, &c. &c. &c. chosen again, and even chosen to represent our most popu'ous trading Cities without the least Opposition. What kind of Spirit must possess those People. who at that Infrant; in which they are celebrating their Deliverance from Slavery, carefs and honour the Persons, who endeavoured to inthral them? One would scarce believe, that any Bribe was sufficient to persuade a rational Creature to such a Manner of Acting. The Gninea Blacks, whom we treat as Barbarians for felling one another, urge some political Reasons to justify their Trasfick; and they are always able to retort upon us, that they are not yet become such Idiots, as to fell themselves; which is the Case of every British Elector, who takes Money for his Vote. Indeed he does not only fell his Body, but (if there is a future Punishment for wilful Perjury) he fells his Soul too, and affords the Devil a cheaper Bargain than he could ever have expected. I have therefore frequently wondered, that the Right Reverend Prelates of our Church, who are intrusted with the Guardianship of our Souls, have not taken all Opportunities, fince the Act for preventing Bribery has been in Force, to recommend a religious Observation of it to their respective Diocesans: That they have not in their Pattoral Charges and Sermons fully explained the Nature of the Oath contained in that Act, and endeavoured to impress on the Minds of their Hearers the Enormity of the Crime, and the Danger which Men must necessarily run themselves into, who make no Scruple to violate that Oath. Perjury has ever been accounted a most d't stable Sin, and is so destructive to Society, that not only the Laws of all Nations have provided against it, but the Religions of all Times have setnenced the Perfons who have been guilty of it, to the severest Punishments

ments in another World. I speak here of simple Perjury. But when it is complicated, and a Man by bearing falfe Witness against his innocent Neighbours, shall rob them of their Lives and Estates, the Crime is of a blacker Dye. And yet there is still an higher Degree of Perjury. For the Wretch who forfwears himself in order to be ray his Country, and votes for a Sum of Money against the Conviction of his Reason and his Conscience, is the greatest and the most infamous Criminal of all I am therefore fully perfuaded, that the Bribery Act has never yet been sufficiently considered; and I am on that Account the more furprized and concerned (as I faid before) that our great and learned Ecclefiaffical Governors did not publish some proper Exhortations for the Use of the Electors, and therein shew with that energetick Force of Reasoning, which they have fometimes used on leffer Occasions, the Deformity and Mischief of Bribery, and the Sin and Danger of False-swearing. There may possibly be some Reafons for their Silence, which are not discoverable by fuch a short-fighted Layman as I am. But till such Time as I am better informed, I must beg Leave to think, that this was the proper Business of their Function, and a Duty which they owed to their Country. And I am confirmed in this Opinion, fince I find they are as bufy and active as any others, in recommending their Favourite-Candidates, and interest themselves in all Elections, where they may be supposed to have any Weight or Influence. I have lately feen a Circular Letter written by one of thefe Reverend Fathers, which has been read in all Places by the Chancellor of his Diocese. In this recommendatory Epiffle his L p proposes to the People for their Choice the two Candidates, who in that Country are called the Court-Candidates, not only as the fittest (to represent the County of S of all Men who are now living upon the Earth, but even fitter than all who have lived in the Ages before, or who shall live in any Age bereafter. Tis probable his L-p would have excepted a certain Set of Gentlemen, who made some Noise in the World about 1700 Years ago, and who were allowed to be very dutiful Subjects and excellent Christians, if their Names had occurred to him while he was writing this Epiftle. Tis likewife very probable, that Posterity may complain of the undue Preference, which the B-has given to his Friends, if this Letter should happen to survive among

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the rest of his learned Works. But I really think, that both his Name and his Writings are perfectly well fecured against the ill-natured Criticisms and Reflections of Posterity, as well as of the Age, in which we live. At leaff. for my Part, I affure the Reader, that I have not mentioned this Letter to furnish out Matter of Cavil either against the Stile or the Substance of it, but only to illustrate what I have advanced above, That none of the Right Reverend have as yet taken any Notice of that glorious Act for preventing Bribery and Corruption, or have ever prefied a strict Execution of this Law on the Consciences of the People, even when they had the fairest Opportunities of fo doing; as for Instance in this Circular Letter, where the Subject might very properly have been introduced. And I will venture to add, that his L-p had given a better Character of his Friends, and done more Honour to himself, if he had told the People, that he recommended to their Choice two Gentlemen (and two fuch he should have recommended) who were above Corruption themselves, and who therefore scorned to be elected by any Criminal Influences, and that for his Part he did not address that Letter to the Electors with any other Defign, but to intreat them in the most earnest Manner to confider the Qath, which they were obliged to take, and to conjure them to refuse any Bribe of Money or other Reward that might be offered for their Votes: Which if they did not do, he must pronounce them to be guilty of the greatest Sin a Man can possibly commit, fuch a one as would render them infamous in this World, and subject them to eternal Punishment in the World to come. This had been a Lesson not unworthy of a Christian B, and of which he needed not to be ashamed if it were to be read in the Day of Judgment.

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most dreadful, and the most complicated of all Sins, those of Tyranny and Rebellion; can declaim terribly against profane Swearing, which only hurts him, who utters it, and yet encourage and animate UNIVERSAL PERJURY, sometimes in MAGISTRATES, and fometimes in the PEOPLE, and be for establishing UNIVERSAL SLAVERY.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

A Vindication of the late Parliament.

M. Freeman, in a Letter inserted in the Daily Courant, endeavours to Vindicate the last Parliament from those Restrictions made upon them by Mr. D'Anvers, and which we

laid before our Readers in our last Bee.

Let us examine a little (says Mr. Freeman) Mr. D'Anvers's Topicks of Abuse——In the first Place, his Spleen
is vented against the late Parliament, and glad it seems he
is to call it a late One, for giving a Sum of Money to his Majesty on a very reasonable Occasion, nor is he content with
treating the Majority of both Houses with great Indignity
on this Account, but even proceeds to upbraid his Majesty
with the Liberal Revenue settled on him by the former Parliament, for the better Support of the Honour and Dignity of
the Crown; tho' it is well known, that some who call themselves Patriots, acted a very different Part from what they
do now, a little before that Revenue was settled. But it is
as common with some to change their Principles as to charge
Others with Changing them.

The next Thing is the Hessian Troops, which are said to have burthened us with Sixpence in the Pound Land Tax; tho' this modish Writer cannot but know they were kept up with a View to save the Publick Money, and to preserve the Peace of Europe, by being ready to march on any Service our Treaties might oblige us to provide Troops for; and that they actually hindered any Rupture, while they were retained in the Pay of Great-Britain, is certain. But this is a Method of treating Subjects so common with this Gentleman, that I shall not dwell upon it; the whole of this Paper being nothing more than a Repetition of Old and often answer'd Objections, in worse Language than they were for-

merly proposed in.

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But if any Thing can be yet more abfurd than the Reflections hitherto thrown out, it must be what he says about the Salt-Tax. It was ever held, even by the People themselves, the easiest Imposition ever laid on them: When his Majesty from the Throne recommended easing his Subjects of some of those Taxes which were most grievous, those in the Opposition pitched on this, in pure Contradiction; they had their Desire, and it was taken off, till the Publick Necessity demanded new Supplies; and then it was reimposed, as a Tax never complained of, to avoid laying a very beavy Tax on Land, which has been always, and very justly, complained of. Here is another Instance of Caleb's fair Dealing and great Sagacity in arguing, after begging the Question.

Having reviled the late Parliament for taking off a Tax when it could be spared, and laying it on again, rather than one more grievous, he goes on to mention the Excise, tho it was neither laid on, nor taken off, nor done any Thing else with, except talked of. But when one of this Party sets down to write a Libel, Excise is so naturally at the End of his Pen, that there is no keeping it from slipping in, tho it be to ever so little Purpose. But the Epirbet of a State Inquistion, that's a new Improvement, and will no doubt be taken up by our Patriot Mob next Time they take it in their Heads to institute Solemaities, and multiply Red Letter Days in the Almanack; to illuminate Monuments, and break Magistrates

Windows.

The keeping up Standing Armies in Time of profound Peace, the approving Treaties, Expedients, and Transactions, and the giving vast Sums of Money to support all these, are Things which have been so often charged, and so often refuted, that I wonder to see them stand in this Bead-Roll of Complaints without the least Alteration, especially since the very Form of this Sneer is the same with what Mr. D' Anvers has thrown out at the Close of every Seffon, with much the same Reason, and I will venture to prophely, to much the same Purpose; for I hope, a British Parliament will never leave the Kingdom defence-less, or resule to grant necessary Supplies to the Crown, through the Clamours, or the Threats of an incensed Fastion, waiting for and earnestly expecting when such an Event shall happen.

The Sneer on the Inquiries made by the late Parlia-

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ment, is the most impudent Insult that was ever offered to Gentlemen who had laboured in their Country's Ser-The whole World knows, that the Business of the Charitable Corporation was flurred over by the Patriots themselves, who, after they had puzzled the Affair, and prevented the most Guilty from being proved fo, very humanely opposed the Relief of the unbappy Sufferers, and would have rendered their Application to Parliament utterly ineffectual. As to the Affair of the late Lord Derwentwater's Effate, and the Peition of the York-Buildings Company, when the Craftsman is pleased to tell us who was skreened, or who skreened him, it will be Time enough to give an Answer. But as to the South-Sea Management, if Mr. D' Anvers and his Party are not ashamed of the base and wicked Part they acted, in exciting such Charges without Foundation, or the least Colour of Fourdation, we need never wonder at any Thing they either do or fay; for as in all Things they have attempted, the more considerate Part of Mankind have constantly disapproved them; so as to the South-Sca Inquiry, the Voice of the whole Nation was against them.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

A Vindication of the late Vote of Credit.

THE late Parliament are charged (fays Mr. Osborne)
"with having reposed in the Crown an Unlimited
and Unexampled Confidence; by which his Majesty is
left at full Liberty, during the Interval of Parliament,
to Augment his Forces by Sea or Land; to enter into any
Engagements with Foreign Princes, and to apply what
Sums of Money he shall think fit, out of the Annual
Supplies, without any Limitation of Number, or Sum
whatsoever.

The true Meaning of this is, that his Majesty may be in a Condition to make good such Engagements as Homour, Justice, or Prudence have obliged, or may oblige him to make; and, that his Dominions may not be exposed to any desperate Attempts, especially at a Time when 'tis impossible the great Council of the Nation should be convened, the Parliament hath thought it reasonable, that the King should be empowered by Law, to raise such Forces by Sea or Land, as are necessary for the Desence, L112 Safety,

Safety, and Honour of his Kingdoms, and to apply fuch Sums of Money as are necessary to defray the Charge and

Expence.

This Power which is now lodged in the Crown by a late Law, is said, by the P—s, to "be of most dan- gerous Consequence, and totally subvaerting the Foundation of our Constitution, because the Wisdom of our Ancestors have provided many regular Steps and solemn Forms for granting Supplies to the Crown; and, that had there not been a fecret Reason (which Decency forms bids them to name) these Demands of Men and Money would have been laid before the Parliament, according to regular Usage, at the beginning of the Session."

To all this, we answer, That this Power, lodged in the Crown by a late Law, is so far from subverting the Constitution, that 'tis, in the highest Sense, preserving and frengthening the Constitution: It is not, as the Passaffirm, transferring the Legislative Power from themselves to the Crown, but keeping all Power intirely in themselves. 'Tis only making that Power the King's by Law, which in Substance was before his Power or Right by

Reason.

By the Constitution of England, the King hath not only his Share of the Legislative Power, and the whole Executive Power; but also a Power of acting for the Good of the Kingdom, in all fuch Cases where the Laws are silent, or cannot make Provision. This is Mr. Locke's Definition of Prerogative; and, I think, a just Definition. Tho', by the Bill of Rights, the King cannot levy Forces in Times of full Peace, and where no Danger can be apprehended, without Confent of Parliament; yet, in Case of an Invasion from abroad, or Infurrettion at home, he may levy fuch Forces as are necessary for the Defence of the Kingdom; may, he ought to do it, and the Parliament is obliged, in Juffice, to pay for them, tho' they were raised without the Form of Law. Such a Power must necessarily be lodged where the Executive Power is lodged; tho' Statutes or positive Laws were filent; for the Great Law of Nature (for the Sake of which all Laws ought to be made, and to which they are all subservient) commands, that this high Trust should be reposed in the Hands of that Person to whom is committed the Government of the Kingdom.

The King, therefore, without this Application to Parliament, had a Power, Authority, or Right (that is, a Power agreeable to the Defign of all the Laws of England) to levy fuch Forces by Sea and Land as are absolutely necessary for the Defence of the Kingdom, in Times of Distress and Danger. So that his Majesty's Application to his Two Houses of Parliament, arose from his tender and high Regard to the Rights of the People; so high a Regard, that he would not exercise any Act of Government, tho' even in their own Defence, without their Consent and Approbation. Is this Destroying the Constitution? Or rather, is not this, in the fullest Sense, sewing the Constitution? Is this transferring the Power of the Legislature from the Parliament to the Crown? Is not this rather submitting the Prerogative, or rightful Power of the Crown, to the Parliament; and transferring the Power which is in the King, to the People?

To talk of this Grant's being Unlimited, is ridiculous; for, in all these Cases of Danger and Distress, the Number of Troops and Sums of Money must be Unlimited; that is, the King must raise as many Troops, and spend as much Money, as is necessary; and such a Power must be lodged somewhere in all Governments. To say that it may be abused, is saying Nothing against a Trust that is absolutely

necessary; for all Trusts may be abused.

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

Some Thoughts on Elections, particularly on the Election for the County of Middlefex.

THE Election of a new Parliament being at this Time the general Business of the Kingdom, it is impossible that any Englishman, who loves the Liberties of his Country, can be without many Anxieties. The Power of an House of Commons is grown so formidable, that the Being of the Constitution depends upon the right Exercise of it, as the right Exercise of this Power must always depend on the Wisdom and Honesty of those with whom it is entrusted.

We know that there is a Party amongst us, who have in former Times appeared in Arms against the Constitution; and we have no other Proof of their being reconciled to it, but that, in the present Situation of Things, they dare not resist it, and finding it difficult to introduce by Force that

Govern-

Government, which might gratify their Ambition or Appetites, they would be glad of obtaining Emoluments under the

prefent, were it disposed to trust them.

We see at the same Time, amongst the natural Friends of the present Establishment, Men, whose Ambition hath overpowered their Affection for the Prince who protects them; and rather than be content with such a Share of Power or Favour, as he may judge sitting for them, they renounce his Service, and join with his natural Enemies against him, calling themselves Patriots, and their Combination a Country-Interest, from no better Proof, than that they are out of Employment, and employ their utmost Endeavours to distress the most reasonable Service of the Crown.

This Opposition to a Court is not from any real Dislike to the Measures of the Crown: They oppose the Service of their Prince, because they cannot engross his Power. They join his avowed Enemies, because such a Faction, however dangerous to him, may be useful to them; and how much scever an unnatural League may weaken the publick Safety, it strengthens the Schemes of private Ambition. It gratisses the Malice of one Sort, and savours the Designs of another, whilst the unreasonable Views of aspiring Men are carried on at the Expence of those Interests which ought to be

most facred in this happy Community.

This Conjunction of Farties may be seen in its Lustre on the present Day. The Candidates for this County, who are put in Nomination by the same Voices, are an Alliance of Whig and Tory; a Tory, who hath in every Part of his Life been invariably attached to his Party, without ever deviating from those Principles by which they were formed, and have always been distinguished; a Tory, who ever since he came into Parliament, hath voted indiscriminately on every Division against the Service of the Crown, and the Support of the Succession; a Tory, who never espoused, or joined with a Whig in any Instance of his Life, till this present Occasion; and therefore his Colleague deserves to be described, that the Rife of it may be considered.

The Whig, who is honoured with the Company and conjunct Interest of the aforesaid Tory, is a Whig, who for ten Years together hath withdrawn himself from the Support of the present Establishment, hath given up the Whig-Interest to the Tories, that by their Assistance he might storm the AdmiAdministration, and gain that Power by the Strength of a Tory-Fastion, which he could not obtain from the Grace of a Whig-Prince. Having made this Composition with the Party, that they should affist him to force the Avenues of Power, and he in Return should let them in to share the Enjoyment with them; as they have adopted bim a Tory, he hath adopted them all as good and sufficient Whigs. The Measures of their Ministries have had his Apologies; the Treasons and Crimes of their worst Leaders have had his Absolutions. In him the Four last Years of the late Queen's Reign have found an Orater to palliate their various Iniquities; in him the Peace of Utrecht hath had an Apologist to prove it a beneficial Treaty; in him the late L-d B-ke hath found an Advocate to wipe off his Stain of Infamy, and to recommend him to the Confidence of his injured Country. In him \mathcal{F} —n B—rb—r Esq; hath found a Patron to espouse his Declarations against the Laws, and that Protection which he gave in Defiance of Justice to the Raisers of Tumults, and the Disturbers of the Peace of the Kingdom. In him the most feditious, ungovernable Part of the Multitude have found a Friend to Riots, an Inciter of Tumults, a Stirrer up of anniversary Disturbances, a Founder of perpetual Animosities; whose Purse is open to encourage them, though shut to the Service of Mankind; and whose fen is employed to defame the most Worthy, to vindicate the most Odious, to justify the most Lewd and Diforderly of the People.

This is that Whig, whom the Tories have put in Nomination to stand on their Interest, to be chosen for a County where Tories prevail; where their Forces are most powerful; where no Man could be easily chosen, that was not embarked in the Depth of their Interests; where he himself could not have been chosen Seven Years since; and where he is now received on a thorough Probation of his being sufficiently their own, and for ever divided from the Service of a Whig-

Government.

Behold this illustrious Pair in the Cavalcade of the present Day; joined together as Brother-Wits and Patriots, allied in the Service of the same Cause; elected by the Power of the same Party; commissioned to serve the same Projects; and in all Respects the two Kings of Brentford, smelling to the same Nosegay.

These Elections of Members chosen in the capital Part of the Kingdom, have been often pointed out as Leading Elections, to inform the People of England in general, after what Model to choose their Representatives. In this Light I am to improve the Election for this County, and desire the whole Body of Whigs to learn from hence on what Kind of Terms the Tories compound with a Whig, what Lengths he must run, what Jobbs he must serve, what Schemes he must engage in, before they will put him in Nomination to be elect-

ed by their Weight, and to represent their Party.

If these are the fairest Fruits which have been produced from this Coalition, what may be expected from their surther Proceedings? And should the Whigs be tamely governed by these Apostates of their Party, should they give their Votes for Tories recommended by Patriot Whigs, how unhappily will the Constitution be exposed to the Attempts of its most inveterate Enemies, who will not invade it with their former Weapons, nor fight at the Distance of Preston and Dumblane, but with Votes and Resolutions more destructive than Fire and Sword; they will make War upon our happy Establishment, within the Walls of the House of Commons, unless the Whigs unite themselves in Time, and prevent them from being returned to that Place.

An exact Lift of all such Vessels as we are informed came into, and sailed from, any of our Home-Ports, from Wednesday, April the 23d, to Tuesday, April the 30th, both Days inclusive; designed for the Use of Merchants, and other Persons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board such Vessels.

Deal, April 22. SIR John Norris and Admiral Steward remain in the Downs, with his Majesty's Ships Namure, Edinburgh, Princes Caroline, Princes Amelia, Grafton, Berwiek, Orford, Hampton-Court, Buckingham, Royal Oak, Captain, Norrolk, Dreadnought, Snnderland, York, Pool Fireship, and Hawk Sloop; and this Morning came into the Downs, and joined the Fleet, his Majesty's Ships Torbay, Burford, and Fly Sloop, which last sailed to the Northward. Came dwn and sailed thro' the Barbadian, Jarrat, for Genoa. Wind N. E.

Gravefend,

Gravefend, April 22. Arrived the Justus Henricus, Bringman and the Lady Jessina, Buthman, from Bremen; the Pnincels Royal, Perryman, from Hamburgh; the Joseph and Mary, Sut ton, from Middleburgh; the Alice and Margaret, Clemfon, the John and Elizabeth, Manning, the Arthur and Sarah, Simpson, the Invitation, Story, the Nightingale, Clarke, and the Sarah, Ketteridge, from Norway. The Mermaid, Crawford, the Charming Betty, Ball, and the Morant, Higgings, are arrived at

Falmouth, Apr. 20. Since my last came in the City of Rochel, Jance, and the Three Brothers, Pecock, both for the Bal-

Liverpool, April 21. Arrived the Fame, Willon, from Vir

Cowes, April 22. Yesterday came in the Charity, Hawkes,

from Amsterdam for Santa Cruz.

Portfmouth, April 23. Since my last came in the Louisa Sloop, Dornford, from London; and the Three Sifters, Peterson, Sloop, Dornford, and failed the New Hampshire, Hills for Sloop, Dornford, from London, and Sailed the New Hampshire, Hills for from Christiansand; and sailed the New Hampshire, Hills for from Christiansand; and sailed the New Hampshire, Hills for from Christiansand; and sailed the New Hampshire, Hills for the New-England. From Spithead failed his Majesty Swift, Capt. Durell, on a Cruise; as did his Majeity's Ship the Newcastle, Capt. Brand, for the West-Indies; and came hither from the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Argyle, Capt. Drake. Wind S. E.

Leal, Aor. 23. The two Admirals, with the Men of War mentioned in my last, still remai . Came down and failed thro' the Princess of Brazil, Veale, for Genoa; and the Hallis, Maret, for Dieppe. Wind N. E.

Gravefend, Apr. 23. Arrived the Anna Catherina, Wendelbo, from North Bergen; the Mary, Linscale, and the Robert and

Hester, King, from Norway.

Liverpool, April 21. Arrived the Fame, Robinson, from Cape

Fair in Carolina.

Sheppard, from Madrass and B ngal, for London.

Deal Apr. 25. Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart are still in the Downs, with his Majetty's Ships Namure, Edinburgh, Torbay, Burford, Princels Amella, Princels Caroline, Grafton, Berwick, Orford, Hampton-Court, Buckingham, Royal-Oak, Captain, Norfolk, York, Dreadnought, Sunderland, Exeter and Argyle, with the Griffin and Pool Fireships. Came drwn and remain the Friendship, Compton, for South Carolina; and the Patty and Salley, Marshal, for Barbadoes. Yesterday arrived the Hallifax, Proctor, from Oporto. This Day arriv'd the Thames, Liste, from Smyrna; the Priscilla, Forde, from Alicant; the Charles, Rogers, from Leghorn; the Willam and Mary, m m My from Hamborgh.

Beefley, and the Industrious Bees, Burford, from Lisbon. Wind S. W.

Gravefeed, Apr. 25, Arrived the Mary Homans, from Ma-

laga, and the Salvator, Dandeldson, from Norway.

Deal, Ap il 26- Sir John Norris and Adm.ral Stewart, with the Ships of War by my last remain, and the Outward bound. A rived the Hope, Reed, from Cerella; the India Merchant, Barlow, from Smyrna; the Happy Jennet, Green, from Genoa; th America, Croney, from Leghorn; the Joseph, Tillier, from Cadiz for Hamburgh; the William, Baker, from Carolina; the Success, Dalton, the London Wenlock, the Benjamin, Mogrige, the Happy Return, Metcalf, the Pert Factor, Bennet, the Friendthip, Tellers, the Mary, Gear, the Elizabeth and Mary, Waters, and the Betty and Mary; Southern, from Oporto; the Boulter, Lyon, from Lisbon; and the John, Lucy, from Madeira. The Crowley, Clarke, the Pretty Betley, Chapman, and the Milk ofici River, Berkley, from London, are arrived at Madeira; and at Lisbon the Trant, Hinton, from Genoa; the Diana, Moyfe, the Bromley, Smithurst, and the St. George, Roberts, from London. Wind S. W.

Deal, April 25. Remain Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart, with 20 Men of War and 2 Firethips, the Potuxen, Lux, the Samuel, Dennis, for Maryland; the Betty, Pyke, for Virginia, the Patty and Salley, Marshal, for Barbados; the Drake, Hanow, for Genoa; the Friendship, Compton, for Carolina; the Sea Nymph, Sparks, for Shoreham; the Lovely Betty, Mackey, for Lisbon; the Trial's Increase, Stafford, for the Streights; the Enleavour, Scutt, for Bristol. Arrived the Mary, Addison, from Bilboa; the St. George, Jolly, and Albion, Tanner, from Leghorne; the London, Merchant, Thomas, the Burton, Paterson, from Lisbon; the Endeavour, Horsley, the Jemima, Dornford, the ____, Cooper, the Friendship, Ackers, the James and Ma ry, Diamond, from Oporto; the Charming Nancy, Nearnes, in 26 Days from Majorca. Wind S W.

Gravefend, April 27. Arrived the Pompey, Denn, fr m Leghorn; the Samuel, White, from Figuera; the Joseph and Jane Dickenson, and the Lilley. Townshend, from Oporto.

Falmouth, April 25. Sin e my last, came in the St. Catherin; Roberts, from the Canaries; the Margaret, Orm, from Oporto; the William, Dick, from Briftol, all three for this Yesterday the Expedition Packet, Clies, in 14 Days from Place. Lisbon.

Liverpo I, April 26. The William, Montgomery, from Ca

diz, is arrived at Kingfale.

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F.M.

Darmouth, April 6. The 24th came in here the George and Mary, of Plymouth, Challiez, from Hamburgh.

Portsmouth, April 26. Since my last came in the Southamps . ton, Beyd, from Venice, for Kotterdam. Sailed the Betty Galley, helps, for Hamburgh; and the Lime, Capt, Dantey, to impress Men for his Majetty's Service. Yellerday came to Spithead, the Swift Sloop, Capt. Durell, from a Cruile, where are remaining the Lancaster, Lenoy, Kent and Ronney. Wind S. W.

Hull, April 26. Arrived the Dantzick Merchant, George

Wright, from Memel.

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Weymouth, April 27. The 25th Inft. came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Barbadian Jarrat, for Genoa; and Yeiterday, the Princels Amelia of this Port, in the Service of the Government, with imprest Seamen on board.

Cowes, Apr. 27. On the 24th, tame in the Unity, Sprigs, from St. Vallery, for Genoa; on the 20th, the Princels of Bra-

Southamp on, April 27. Arrived the Happy Return, Lake, from South Barbary.

Briftol, April 27. Arrived fince my laft, the Terra Nova; , from Leghorn; the Golden Eagle, Miller, from Gallipoli; the Britannia, Bond, and the Exeter, from Oporto; and the Joanna, Nailor, from Malaga.

Deal, April 28. The Princess Caroline and Argyle Men of War failed this Morning Westward; but the rest, with the Out- I ward-bound per last, still remain. Came down the Elianor and Elizabeth, Sand, for Newfoundland; and the Katharine, Drayton, for Cadiz. Arrived the Cadiz Packet, Watlon, from Cadiz, the Bosphorus, Richards, from Smyrna; the Expedition, Jarrat, from Venice; the Williamson, Ansdale, from Virginia; the Nep-The Scipio, Major, tune, Godlee, from Lisbon. Wind S. W. from Mahone; the Samuel, Hannay, from Naples; the Revolution, Pringle, and the Henningham Castle, Jones, from Genoa, were arrived at Gibraltar; and the Swan, Ellis, from London, at Oporto. Ol angent

Gravefend, April 27. Arrived the William and Thomas, Pitcot, from Guernsey; the Elizabeth and James, Waddis, the Sucthe Port cess, Dalton, the Hallifax, Proctor, the Success, Lucy, Factor, Bennet, the Betty and Mary, Southern, the London, Wenlock, the Benjamin, Moggridge, the London, Douglas, the lemima, Dornford, all from Oporto; the Industrious Bee, Burford, Don Francisco, Salter, the Adventure, Williams, the Burton, Paddison, and Boulter, Lyon, all from Lisbon; the Charles, from Leghorn; the Priscilla, Ford, from Alicant, the Thames, Lille, from Smyrna, the William, Eaker from Carlina; the St. Peter, Foss, from Stettin; the Anne, Sympson, the Speedwell, Avoley, from Guernsey; the happy Jennet, Green, from Green

and weMmin 2. ... on the

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the William, Weston, from Guernsey; Eagle, Hilliard, from Barbelona; the Neptune, Brown, from Dieppe; the Albion, Turner, from Zani, the Thomas, Addison, from Bilbao; the St. George, Jolly, from Cephalonia.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

of rod and as of the FRANCE.

T is after all confidently reported, that the King is refolved to take the Field this Campaign, and the very Day of his Departure, viz. the 15th of May is already named. He is to be accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and will foon be followed by all the rest of the Prin-

ces of then Blood. vanal en bovir A

The Achilles and the Glory, two French Men of War, the former of 66, and the latter of 44 Guns, are failed from Calais, with ten Companies of La Matte's Regiment, for Dantzick; and the 28th Instant, early in the Morning, three more Men of War, two of 60, and one of 50 Guns, appeared in the Offing; upon which the Assembly was immediately beat for La Marche's Regiment, and, the Ships being come to an Anchor in the Road, in a few Hours the Troops began to embark. Another Regiment lies ready to be embark'd on the first Ships that come, and a third is hourly expected from St. Omers.

From Lisbon. Wind S. W. The Scipio, HOLLAND and the Low-Countries.

and the Henninghum Cathle, Jones, from Genea, UR Letters from the Hague fay, that Mr. Finch and Mr. Walpole were fet out from thence to meet the Frince and Princels of Orange, who are fafely arrived at Rotter dam. Their Highnefles intend to land at that Place, and to proceed from thence in Coaches thro' Delft, Voorburg, and Leyden, to Oest-geest, where they are to take fresh Hor-ses, and then to pass thro Harlem to Austerdam. At Amsterdam they are to embark in Yachts on the Zuyder-Zee, to cross over from thence to Friseland.

from Alient, the Inc od : and SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

m teeting the Anne, Sympton the Speedwell, UR Spanish Letters say, they are very busy at Barcellona, in preparing for a new Expedition, which, it is generally believed, is defigned against the Kingdom of

ROME and ITALY.

OUR Advices from Italy confirm what we faid in our last of the Submission of all the Kingdom of Naples to Don Carlos, excepting the Castles of the Metropolis, and the Cities of Capua and Gaeta, which are invested; but they add, that his Royal Highness does not think fit to take up his Residence in the City of Naples, 'till the Castles are reduced to his Obedience.

The Emperor's Arms, in the Neapolitan Quarter of Rome are taken down, and the Spanish Arms placed in the Room

of them.

All the Modenese, except the Capital, is in the Hands of the French. They have 2,000 Men in Reggio, 1,000 in Carpi, and 1,000 in Correggio, &c. But at Modena, they have been obliged to make a Halt.

GERMANY.

of the early Operations and great Exploits, which were to be atchieved on both Sides, in the Spring, we see no great Signs of them hitherto. The Marshal Duke de Berwick has been long at the Head of the French Army, and Prince Eugene arrived in the Imperial Camp, the 27th Inst. but nothing of Importance is begun on either Side. The French are big with Projects; but during the necessary Preparations for them, they are contented with besieging the Castle of Traerbach. The Troops of the Empire are said to be preparing to march from all Parts towards the Rhine; but we cannot forget, that one of the most glaring of the numerous Imperial Titles is Semper Augustus.

POLAND, SWEDEN, and the NORTHERN POWERS.

Otwithstanding our former Advices of the Surrender of Cracow to the Poles, and the Deseat of the Saxon Garrison, we are now assured that the Poles were repulsed with

with Loss It is however said, that the Poliff Army, une der the Palatine of Kiow, is encreased to the Number of

50,000 Men.

Letters from Copenhagen inform us of the Arrival of fix French Ships, with Troops on Board, in the Sound; but, as the Russian Fleet is at Sea, it is believed they will hardly venture into the Bahick till they are joined by the Brat

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Our Letters from Dantzick bring little more, than what. we gave our Readers in our last. That City continues to be attack'd with great Vigour by the Ruffians, who have now the Affistance of their Fleet, and to be as vigorously defended by the Besieged. It is, however, observable, that the former have not yet attacked any of the principal Fortifications of the Place. The French News, and indeed, their dilatory Proceedings, would make us believe they are under no Apprehensions for it. But, on the other Hand, our Berlin Letters, which by the Way, is Ruffian News, tell us, that the Magistrates have let King Stanislaus know, by a Deputation, that if they do not receive some Succours before the first of May, they should be obliged to take some Measures to prevent the entire Ruin of their City. In the mean time, we are affured, they have refused the last Offers made them by General Munich, with Scorn, These Offers were to raise the Siege upon the following Terms: (1.) That they oblige King Staniflaus and his Adherents to quit the City. (2,) That they fend a Deputation to beg the Czarina's Pardon for the Affront done to her Troops. (3.) To pay all the Charges she has been at. (4.) To fend a Deputation to acknowledge King Augustus.

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES.

the Ott man Port is resolved strictly to maintain a Peace with the Christian Powers, and not to be concerned directly or indirectly in the present Feuds in Europe. The Persian Affairs are Lardly talked of.

Post of the Surrendor of the Surrendor Post of the Surrendor Post of the Surrendor of the October of the Surrendor of the Sur

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE'S COLLECTION:

Being an Account of several Curious Particulars faithfully extracted from the Publick Papers, for the Use of such inquisitive Readers, as have more Time upon their Hands than they know what to do with.

LONDON, May 2.

Esterday at Noon an Express arrived at Richmond from Bath, with an Account that her Royal Higness the Princess Amelia was in good Health, and appeared on the Walks every Day; her Royal Highness having found great Benefit by the Waters; and that there was there a very iplendid Appearance of the Nobility, and other Persons of Distinction.

The same Day being the 1st Day of the Term, the Right Hor. the Lord Chancellor and Judges, went with the usual State to Westminster-hall, when several Persons that were bound over, appeared at the Court of King's Bench on their Recognizances, and were continued.

On Tuesday last at the Court of Aldermen held at Guild-hall, Mr. Isaac Sprat was admitted an Attorney of the Sheriss Court, London, in the Room of Mr. Theed, who has resigned.

Yesterday at the Close of the Poll for Members of Parliament for this City it stood thus, viz.

For Humphry Parlons Efq;	split doubt we reall 268
John Barber Esq;	1157
Sir John Barnard,	276
Micajah Perry Esq:	208
Robert Godscall Lig;	182
Robert Willimott Eig;	100

On Monday a Mandate was sent down to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the Deprivation of the Reverend Dr. Bentley, Master of the said College, pursuant to the Sentence of the Rt. Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely, Visitor, as mentioned in our last. **B**

On Tuesday one of the King's Weighers at the Custom-house, leaning over the Rail at Fresh wharf, the Rail breaking, he fell into the River and was drowned.

Yesterday No. 101,467, was drawn a Prize of 5001.

We hear that on Monday Night last there was a general privy Search by Virtue of two Warrants under the Hands and Seals of thirteen of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, and L berty of Westminster; divers disorderly Perfons were taken out of several Night Houses and Night Cellars, between the Hours of 11 and 2 in the Morning, who were carried the next Day before the Bench of Justices at the Vestry of St. Clements Danes, and 14 of them were committed to hard Labour to Tothill fields Bridewell.

On the 22d past was baptized John Mann, Son of Thomas Mann of Tinmouth Old-church, at which Ceremony the two Great Grandfathers and two Great Grandmothers were Godfathers and Godmothers, who all live in Tinmouth, and are in per-

fect Health.

al State to deckto apizancis, and

London, May 3. Last Night the Poll for Members for this City stood as follows, viz.

Alderman Parsons	556
Alderman Barber	118 and the land they be
Alderman Barnard	577
Alderman Perry	. 463
Alderman Godichall	36.1
Robert Willimot, E.q;	273

Lincon Da Li W. Alice

Bartholoniesy Bridgman, Esq.; Nephew of Sir Orlando Eridgman, Bart, one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, is appointed Captain of a Company in Col. Leno's Regiment of I oot on the Irish Establishment.

Hugh Arbuthnot, Esq; Cousin of the Earl of Loudoun, was a few Days since appointed by his Majesty, to be Captain of a Company in the Hon. Brigadier Billet's Regiment of Foot.

Last Week died at Haddington in Scotland, Capt. Cornelius Steuart, Brother of Sir James Steuart, a Scotch Baronet, who was formerly Captain of a Troop of Light Horie.

Yesterday died in Portugal Row, near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, of the Small-Pox. Miss Towers only Daughter of _____ Towers, Elq. Attorney of Lincoln's-Inn.

On Tuelday died, at his House at Shipperton in Middlesex, Capt. Robert Boyle, a Gentleman of very considerable Fortune, Commission of the Peace for the faid County, and a Relation

the Earl of Orrery.

The same Day the Lords of the Adm ra'ty appointed Mr. Janes way to be Fourth Lieutenant of the Monmouth, and Mr. Bradfone to be third Lieutenant of the Warwick; and Yesterday they were sworn, and received their Comm ssions.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair has obtained leave to ferve as a Volunteer in the Imperial Army, commanded

Prince Eugene of Savoy.

On Wednesday M. Duncan, arrived here from Holland, and wited on their Majesties at Richmond, with some Dispatches from the Prince and Princes of Orange, they being both in perfect Health.

We hear that his Majesty has been pleased to present his fine

Set of Dun Horses to the Prince and Princess of Orange.

On Monday next two Months Wages in fix, due to the Cortipines belonging to his Majesty's Ships the Fox and Cruizer Shops will be paid, at the Pay-Office in Broad-street.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Projectic w	Males	187	7	(Males 245
Christened <	Females	154	Buried .	Males 249 Females 253 In all 403
Street dimercial	In all	341	Cold ade a	In all 1403

Increased in the Burials this Week 35.

The State of LITERATURE in Foreign Parts.

AMSTERDAM.

MEMOIRES de Frederic Henri, Prince d'Orange, qui continnent ses Expeditions Militaires depuis 1621 jusqu'à l'année 1646 Enrichis du Portrait du Prince, et de Figures representant ses Actions les plus memorables, dessinées et gravées par Barnerd Pitart.

Memoirs of Federick Henry, Prince of Orange; Containing his Military Expeditions from the Year 1621 to 1646. Embellished with the Picture of this Prince, and Cats representing the most Memorable of his Actions, drawn and engrave n by Barnard Picart; in 450.

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As the Extracts we gave in two late Bees from the Anecdotes of one the greatest Princes of his Times, have been savorably received; We believe an Extract or two from the Memoirs of another great Prince, which are lately come to our Hands, and of which we made Mention in a former

Bee, will be as acceptables as a real

However prejudiced the Publick may be against Presaces, that which preceeds this Work will always be an Exception. It is not only necessary, but well writ, which makes the reading of it useful and agreeable; it is interspersed with several Historical Passages, which render it extremely curious. Those who have a Taste of good Writing must torm this Judgment of it, tho' they should only consider this Piece by it self, abstracted from the Work: A Note, at the Bottom of the sirst Page informs us, that the Author of this Presace is Monsieur de Beausobre, the elder, to whom the Manuscript of these Memoirs has been entrusted, to peruse it, to correct the Errors of the Copier, if any such should be, and to have the Care of the Publication.

The Manuscript it felf was found in the Cabinet of the late Princess of Anhalt-Deslau, Princess of Orange, and third Daughter of Frederick Henry. This Princess, who held the Memory as well of her Eather, as her Mother (a Counters of Solms in the highest Veneration, was very careful in collecting all the Remains she was able of these two illustrious Perfins She possessed a great Number of Original Letters, from which, without Doubt, many Anecdotes of those Times, as well with Regard to Domestick as Publick Affairs, might have been gathered. But the extraordinary Value the Princess set upon this Treasure, has deprived the Publick of it, beyond all Hopes of Recovery. She ordered thefe Letters to be buried with her, in her Ceffin: And, in Obedience to her Will, they ferved as a Pilliw to rell her Head upon. With Respect to these Ministry, the Princess less tiem, at her Death, to her Son, the Prince of Anheast Dessay, who determined to publish them; and thereby to preserve them from a Thousand Accidents, which might have destroyed the Manuscript, the only one in Being, and thereby have deprived the Publick of

We have just intimated, that this Manuscript, which was found in the Cabinet of the late Princess of Anbalt, was the only one in Being: and we ought to add that it, in Eact, was so: For, after a very narrow Enquiry, whether

ther any other Copy were to be found, In any of the Libraries of fuch Persons, as are known to be curious in these Sorts of Collections in the United Provinces, none have been found. But then the Question naturally arises, who was the Author of these Memoirs! Whether they were Written by Frederick Henry himself, or by some Officer of his Army? "The Prince, Tays Monfieur de " Beaufobre, was very capable of writing them. " one knows that he was a Gentleman of Learning, that " he retired every Day, for fome Hours, into his Closet " to fludy, and that he generally carried a fmall Edition " of Cafar's Commentaries, in Latin, in his Pocket. It is " therefore very possible, that having chosen Julius Ca-" far for his Pattern in the Art of War, and being con-" scious to himself of having faithfully copied after this " great Original, he might, likewise follow his Example " in being the Historian of his own Actions: This was, " (continues the Author of the Preface) my Opinion, at first View of these Memoirs; but upon more mature "Reflection, I'am inclined to believe, he employed the " Pen of one of his Officers to put them in the Form we " now fee them. This Officer compiled them from Ma-" terials and Instructions given him by the Prince, and " the Prince revised and corrected them, as is visible by " a great Number of Amendments, which can have been from no other Hand but his own."

After having given some Instances of these Amendments, which prove, beyond all Contradiction, that the Prince revised and corrected these Memoirs, the Editor concludes that the Prince did not write them himself. "This (adds he) is likewise evident from several Passages, where the Historian distinguishes bimself from the Prince: For Instance, after having given an Account of the taking of Orsoy, and the Army's separating, he adds; for our Part, we arrived, in sour Days, at Nimwegen, where the Prince caused the Soldiers to embark: He for his Part, arrived at the Hague. The Historian was not therefore the Prince, but some Officer of his Army; it is believed, he was a French-man, because he wrote in French, and there were at that Time, a great many Officers of that Nation, in the Service of the States. "This, at least is certain, that he was an Officer of Distinction who was in the Prince's Favour, and, like his General, a Man of Learning. His Stile shews he was

well acquainted with the Latin Historians, whose Man-N n n 2 B

of ner of Narriation he imitates. He must, likewise have been long in *Holland*; because he familiarizes many Dutch Terms, and uses them as if they were common-

f' ly known.

Monfieur de Beaufobre continues to give us so just an Idea of these Memoirs, and of the Contents of them, that we think we cannot give our Readers a better Extract of

them, than by translating this Part of his Preface.

" Our Memoirs (says he) begin in the Year 1621 after the Expiration of the Truce with the Spaniards. Frederick Henry was then General of Horse, under Prince Morrice, his Brother, who had taken the Charge of his 66 Education from the twelfth Year of his Age. Prince " Morrice dying, in the Month of April 1625, Frederick " Henry succeeded him in all his Employs, and com-" manded the Armies of the States General, to the Day " of his Death, which was the 14th of March, 1647. " Our Memoirs however, reach no farther than the Con-" clusion of the Campaign, in 1645 fince that nothing was added, but a Period or two, about the Month of May, of the enfuing Year, in which Mention is made, that " the Ambassadors of the States were arrived at Munster. where they had received all the Honours, which could 15 be shewn to the Ministers of Sovereign Princes. After which, our Histor in fays, They are new there, and are " treating with the Spaniards concerning a Truce: We " shall soon see what will be concluded at this Treaty. By this we fee our Manuscript was finished in the first Months of the Year 1046; about a Year before the Death of Frederick Henry; which likewife ferves as a " Confirmation, that he revised and corrected them, and that they were compiled from Materials given by him, so and written by his Order.

These Memoirs contain no Anecdotes, no Secrets of State. This Prince consines himself to a Relation of his own in litary Expeditions, without concerning himself left with Affairs of State, or, if he does now and then they at them, it is with an extream Circumspection.

An Instance or two will give the Reader an Idea of his

es Caution,

The extraordinary Success of the Campaign of 1632, having spread a Terror throughout the whole Spanish Mether and, the Infanta Isabelia, who was then Governess

woll acquainted with the Lot all ferions, whose Man

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" ness of them, and the States affembled at Bruffels, fent " to the Prince of Orange, to make Proposals of Peace. "The Prince thought Mackricht was a proper Place for this Negociation. His Reason for preferring this Place before any other was, not to give Time to the Spani-" ards, to recover from the Consternation they were in-" and the Treaty being fet on Foot, in the very Sight of a victorious Army, might have been concluded in a " very short Time, and to the Advantage of the States ... " As reasonable as these Sentiments were, they were not " followed. But it was thought fit to refer the Negocia-" tion to the Hague. Our Historian had given the fol-" lowing Reason for it. It was (said he) for the private " Confideration of certain Persons, who desire to have the " Management of this Treaty. This was very moderate. "Nobody was named. Nevertheless the Prince thought " fit to efface these Words, in Respect, without doubt, i to some Members of the States.

"He is as cautious, when speaking of his Son's Mar"riage with Mary Stuart, Daughter of Charles I. King
of England, he says this Marriage was concluded, in
"Spite of the Opposition and Intrigues of some, who, of
"all others, ought not to have acted in that Manner. Our
"Historian had said something more, and perhaps given
"an Hint at the Persons, and their Motives; but the
"Prince took such Care to blot out this Passage, that it is
"impossible to find any Meaning in it. Such a Precaution in Memoirs, which he left only for the Use of his
own Family, is an evident Proof of the Prudence and

" Moderation of this great Prince.

"No one, I believe, (continues our Editor) will question the Advantage these Memoirs will be of to the Publick, to illustrate and rectify the History of the Wars between the Spaniards and the United Provinces, during the Space of 25 Years. None but Commanders in Chief are capable of giving accurate Relations of Events under their Conduct. All who are beneath them have but confused Ideas of them. They know nothing of the real Causes of Things, and have no other Rule to judge of their Enterprizes, but by the Success which attends them. They approve, or disapprove of them with the same Inconsiderateness, even where Partiality is out of the Question.

B

This it is, which makes all Narratives, written by Generals themselves, especially where they have been done without any Design of their being made Publick, or Thoughts of advancing their own Honour and Glory, so eagerly sought after. When I have gone about to compare (pursues our Editor) the Relations of one of the best Historians of the United Provinces, with those of our Memoirs, I have sound a great Number of Errors, which I do not impute to the Historian, but to his Authors.

Two or three remarkable Instances, which Monsieur de Beausobre gives, very plainly evince the Usefulness of these Memoirs to rectify Fasts related by other Historians, and the rash Judgments which they have sometimes formed with Regard to Frederick Henry, and his Conduct upon several Oc-

cations.

Our Editor next proceeds to make some Observations on several Passages of this Work, which we may possibly make the Subject of another Extract; and add the Account the Author of these Memirs gives of the Marriage of William, Prince of Orange, the Son of Frederick Henry, to Mary, Daughter to our King Charles I.

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sales, which he lest only for the Cit of his

Take and Beauty. An Epistle to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chefterfield,

PARDON th' officious Muse, my Lord, whose Strain
First welcomes you to Britain's Shore again!
In Britain's Name the strikes the vocal Strings,
And a whole Nation dictates what she fings;
No venom'd Flatt'ry need corrupt her Lays,
The highest Glory is our Country's Praise.

Many descrive, but sew acquire Renown;
For Eury keeps the rising Trophy down:
But Honour shines with all her Roys on you,
And Enty pleas'd confesses all your Due.

A while

A while we spar'd you to a Foreign Coast,
A when we most admir'd, lamented most;
We spar'd you to adorn the British Name,
And, with your own, increase your Country's Fame;
Contending Pow'rs in lasting League to bind,
And toil, for Years, to reconcile Mankind.
But, when yout wish'd Return was long delay'd,
And thwarting Int'rests new Consussion made,
Our former Pride became our present Pain,
And Britain for her Faw'rite pin'd again.
At last you link'd the many-jointed Band,
And the Work owns the mighty Workman's Hand;
Fair Union smiles, the Olive blooms anew,
And the first Wreath the Muse presents to you.

O deign, great Judge of Taste! once more to smile
On dying Verse, and bless the Muse's Toil;
No less a Genius can support ber Cause,
No less Example guide ber to Applause:
Her Pride is but to learn where you excel,
And tamely copy what you paint so well.
— So should some Student his raw Genius try,
In Guido's Style, and under Guido's Eye,
The trembling Sketch would bassle the Design,
And the weak Colours prove as faint as mine;
My Fear, and my Suncess with his agree;
What Guido is to him, are You to me.

Taste is a Mark so small, no common Sight
Can guide th' un ertain Arrow to the White;
Like Wit, and Humour, 'tis a subtle Theme,
An unknown Substance, but samiliar Name:
All talk as if the Standard were their own,
And each enjoy'd the sacred Test alone;
But none essay the Bullion in the Mine,
Or shew the Royal Impress on their Coin;
As well an Infant's Hand might strive to raise
The Rocky-Land-Marks of Herculean Days;
Such as, in Homer, Giant Ajax throws;
such as would sprain a Dozen modern Beaux.

Taste to the Mind is like the Mode in Dress,
What all admire, and covet to posses;
But, oft deceived in both, the publick Voice
Mocks its cwn Fondness by an idiot Choice;

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In vain Opinion footbs our little Pride, . In vain light Fancy roams a random Guide ; Opinion alters, Fancy knows no Bound, Error begins, and Folly ends the Round: The Want of Beauty Want of Tafte betrays, And Elegance alone can merit Praise. True Tafte's the Reliss which the Mind receives From Harmony, the Joy which Beauty gives! 'Tis born of Genius, but 'tis nurs'd by Art, The Head's the Fountain, tho' it reach the Heart; If Genius forms the Image in the Mind. 'Tis Tafte corrects what Genius has defign'd: Nature's the Body; Genius is the Soul, But Tafte unites them both, and reconciles the Whole: As from the Stars, that gem the Brow of Night, Descends one common Stream of blended Light, So Take must flow from Wisdom's Rays divine, And in one gen'ral Confellation foine.

Wisdom, like Day-light, journey'd from the East, And Agypt first beneath her Dawn was blest; Here the first Sculptors form'd the mimick Stone, And Euilding rose by Precepts of their own; Hence Thebes, with all her hundred Gates, became The Seat of Beauty, and the Boast of Fame: Hence the huge Pyramids superbly rise To load the Earth, and atmost prop the Skies: Fram'd to endure rude Time's destructive Rage, The World's just Wonder down thro ev'ry Age! At the strong Base the envious Dæmon stands, And shakes the Weight with unavailing Hands; Secure the searless Monuments remain, Alone exempted from his Tyrant-Reign.

Greece form'd her Taste in Egypt's elder Schools,
But into Science wrought their vagrant Rules;
Hence Art was taught, to have an End in View,
Grace to adorn, and Method to persue;
From right and sit the curious Master plan'd,
And Grace and Beauty rose beneath his Hand;
Hence the plain Dorique was the Villa's Pride,
And Rock-Work Temples deck'd the Ocean's Side;
The grave Ionick tow'r'd in King's Abodes,
And proud Corinthian shrin'd the immortal Gods.

To Greece th' Ephesian Temple owes its Fame,
And Grecian Artists rear'd the matchless Frame;
So bold, so beauteous was the vast Design,
So grand without, so elegant within,
That Greece itself the finish'd Wonder prais'd,
And Envy burn'd what Art divine had rais'd.

From Greece to Rome the Muses took their Flight And the rough Vet'ran learn'd to be polite; The Trump of War by Fits forgot to roar, And Science smil'd where Slaughter rag'd before; The Quarry's Womb is scoop'd of all its Load To stretch, from Realm to Realm, th' eternal Road. The labour'd Aquæduct from far conveys The borrow'd Floods, and Winds thro many a Masis Of empty'd Urns the River-Gods complain, And Neptune asks their Tribute-Waves in vain; Th' Ethereal Pow'rs, with Pleasure, from the Skies, Behold their own majestic Domes arise; Th' aspiring Capital's distinguish'd Pile Like Jove's own Tow'rs adorns the facred Hill. The ample Circus spreads its spacious Plain, For War a Field! for Ships a floating Main! The pompous Theatre's amazing Bound Incloses Nations in its mighty Round; Row above Row the even Ranks appear, And Arches groan beneath the Load they bear: The Mountain Obelisk's Stupendous Weight An huge Colossus rifes rude and great! The Heroe's Column props the Heroe's Fame, And Roman Triumphs hail the Roman Name,

Thrice happy Realms! where Genius held Command,
And stretch'd a regal Sceptre o'er the Land;
Where Taste and Science only were the Mode,
And publick Spirit plan'd the publick Good;
Where all, with equal Zeal, aspir'd to join
In ev'ry noble and august Design;
Their Country's Fame was their peculiar Pride,
The wild Barbarians spar'd in all beside.

B

Now, where is now this gen'rous Ardour fled? Are Tafte and Science number'd with the Dead ? No more the Angei-Twins maintain their Sway, No more the Realms their beau'nly Voice obey : But Ignorance attends to Folly's Tale, And Rudeness, Stoth, and Luxury prevail. -Amid some Moss-grown Temple's sad Remains, Forlorn Antiquity deferted reigns The God of Ruins! venerably gray, In faded Majesty, and proud Decay: Peace, Melancholly, Silence wait around, And Heav'n bred Hornor guards the Holy Ground Like awful Statues of the Gods they stand, A mufing, penfive, folitary Band ! Time views the Groupe with a respectful Eye, Loth to destroy, and gently passes by, Employs whole Ages to confume his Prey, Nor rudely drives its guardian Powers away.

Genius of Beauty! Art's unerring Guide! The Soul of Science! and the Muse's Pride! Bear my ambitious Soul thro' every Clime, Where Structure groans beneath the Hand of Time! Give me to wander round each facred Fane, And learn the Graces wrought by Thee in vain! Point me the Spot where Wonder Should behold, In its best Light, what Judgment fram'd of old? Pensively propt on some dead Heroe's Urn, At once I shall admire, and praise, and mourn; Explain the simple Sketch, the mere Defign, And all the Charms of Figure, Line by Line; How Circles, Squares, and Angles best agree, When tunk to Musick's Laws, and rang d by Thee! Tel where the Contraste speaks a Master-Hand, That tam'd the jarring Forms to full Gommand, And, from discordant Lines, could raise, at Will, One beauteous Whole, a Monument of Skill!

Now bid the many arched faut afcend,

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To Pr

To La King of An Of Are

Let the grand Portal throw the Prospect wide, and just Perspective fretch from Side to Side! Tis thine to catch the pleas a Spectator's Eye, Deceive with distant Views, and charm with nigh; Make the Sight ach, that down the Vista strays, Or chique the Glance, and thwart the broken Rays; Bid the broad Lights from Space to Space descend, and answing Shudes the soft Gradation end.

Thee, Goddess! Thee both Light and Shade one Well pleas d to follow where thou leads? the Way, Hence Objects court the View, and hence decline, and Painting copies all her Charms from thine.

Celestial Essence! teach the proper Place For sculptur'd Pomp, and ornamental Grace? Where Grandeur elegantly makes its Claim, And Cost but adds new Beauty to the Frame: Where Trophies flourish in the noblest Style, and the proud Status crowns the Builder's Toil. In Decoration Fancy claims a Part, As more akin to Genius, than to Art; But Fancy's tow'ring Wing, in all its Pride, Must stoop to Thes, for thou art Fancy's Guide. In Thee Perfection leves, and reigns alone, And all the Graces are reduced to one. -Take me, bright Goddes! take me to thy Arms, Diplay thy Stoeets, and open all thy Charms! Thee, thro' the Vast of Nature, I perfue, and keep thy lou'd Idea still in View: from Matter's rudeft Form, the rough Rock's Brow, To the green Vale that Flora paints below; from the black Storm, when Winter rides the Air, To the fill Calm, when Summer glads the Year; from the rich Wafte of Autumn's fruitful Reign. To Spring's Return, when Nature wakes again. a Earth's dark Womb thy Poorfiep I adore, kindling the Gem, and rip ming Golden Oar; To the blue Vault of Heav'n I wond ring rife, and trace thy Glories thro th' unbounded Skies: The vegetable Birth, the first Effay of paffive Life, with Rapture I farder from Plants and Flow'rs alike thy Hand appears To Jose's own Tree, that lives three hundred Years.

The Dawn of Reason waits upon the Will,
And all declares Kariety of Skill.
In humane Race the Master-Riece I see,
A Genius form a to praise and copy thee:
Hence Painting farms, and Colours first design'd,
And Science learn'd the Beauties of the Mind:
Hence marble Heroes gave to Sculpture Fame,
And Building rear'd the monumental Frame.
Hence Musick tun'd the many-sounding String,
And hence to the Applause the Musics sing.

Queen of Delight! like thy own Venus rife,
Day-Star of Take to our benighted Skies!
While great Augustus rolls the Orb of Day.
And Sense revives beneath his genial Ray.

If Arts are foreign to our barb rous Coast,
And Trade and Arms are fill our only Boast,
If Gothique Piles a Pomp of Rudeness spread,
And, in that Rudeness; Britain's Take is read;
Give us to copy Boyle's superior Skill,
And learn from him to remedy the Hill
To know Proportion, Order, and Design,
And all his Graces which indeed are Thine!

sake me to thy dings,

TecELIA

WHEN Poets of old, bad a Mind to rebearse
A Phillis, or Chloe, in amorous Verse;
In borrowed Beauties, the sair One must shine,
And Nature be risled to make her Divine.
The Lillies must be robbid of its beautisful glow;
Unto her, the Vilet its Sweetness must pield.
With the Rose, and each Flower that decks out the Field.
But when you, my Celia, I study to Praise,
Your Charms are sufficient to set off my Lays;
No need of the Lilly, Pink, Vilet, or Rose,
As you're sweeter than These, so you're fairer than Those.

ore's euro Tree, that lives three handied some.



THE

BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

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By a SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXIII. Vol. V. From Saturday, May 11.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was suppressed, after Number X, by certain Persons, for certain Reasons, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any Free Nation.

See a particular Account of this Affair (which has made a good deal of Noife) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so well received by the Publick before it was suppressed.

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Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Parpurcosque metunt slores, & slumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio qua dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque sovent: hinc arte recentes
excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia singunt. Viks.

The B E E:

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An Abridgment of every Thing Material, and all the Effays worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the frongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with several Original Compositions in Prose and Verse. An Account of Foreign Affairs and Domestick Occurrences, in a much clearer Stile and Manner than any News-Paper. A Lift of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most Remarkable Books Published Abroad. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at Home, with short Resections upon such as defave it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality. In a Word, laying before the READER, at One View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS,

No LXIII. From Saturday May 4 to Saturday May 11.

- Juvatque novos decerpere flores. Lucre

This NUMBER, among other Curious Particulars, contains,

Session of Parliament, upon rejecting the Bill for preventing Officers in the Army from having their Commissions taken from them at Pleafure.

NEWS, and BUSINESS.

II. The Lords Protest relating to the Election of Sco. b Feers.

III. An Essay upon Publick Spi-

IV. A Letter to ____ Efq; in the Bishoprick of Dur-

V Remarks upon the last fa-

mous Pamphlet entituled, An Enquiry into the Condust of our Domestick Affairs.

VI. Foreign Affairs and Polivical Reflections.

VII. Domeltick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection

. VIII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

IX. Mittellany Poems, Songs, & Little Dogs have l ng Tails; a Story. Ad Leshiam; the same in English. A Dialogue in Nemgate, &c. – &c.

10 NDO N: Printed for M. Harris, at the Ree-Hive, opposite to St. Clemeni's-Chareb; where Letters will be taken in.

The last BEE

NUMBER LXII.

Among other Curtous Particulars contains,

I. A compleat List of those Members who voted for, and against the Bill for repealing the Septennial Ast; and a List of those who Spoke in the Debate.

II. Observations on some People's Behaviour.

III. A Vindication of the late Parliament.

IV. A Vindication of the late Vote of Credit.

V. Some Thoughts on Elections.

(8)

VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. Memoirs of Literature in Foreign Parts.

IX. Memoirs of Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange.

X. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.

XI. Taste and Beauty; an Epistle to the Earl of Chesterfield.



THE

B E E Revived:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

No LXIII. Vol. V.

Proceedings of the last Parliament, and shall in this BEE lay before our Readers the Lords Protests, upon rejecting the Bill for preventing Officers in the Army from baving their Commissions taken from them at Pleasure: A Bill which made a great deal of Noise in the last Session.

Die Mercurii, 13° Februarii 1733.

THE Duke of Marlborough presented to the House a Bill intituled, An Act for the better securing the Constitution, by preventing the Officers of such Land Forces, as shall at any Time be allowed by Authority of Parliament, stom being deprived of their Commissions, otherwise than by Ppp Judgment

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Judgment of a Conrt-Martial, to be held for that Purpose, or by Address of either House of Farliament: And the same was read.

Mov'd, to order, That the faid Bill be read a fecond

Time on Tue [day next.

Which being objected to, and it being also mov'd to reject the said Bill,

After Debate,

The Question was put upon the first Motion,

. It was resolved in the Negative.

Contents 49 62 Not Content 78 100 Proxies 13 100

Dissentient'

1. Because the Exigence of Affairs in Times past, or Complaifance of former Parliaments, have, for feveral Years, occasioned the Keeping up a considerable Body of Land Forces in this Kingdom; and, as various Events may happen, to oblige future Parliaments to purfue the the same Measures, which nothing but the utmost Necessity can justify, they being repugnant to the Nature of our Constitution, and dangerous to the Liberties of a free People; and, as the whole Disposition of the said Forces is absolutely in the Crown: We cannot but think it but highly reasonable, that when so great an Increase of Power and Influence, which was formerly occasional and rare, comes to be annually veffed, and constantly exercised by the Crown, that some such Limitations, as proposed by this Bill, are not only proper, but necessary. And we are confirmed in that Opinion, by the Doctrine to often and so strongly laid down in this House, that the greatest Danger to this Nation from a standing military Force, must arise from the Abuse of the Power which now subfifts, of Cashiering Officers without any Crime proved or alledged, and of Garbling the Army at Pleasure. And we heartily wish, that nothing had fince happened, to put us in Mind of that Doctrine.

2. Because the employing or removing of all General Officers would have been left in the Crown, if this Bill had pass'd into a Law; for the Enacting Clauses were only to this Purpose, That no Colonel, or other Officer of inserior Degree, having his Commission from the Crown, shall be cashier'd or remov'd (other than to a higher Post) or discharged from his Commission, or be deprived of the

Pay belonging to the fame, in any other Manner than by a Court-Martial, to be appointed by a Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual to any Officer, not under the Degree of a Field Officer; at the same Time there is no Provision in the Bill, that nothing shall extend to prevent His Majesty, or His Successors, from disbanding, breaking, or reducing all, or any of the Regiments, Troops, or Companies now in Being, or which shall, or may be raifed hereafter. And it is further provided, That His Majesty and his Successors may remove any Officer, upon an Address of either House of Parliament. We conceive therefore, that, as these Posts would still have remained, upon all Vacancies, in the fole Disposal of His Majesty, and that the Persons now possessing them are liable to be removed for any Breach, or Neglect of Duty, by a Court Martial, or by Address of either House of Parliament, the Prerogative of the Crown would be no other Ways abridged or altered, than it has been on many other Occasions, particularly in that Instance, of making the Judges to hold their Places, Quandiu fe bene gesserint, which were formerly during Pleafure only: Which Alteration has been always approved, and we hope will, in no Time to come, ever be attempted to be repealed.

3. Because the Practice of all the Nations in Europe, even where the Government is most arbitrary, justifies the Intention of this Bill; for no Instance can be produced in any other Kingdom or State (as we believe) where Officers are cashiered or deprived of their Commissions, otherwise than by the Judgment of a Court Martial; how much stronger Reasons then have we of this Nation to establish such a Rule, since our Officers are many of them in a Capacity of having a Share in the Legislature, where it is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of the Constitution, that every Member should be free and independent; and more particularly at this Time, when we find the Number of Officers having Seats in Parliament far greater than ever it was, even in Time of War, when above three I imes the Number of the present Troops

were kept on Foot?

4. Altho' it was objected in the Debate, That in Time of Danger, upon Suspicion of traiterous Practices, it might be necessary to remove an Officer from his Post, tho' the Informations might not be ready to be produced, or proper to be laid before a Court Martial; and yet by P p p 2

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fuch Officers continuing in their Posts, great Mischiess might accrue to His Majesty and the Publick. We apprehend, that Objection received a full Answer, That, in fuch a Cafe, an Officer might be immediately put under Arrest, or fent to some other Post, where he could not be fo dangerous: And we conceive, fuch a Method of Proceeding will always be thought most proper, when the Crime is only suspected, but not capable of legal Proof; for it must be allowed, as unjust to condemn a Man upon Suspicion only, as it would be unreasonable, to let a Man continue in Power, who is jufly under Suspicion; that Part of the Prerogative, which will always be esteemed the brightest Jewel of the Crown, the Power of conferring Grace and Fayour, would have remained entire, had this Bill paffed into a Law; only the disagreeable Part, of inflicting Punishments, was defigned to be limited, or rather fecured by this Bill, from being turned to an ill Use, by the private Whispers of some Malicious or Vindictive Minifter, who may, at any Time hereafter, unhappily get Possession of the Royal Ear.

5. Because the Time for the new Elections drawing near, we look upon this as the most savourable Opportunity of passing so necessary a Bill, since hereaster the very great Increase, which may probably happen, of the Number of Officers in Parliament, may render the suture Passing of such Bill totally impracticable: For while the Officers of the Army remain in their present precarious Situation, they may be intimidated by the Threats of an Unforgiving Minister, from voting even for a Bill of this Nature, and chuse to purchase present Security at the Price of their own Interest, and their suture Independence in Parliament, in which the Liberty of their Country is so

much concerned.

6. Because we conceive the small Degree of Independence proposed to be given to the Officers of the Army by this Bill, to be necessary to prevent their being exposed to Temptations, in which (though we are ready to do Justice to the Sentiments of Honour and Virtue in these Gentlemen) we should rather lament than wonder, to find a discouraged and indigent Virtue yield to a criminal, but prosperous Compliance; especially should we have the Missortune; to see an Imperious, All-grasping, Power-Engressing Minister, who may make their political Submission to his oppressive and destructive Schemes, the only

only Test of their Merit, and the only Tenure of their Commissions.

Willoughby de Br. Strafford Winchelfea and Nottingham Clinton BathurA Boyle Scar dale . Bedford Berksbire Bolton Warrington Suffolk Masham Marlborough Denbizh Marchmont Litchfield Cobbam Tadcaster Bridgwater Cardigan Gryffin Weymouth. - Craven Montrose Tweedale Chefterfield Ker Foley Gower Carteret Oxford and Mort. Bruce

Then the Question was put, Whether the aforementioned Bill shall be rejected.

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Moved, That an Humble Address be presented to His Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to acquaint this House, who advised His Majesty to remove the Duke of Bolton, and the Lord Viscount Cobbam, from their respective Regiments, and what Crimes were laid to their Charge.

The fame was likewise objected to.

After further Debate, the Question was put thereupon,

And it was refolved in the Negative.

T. Because we conceive 'tis the inherent Right of this House to address the Crown, to be informed, who are the Advisers of any Measures that may be prejudicial to his Majesty's Government, or dangerous to the Liberties of the Nation.

2. Because the Removal of two Osficers, of such Rank and Dignity, and of such known Fidelity to his Majesty's Person and Government, without any Cause assigned, or any known or alledged Neglect of their Duty, gave the greatest Alarm to many of his Majesty's most faithful Subjects; we therefore thought it for his Majesty's Service, to give him this Occasion to publish to the World, the just Grounds of his Displeasure, or to detect the Calumnus.

his Confidence from fuch pernicious Counsellors.

3. Because, that as the Practice of displacing Officers has grown more frequent in Proportion to the Increase of their Numbers in both Houses of Parliament, the World may entertain (however unjustly) an Opinion, that the free Use of their Votes has been the real Cause of their Disgrace; and the more so, since most of the Persons, who have been removed, have happened to be Members of one or other House of Parliament.

4. Because Applications of this Nature to the Crown may hereafter protect many of his Majesty's faithful Subjects from the secret malicious Representations of some Minister in suture Time, who (tho unrestrained by any Sense of Truth, regardless of his Prince's real Interest, and animated only by his own Passions) may however be checked by the just Apprehensions that the Applications of Parliament may lay open his Calumnies, and bring upon himself the Disgrace he had prepar'd for others.

Winchelfea and	Willoughby de Br.	Scarsdale
Nottingham	Clinton	Suffolk
Strafford	Bathurft	Berksbire
Warrington	Briftol	Craven
Anglesey	Abingdon	Litchfield
Denbigh	Bedford	Bridgwater
Marlborough	Gryffin	Montjoy
Marchmont	Boyle	Gower.
Tweedale	Masham	Tadcafter
Montrofe	Carteret '	Chefterfield
Oxford and Mort.		Foley
Northampton	Ker	dear.
Weymouth	Bruce	Maria Adams

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Because we were not conscious, that any Neglect or Breach of our Duty can be laid to our Charge, much less any Want of Zeal and Attachment for his Majesty's Perfon and Government; we therefore must testify our earnest Desire, that this Motion had passed in the Assirmative, that we might have had an Opportunity given us of knowing our supposed Crimes and Accusers; and we hope, of justifying our selves to his Majesty and the World.

COPY of the BILL.

THEREAS, in Time of Peace, no Standing Army can be raifed but by the Authority of Parliament. And whereas the Safety and Liberties of this Nation do (in a great Measure) depend upon the Experience and Virtue of the Officers to whom the Command of the Army shall be intrusted, whenever any Military Force shall be judged proper to be raifed or kept on Foot. Now, to the End that Persons of Fortune and Virtue may be encouraged to expose their Lives for the Sasety and Liberties of their Country, and not be subject, by secret and malicious Representations, to be cashiered or removed from their respective Posts in the Army, without any Charge or Pretence of Neglect or Breach of Duty, or without any Examination or Tryal whatfoever: May it please Your Most Excellent Majesty, That it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Confent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament affembled, and by the Authority of the fame, That from no Captain of any Day of and after the of His Majesty's Troops of Guards, or any Commission Officer under them, nor any Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, or Major of any Regiment, or Captain, Lieutenant, Cornet or Enfign of any Troop or Company, belonging to any Regiment, or of any Independent Troop or Company, or any Officer under them, having his Commission from the Crown, shall be cashiered or removed (other than to an higher post) or discharged from his Commission, or be deprived of the Pay belonging to the same, in any other Manner than is hereafter prescribed, any Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any of the Officers before named shall be guilty of any Breach of Duty, or otherwise misbehave themselves in the said Offices, That then it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to grant a Commission under his or their Sign Manual, to any Officer, not under the Degree of a Field Officer, to try such Person by a Court Martial, in such Manner and Form, and subject to such Rules, Regulations, and Me-

thods of Tryal, as have been usually observed in Courts Martial, for trying Persons for Neglect of Duty, or other Misbehaviour in the Army, and to cashier, remove, or discharge any Officer whatsoever, if such Court Martial shall adjudge the same; any Thing herein contained to the

contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to hinder or prevent His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, from disbanding, breaking, or reducing all, or any of the Regiments, Troops, or Companies now in being, or which shall or may be raised hereafter, whenever His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors shall think sit to disband or reduce the same.

Provided also, That it stall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to cashier or remove, any Officer whatsoever, upon an Address from either

House of Parliament for that Purpose,

The next PROTEST relates to the Election of the SCOTCH PEERS.

Die Mercurii, 6º Martii 1733.

HE Order of the Day being read, for the House to take into Consideration Matters relating to the Election of the Peers of that 1 art of Great-Britain called Scotland.

Moved to Resolve, that no Peer who hath claimed, or shall claim Right by Succession to any Peerage of Scotland, other than a Descendant of a Body of a Peer, or Peeres, who has been in the Possession of the Peerage claimed, fince the 25th of April 1600, shall be admitted to vote at any Election of a Peer or Peers to sit in Parliment, for that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland, until his Right and Title be claimed and determined in this House.

After Debate,

Ordered, That on Monday next this House shall be put into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Matters relating to the Election of the Peers of that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

Then it was moved to Resolve, for the better securing the Freedom of the Election of a Peer or Peers to sit in

Parliament of Great-Britain, on the Part of Scotland, but the Election shall be by Way of Ballot.

And a Question being stated therereupon, After further

Debate,

The Question was put upon the said Motion, and it as Resolved in the Negative.

Diffentient'

- i. Because this Motion tending only to make a Variation in the Manner of Electing the Peers for Scotland, we perhend it was entirely agreeable to the Intention of the Article of the Union. For, whatever can contribute to make the Election more free and independent, the more answers the Design of that Article; and we must observe, that this House has been so far from thinking the Manner of Election unalterable, that a Bill passed this House, by which the Election itself was entirely abolished.
- 2. Because, in an Election of this Nature, the Method of Voting by Ballot appears to us infinitely preferable, on many Accounts. For, as it is well known, there are several Alliances among that Body of Nobility, many of the Peers may be put under great Difficulties, their Alliances drawing them one Way, and their Opinion and Inclination another Way. It is also possible, that by Pensions from the Crown, or by Civil or Military Preferments, some of them may lye under Obligations to a Court, and he reduced to the hard Necessity (under the Power of an Arbitrary Minister) either of losing their Employments, or of voting against their nearest Relations, and their own Opinion also. We apprehend, that no Election can be called persectly free, where any Number of the Electors are under any Instuence whatsoever, by which they may be biass'd in the Freedom of their Choice.
- 3. Because we apprehend, that this House is in a most effential Manner concerned in the Freedom of this Election; for if Sixteen new Members are to be brought in every new Parliament, under any undue Influence, it may tend to subvert the Independence of this House, and, of Consequence, the Constitution of the whole Kingdom. By Means of such an Election, an Ambitious Minister may make use of the Power of the Crown, at one Time to destroy the Interest of the Crown, at another to oppress

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the Liberty of his Fellow-fubjects, and by different Turns

protect himself from the just Resentment of both.

4. As this House is the highest Court of Judicature, and the last Resort in all Matters relating to the Properties of the Subjects of Great-Britain and Ireland, we conceive, that every Person who is Master of any Property, is concerned in the Consequence of this Motion; for if Sixteen of these Members, in whose Hands this great Trust is vested, should ever be thought to be in the Nomination of a Minister, the Subjects of these Kingdoms may have great Reason to dread the Consequence of such an unwarrantable Instuence, by which their Liberties, Lives and Properties might be rendered precarious-

Boyle Marchmont Tweedale Bedford Bathurft Northampton Warrington Marlborough Corteret Weymouth Winchelsea Stair Cobbam Bruce Denbigh Chefterfield. Ker Gower Montrofe Berkshire Briftol · Coventry Oxford and Mort. Foley Strafford Willoughby de Br. Tadcaster Cardigan Litchfield Clinton Bolton Aylestord Haver ham Montjoy

The CRAFTSMAN.

THE last Crastifman contains a Representation of the Livonian Nobility in the Year 1692 to the King of Sweden, setting forth the cruel Oppressions under which they grouned: Mr. D'Anvers thinks this Representation of a brave People struggling under Oppression, is a proper Lesson to his Countrymen while they are chusing their Representatives.

Articles of News extracted from the last CRAFTSMAN.

London May 4. WE have received Intelligence from several Boroughs, (particularly in Kent and Suffex) that Bribery hath been openly practifed at Noonday, and that the CORRUPTERS have the Insolence to defy the late Ast against it.—Such are the glorious Effects of CONFIDENCE and CREDIT!

We

We hear from NEW ROMNEY that the Number of legal Votes for that Port, at the Close of the Poll, stood as follows.

For Sir Robert Austen—17
George Furnese, Esq;—17
David Papillon, Esq;—12
Stephen Bisse, Esq;—12

Whereas the Poll hath been represented, in some of the News-papers, to stand thus.

For David Papillon For Sir Robt. Auften and Stephen Biffe, Efq; Geo. Furnese, Efq;

In Order to give some Colour to this State of the Case, Mr. Wightwick, the pretended Mayor, refused to take the Votes of all the Out-dwellers who have an undoubted Right; and admitted the Votes of five new pretended Freemen for Mr. Papillon and Mr. Biffe. He likewise resused one Mr. Chalker, who hath an undoubted Right, and Sir Robert Austen; though at the same Time He took Mr. Papillon's Vote.

N. B. There were five-Out-dwellers, who came to vote; four of whom were for Sir Robert Austen and Mr.

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They write from Dover, that about thirty Persons will be prosecuted upon the Act against Bribery, for taking large Sums of Money at the late Election of Members to serve in Parliament.

Extract from Fog's-Jourfal.

MR. Fog's last Journal Contains an Essay upon Publick Spirit, an Abridgment of which we shall lay before

our Readers.

Publick Spirit (fays Mr. Fog) is ever accompanied with many other Virtues: And the Man, who is possessed of it, will always have an open and honest Heart; he will be prudent, humane and generous, patient in Adversity, temperate in Prosperity, and intrepid in the greatest Dangers. Publick Spirit is ever disinterested, and incorrupt, abhors all base and irregular Pursuits, and can never be made subservient to the Cause of Injustice and Oppression. There cannot possibly be a greater Proof of the Excellency of this Spirit, than that every one would be thought in some degree to be actuated by it. The very Men who would bring

bring upon us the dreadful Calamity of Publick Servitude. pretend, that all their Actions are directed to the Service of their Country. They personate Publick Spirit, and usurp the Name of true Patriots. Even their Troops or Mercenaries, and among 'em those Miscreants who write for Bread, and who without Truth or Argument attempt to vindicate the Conduct of their Patrons, would fain perswade us, that they write by the Impulse of Publick Spirit. As bad as the Times are, few Men, I believe, are to be found so abandoned, as openly to avow the Principles of Corruption: And we cannot but observe, that the greatest Prostitutes carry on their private Interest and Ambition under publick Pretences, endeavour to palliate their Crimes, and to reconcile all their Actions to the Rules of Honour and Justice. When S——Speeched it in Defence of Pensions and Pensioners, alass! the good Man did not intend to give Sanction to Bribery. He only afferted the Royal Prerogative, and laboured to prevent an absolute Independency in the House of C-, which if it were to be yielded to, would destroy that Equilibrium or Ballance of Power, which is the Effence of our Constitution.

My Lord, who lately deferted the Party and the Cause, in which he had from his Infancy been engaged, would notwithstanding grow very angry, if you should sufpect him to want a Grain of Honour, or to be influenced by Ambition or Avarice. He is therefore aftonished, that his old Friends (whom he has only betrayed) should look thy upon him, tho' he is not able to behold one of them without fuch visible Marks of Confusion, as always discover a Consciousness of Guilt. But what has this Man really gain'd by his Apostacy! Why he has the best Promifes that a great M-r can give him, besides the Pleasure of being confirmed in his new System of Politicks, by the Sunday Lectures of his honest Countryman. this is all he ever should have, if the M-r would for this one time be advised by me. I am fure if Sirhas half as much Understanding, as I am willing to allow him, he will as foon make S——A— of C—as beflow on this Lay-Profelyte an Hereditary Seat in Parlian ment. For what Service can he render the A-n, who has now but very little Interest, and less Reputation to bring with him? Or who would be fo indifcreet as to truit that Man, or expect any Gratitude from him, who has already

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already violated all the Obligations of Friendship and Society? A Prime M—r has always more Demands made upon him, that he can possibly answer; and therefore 'tis not unufual for him to promife much more than he intends to perform. But he is at no time fo well justified, as when he breaks his Word with a Traytor. Even I, who never yet bowed my Knee to a golden I mage, would hammer out some kind of Panegyrick on Sir R---if I could see him disappoint the Hopes of a Man, who is thus earnest to exalt himself on the Ruins of his Country. For this must certainly be the Method of exalting himself, if we may give credit to his own Declaration, that he would join with Belzebub to raise his Family and his Fortune; which by the Way is no great Compliment to his However, if my Advice should be difrenew Friends. garded, and his Lordship after another Year of Probation should receive the Rewards, which he expects, new Dignities, Places, or Penfions; with what Satisfaction or Peace of Mind can he ever enjoy fuch unrighteous Acquisitions? He may, perhaps, be able to create a mean Dependency by the new Powers, which are given him, or may purchase a Set of Flatterers and Parasites by the Luxury of his Table; but will the Applause of such Wretches be any Equivalent for the Loss of so many valuable Friends, who were proud of that Title, while they looked upon him to be a Friend to Virtue and Truth? Can all the Preferments, which the M——r is able to bestow upon him, compensate the Injury, which he has done himself, or erase those Marks of Insamy, with which he has branded his Name and Character? No! Let him be affured, that notwithstanding any artful Pleas, which he may invent to extenuate his Grime, he will be abhorred by all those noble Patriots, whom he has deserted, and be despised by the Party, to which he has so shamefully acceded.

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consider him now as a true British Patriot, inspir'd with a double Portion of that Publick Spirit I have described above. His Conduct during the two last Sessions of Parliament is a fufficient Proof of the Paffion and Concern, which he feels for his Country; and the Lofs of his Employments is a Proof of his Difinterestedness and Sincerity, and therefore the best Justification of his Conduct. The Speech which he made when the Affair of the Scotch Peerage was debated, was the Speech of an old Roman, and the Steadiness and Temper of Mind with which he received the News of his Difgrace, is never to be met with but in a Hero and a Philosopher. The very Matters which his Enemies object to him, serve in a most distinguishing Manner to heighten his Character. They fay, that he had due Notice given him, and all those friendly Whispers and Admonitions which should influence a Politician to change his Way of thinking, and yet he continued inflexible, and perfevered in his Opposition to the Measures of the A—n Can his Friends fay any thing which redounds more to his Honour? They tell us likewise, that he is poor, that the Loss of his Military Command must necessarily embarrass and diffress his private Circumstances; and that he should not therefore have offended past Forgiveness. Whether there be any Truth in this Report I know not, but 'tis not improbable, because I perceive his Enemies to take a malicious Pleasure in spreading it: And such an Insult is the ordinary Revenge of a base and fordid Mind. Suppofing it to be Fact, in what Manner does this Imputation affeet his Character? Is it not a Demonstration of his Integrity? And can it feriously be urged for any other Purpose but to raise his Glory, if any thing can be added to raise it higher? I have indeed been affured, that when he received his Letter of Dismission, he said to some Friends about him, that he thanked God, he had learnt a new Trade, and understood the Management of the Plough: Which was spoken in the Spirit of that great Distator, who, when the Samnites attempted to bribe him with a great Sum of Gold, produced the earthen Pipkin in which he was boiling Turnips for his Dinner, and then ask'd them, if they imagin'd, that a Man, who was contented to live in that Manner, could be corrupted by all the Wealth of their Country?

I cannot conclude this Subject without taking some notice of a malicious Story, which I find has obtained Credit,

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and feems to have been invented by ill-defigning Perfons, who incline to make every thing worse than it really is, and intend by this Means to cast a Blemish on that Part of our Nobility, which is attached to the M-r. 'Tis faid, that from the Moment the E. of S. was removed, there was not one of those Gentlemen (or but one) who dared to visit him, tho' he had always lived with many of them in very good Friendship. This Report cannot possibly be true for two Reasons: First, Because no such thing ever happen'd before in this Country, or even can happen in a Free State. Secondly, Because all our Nobility are born with great Souls, and have great and independent Fortunes: And as they have moreover, all had a liberal and polite Education, it would be a Crime fo much as to sufpect, they could be guilty of a Meanness so unworty their Birth and Quality.

Articles of News extracted from Fog's last Journal.

Y our Advices from fevetal Boroughs in the Country we learn, that the worthy Gentlemen, who towards the latter end of last Summer went their Progresses thro' several Counties well charg'd with bank Bills, in order to prepare the Returning Officers, and fet them right for the Elections then to come, have not been altogether unfuccessful, From some Places we hear of nothing but the Marching of Cuftom-house Officers and Excisemen, of Troopers, Dragoons, and Foot-Soldiers, going to be made Honorary Freemen, in order to elect a free Parliament,— From a Sea-Port Town within less than a hundred Miles of Canterbury, we hear, that Votes were bought and fold by Auction as in an open Market, —In another Place the Returning Officer returns the two Persons who had the least Numbers upon the Poll, and when the Majority demanded a Scrutiny, he bravely refused.—This Fellow being fuch a Heroe in Knavery and Corruption, we predume will become a great Favourite with a certain Gentleman, and we may expect to fee him a confiderable Perfon. These are some of the Fruits of Septennial Parliaments, and the Increase of Place-Men.

Yesterday 7-night about 11 o'Clock at Night, a Press Gang came through Spittle-Fields, Shoreditch, and Moorfields, with Trumpets, Drums, and Hautboys before them, which caused many People to leave their Dwellings ₿

in order to follow them, by which means they got hold of and impressed a great many Men, who joined them only to have a Share of their Mirth, but must now likewise have a share of their Danger, if it should be thought proper to allow the British Fleet to expose itself to any

Danger.

The Right Hon. David Earl of Buchan, one of the Sixteen Peers in the late Parliament for Scotland, and one of those worthy Peers who appeared in Opposition to the late Excise Scheme, is removed from being one of the Commissioners for Trade in Scotland, and from being Lord Lieutenant of the Shires of Stirling and Clackmannan; and Charles Earl of Hopton is made one of the Commissioners for Trade in that Kingdom in the Room of the said Earl.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

One of the last Daily Courants contains a Letter from Mr. Freeman to _____Esq; in the Bishoprick of Durham; An Abridgment of which we shall loy before our Readers.

SIR.

Received your obliging Epifile, and am extremely pleased to hear that the People in the North are fo well inclined to support the present Government, notwithstanding all the invidious Libels dispersed among them; and I confess it gives me great Satisfaction, to be told by so fincere a Friend, that the Letter to the Freebolders, published some Months ago, contributed in any Degree to fo good a Work. Indeed fome fuch Returns are necessary to keep up a Man's Spirit, who is engaged in writing against a Party, equally virulent in their Defigns, and in their Language, who think that calling a Minifter corrupt, is sufficient to render him Hated, and returning the gentle Appellations of Hireling and Profitute, is answer enough to whatever is advanced by a Writer on t'other Side. At this Rate, Sir, Facts and Arguments are banished the Dispute, and bold Affertions, gross Misrepresentations, and ironical Invectives are employed to fix the Name of Blunderer on One, and of Blockhead on the Other. Certainly

Certainly it will prove a very great Baulk to the Crafts-man's obstreperous Way of Writing, when he shall be forced to own, that the People of Britain in a new Representative have given full Evidence, that the Sense of the Nation is directly opposite to the Notions of him and his Party, when he shall see, that in spite of all Harangues at Country Meetings, Circular Letters, and pompous Futertainments, the Commons of England disdain their Overtures, as much as they despise their Suggestions; when the Affection of his Subjects to the Person and Government of their Prince, shall appear with such Lustre as shall constrain the present Promoters of Sedition to drop their Opposition, and betake themselves to their Old Practice of Dealing privately with the Enemies of the Publick.

The Noise which the Malcontents made about the wonderful Coalition, which they had lately brought about, has, I am persuaded, done their Cause in general not a little Mischief. Had any sudden Invasion happened of Enemies from Abroad, or any flagrant Act of Oppression been entered on here at Home, a Coalition had been natural enough; Whigs and Tories united to bring about the RE-VOLUTION. But now while we have a Protestant Prince on the Throne, our Liberties fafe, our Wealth great, and our Trade encreasing, to talk now of a Coalition among Men, who are not fatisfied with the Possession of these Benefits, is talking against common Sense; and if any such Thing has fallen out, it ought rather to be call'd a Conspiracy of Men abandoning all the Principles which they professed, in order to subvert the Constitution, to gratify their Pique and their Ambition.

Yet open and glaring as in this Respect their Conduct has been, they have all along flattered themselves that it was not at all discovered, or suspected; they have bawled against Places and Dependance, Pensions, and secret Service, as if themselves were the most disinterested Persons, tho not a Soul, when in Power, scrupled either the Salary or Perquisites of his Post. The present Elections, it is doubted, will convince them of their Error, and teach them to talk in another Strain for the suture, more agreeable to their real Intentions than the florid Declamations of Mr. D' Anvers against Corraption, and the self-denying Speeches of Mr.——, who has never known Ease since out of Place.

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Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

HE last London-Journal contains some Remarks upon what the Author of a late famous Pamphlet entituled; An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domestick Affairs, bath faid about the late Act of Trust reposed in his

Majefty.

I have carefully read over this Enquiry) says Mr. Osborne) and folemnly declare, That I never read a Book where Truth and Falsbood are so closely interwoven and blended together, on Purpose to disgrace the Revolution and the present Royal Family, and to destroy all Reverence for Parliaments, tho' wrote by a Man who pretends to be a Friend to them all. The Character which Mr. Dryden gives of the Account of the Popish Plot, is exactly true of this Pamphlet.

Some Truths there are, but mix'd and brew'd with Lies, To please the Fools, and puzzle all the Wise.

We shall not, at present, enter into a particular Examination of it, but only make such Remarks and Reflections as naturally arise from what the Author has advanced a-

bout the late Act of Truft. He fays, " that this Act of Confidence and Credit, " which surpasses all Trusts of the same kind that ever re-" ceived the Sanction of Parliament, is grounded on the " flightest Pretences, and countenanced by Precedents which " fall infinitely short of it. One of these Votes of Credit, " he owns, was given to the late King, upon a Message " from the Throne, That his Majesty had received Ad-"vice of an intended Invasion; and then he asks, Was there the least Resemblance between this Precedent and our present Situation in full Peace, when no Danger " is so much as insinuated?" - Again, " Every " Man who reads the common News-Papers, and fees in what manner the Forces of France are now engaged in " Italy and on the Rhine, must be fully convinced, that " if Great-Britain will let them Quietly Pursue their De-" figns in those Parts, their own Interest will not suffer them to provoke us, either by an Invasion, or attacking the Barrier of the Dutch; and we might have lived more

more fafely, without a Troop or a Company this Year,

" than at any Time these forty Years past."

Was there ever such an Englishman as this Writer? Great-Britain must let France quietly pursue all their Defigns in Italy and Germany: Well, and when they have finished those Designs, ruined the Emperor and Empire, what will they do next? — But this Author answers himself in other Parts of the Book. Here, indeed, he fays (because the Argument he is upon requires it) that our present Situation is full Peace, and that we are in no Danger at all: But in the 46th Page, (when another Argument required a contrary Assertion) he has these Words. " If we should be unhappily plunged into a War, which " now threatens all Europe, under a Difadvantage which " the Nation never bad before, of being engaged against " the united Powers of France, Spain, and Sardinia, &c." And, in Page 58, he fays, . " If our Finances had been in " good Order, we might have weathered the Storm which " now threatens all Europe, and worked our selves out of " those Difficulties which surround us. .

What a confishent and sagacious Writer is this! In one Page we are in full Peace, and no Danger can be so much as infinuated; but in another we are upon the Brink of Ruin, we shall be plunged into a War, which now threatens all Europe; and that too under a Disadvantage which the Nation never had before, of being engaged against the united Powers of France, Spain, and Sardinia, &c. Again,

a Storm is risen! and Difficulties furround us!

Hah, Sir, is this true? and, is it also true, that the late Act of Trust was grounded on the slightest Pretences? Can you say, with the Heart of an Englishman, that we should let France, Spain, and Sardinia quietly pursue their Designs, and not so much as put ourselves in a Posture of Desence at least, if not Opposition to this growing and formidable Power; before which, all other Powers, at present, bow; and to which they all submit? Is this a Time to say the Constitution is given up, by placing a Trust in the King, by Act of Parliament, to do that, which if he had omitted to do without an Act of Parliament, he would have violated the Costitution, and broke the Trust reposed in him as King; that is, as the sole executive Rower of the Kingdom, and Guardian of the Nation's Sasety?

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The FBEE-BRITON.

THE last Free-Briton contains a Letter to the Livery-Men of London, upon their Election of Members of Parliament; but that Affair being now determined, we shall not trouble our Readers with any Thing that relates to it.

An exact Lift of all such Vessels as we are informed came into, and failed from, any of our Home-Ports, from Wednesday, May the 1st, to Tuesday, May the 7th, both Days inclusive; designed for the Use of Merchants, and other Persons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board such Vessels.

Teal, April 29. THE Royal Oak Man of War failed Yefterday Westward, but the two Admira's still remain, with the Namure, Edinburgh, Princess Ameha, Grafton, Berwick, Hampton Court, Orford, Captain, Norfolk, Torbay, Burford, Dreadnought, Exeter, York, Buckingham, and Sunderland, and Pool and Griffon, Fire-Ships: the Potuxen, Lux, and the Samuel, Dennis, for Maryland; the Betty, Pyke, for Virginia; the Patry and Salley, Marshal, for Barbados; the Drake, Hanan, for Genoa; the Friendship, Compton, from South Carolina; the Sea Nymph, Sparkes, for Shoram; the Lovely Fetty, Mackey; the King of Portugal, Hughes, for Lisbon; the Catherine, Drayson, for Cadiz; the Elizabeth, Howard, for Liverpool. Arrived the Hydra, Sherwell, from Lisbon; the Molly Galley, Ceruthers, from North Carolina; and the Benjamin, Skinner, from New York for Amsterdam.

Gravefend, April 29. Arrived the Lucy, Richardson, from Carolina; the Hope, Reed, from Cerella; the Eagle, Dornford, from Malaga; the Harle, Harle, from Venice; Bosphorus, Richards, from Smyrna; the Cadiz, Watson, from Cadiz; the Restoration, Brickelbank, from Mayorca; the Peter and James, Diamond; the Happy Return, Metcalf; the Sarah, Brown; the Endeavour, Hartly, and the Friendship, Follers, from Op rto. Falmouth, April 27. The 25th came in the Constantine,

Falmouth, fril 27. The 25th came in the Constantine, Whitechurch, from Bristol, to take in Fish for the Mediterranean. Sailed his Majesty's Ship the Saltash to the Eastward.

Liverpool, pril 27. Arrived the Recovery, Cotes, from Oporto; and the Marsden, Nottingham, from Carolina.

Southampton, April 29. Since my last came in the Lovington, Dorman,

Dorman, from Hamburgh; and the Dollabella, Stephens, from

Majorca. Sailed the Dove, Eason, for Cork.

Cowes, April 29. Since my last came in the Edward, and Mary, Ely, from Bordeaux for Bremen; and the Unity, Edwards,

from London, for Dublin.

Deal, April 30. Remain the Hon. Sir John Norris, and Admiral Stewart, with all the Ships mentioned in my last; also the Mary, Macdonnel, for Lisbon; and the ---, Newton, from the Streights for Middleburgh. Arrived the London, Cooper, from New England; the Nottingham, Peddie, from St. Christother's; the---, Capel, from Marleilles for Hamburgh. At St. Christopher's were arrived the Macdowal, Milliken, from London; Apollo, Tobin, from Leghorn; the Pretty Betsey, Chapman, from Medeira. At Mountserrat, the Cambridge, Lonovan, from London. At Barbados the Fanny, Addair, from Cork ; the Barbados Factor, Fell, and the Constancy, Green, at Virginia, the Micajah and Philip, Bradby, the Whitaker, Whiteing, the Poteuxen, Bolling, the Hartly, Barras, and the ---, Norwood, all from London. Wind S. W.
Gravefend, May 1. Yesterday arrived the Friendship, Akers, and the Betty, Turner, from Oporto. This Day the Mary,

Gilby, from Calais; and the Charming Nancy, Marmes, from.

Majorca.

Deal, May 1. His Majesty's Ship Kinsale came into the Downs this Morning, where remain the Right Hon. Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart, with his Majesty's Ships Outward-bound as per last. Arrived the John and Sarah, Hunter, from Bourdeaux for Hamburgh; and the Mary, Fulerton, from Gallipoli for Holland. Just come to the Downs his Majesty's Sloop Hawke. S. W.

Gravesend, May I. Arrived the Williamson, Ansdale, from Virginia; the Nottingham, Pedkie, from St. Christopher's; the London, Yates, from New England; the London Merchant, Thomas, from Lishon; and the Prosperous John, Smith, from Guernfey. The Anne, Hunt, from Genoa, and the Eleanor, Pallister, from Dublin, are arrived at Barbados; the Friendship, Fenton, from London, at Nevis; and the Ancigua Merchant, Pain, from Barcelona, at Antigua.

Plymou h, April 30. Since my last came in the Sommers, Gewin, from the Streights for Guernsey; and the Francis, of

and for London, Hitchcock, from Lisbon, in Ballast,

Deal, May 2. The Outward bound Ships all sailed this Fotenoon. Came down and sailed thro' the Hannah, Cornish, for Boston; the Pretty Betty, Hawkins for Gibralter; and the St. Anthony, Synnet for Cadiz. Yesterday Came down his Majesty's Ship Lecstoff, and sailed to Westward. The two Admirals, with the King's Ships, remain; also the Bridgwater Man of War. Arrived the Belica, Wadham, from the Streights for Holland; and the ---, Lawrence, from Carolina. The Rose, Anderson, from Barbados, is Arrived in Ireland, where the Priscilla, Rhymes, from Carolina, the Apollo, Smith, the Elizabeth, Smith, the Hotherstall, Hutchison, the Sheldon, Nisbett, and the Chetwynd, Brown, from London, were Arrived. Wind E. S. E.

Gravefend, May 3. Arrived the Molly, Caruthers, from Carolina; the Four Friends, Chaning, from Boulogne; and the Old

Mary, Lawson, from Norway.

Deal, May 4. The Hon. Sir John Norris, and Admiral Stewart, with the King's Ships remain in the Downs as per last, also the Trial's Increase, Stafford, from the East. Wind S. W.

Falmouth, May 2. Yesterday failed the Lethieullier, Shepard,

for London.

Dar mouth, May 3. The 1st arriv'd the Delight, from Aveiro. Yesterday sailed the Martha, Bond, from Dieppe for Geona; and this Day the Happy Return, Jappie, for Madeira.

Liverpool, May 3. Arrived the Squire, Chamberlain, from

Virginia; and the William, Montgomery, from Cadiz.

Southampton, May 4. Since my last came in the Thomas, Luckes, from Rotterdam. Sailed the Jane, Pitton, of and for Guernsey; the two Friends, Gordon, of Southampton, for Guernsey; the Thomas, Lecorq, of Alderney, and the Anne of this place, Palmer, for Guernsey; the Peaquite, Smether, of this Place for France; and the Delight, Wadmore, of Southampton, for Cork.

Comes, May 4. Since my last failed the Anne and Katherine, Alexander, for Norway, the 1st Inst. came in the Richard and Sarah, Binsted, from Chichester for Cork, and failed the 2d Sailed the Unity, Spriggs, from St. Vallery for Genoa; and the,

Princels of Brazil, Veale, for the Strieghts.

Portsmouth, May 5. Since Friday Noon came in the Princess Amelia, Hitch, from Trapani, with Salt for the Baltick! and the Joseph Snow, Curling, from London for Gibralter. failed the Stubbington, Wyat, from Canso; as did his Majesty's Ship the Leopard, Captain Warren, to Spithead; where are arrived from the Downs his Majesty's Ships Royal Oak, Capt. Solegard, and the Leostoff, Capt. Cottrell; also his Majesty's Ship the Lyme, Capt. Danzey, from a Cruise, but is fince gone on the same Expedition of Impressing Sailors. At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships Lancaster, Kent, Lenox, Royal Oak, Leopard, and Lyme, his Majesty's Ship the Romney, Lord Muskerry, is fall n to St. Hellen's, waiting for the first Wind to proceed on her Voyage to Newsound'a d.

fravesend, May 5. Arrived the Lady Elizabeth, Bredemos, from Amsterdam; the two Brothers, Boucant, from Guernsey; and the London, Majoram, from Norway.

No List from the Downs came Yesterday,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

Otwithstanding what has been reported, that the City of Dantzick cannot possibly hold out 'till the Succours from France arrive, the Frech Court seems to be persuaded of the contrary, and fully determined to send the full Number of Ships and Men which were at first proposed, and the necessary Orders are dispatched to the Sea-Ports for that Purpose. Besides the three Men of War, which are already departed with the Transports, from Calais, six others are preparing to depart speedily, and they are soon to be followed by six more: A Force, they say, superior to any the Russians can bring to Sea. The Troops designed for this Purpose are said to amount, in all, to 15,000 Men.

HOLLAND and the Low-Countries.

HE Fubb's Yacht, with the Prince and Princess of Orange on Board, anchored before Rotterdam, the Friday Morning after their Departure from London, and were immediately faluted by a triple Discharge of the Cannon from the Ramparts, and the Ships in the River. The English and Hanover Ministers repaired immediately on Board, and found their Highnesses perfectly well. In the Afternoon they were complimented by the Magistracy: They continued on Board that Night; and the next Morning, at feven, landed, under a fecond triple Discharge of the Artillery, and all the usual Honours being paid them. They proceeded from thence thro' Delft, Leyden, and Haerlem to Amfterdam, where they arrived about five in the Evening. Their Highnesses made no Stay there, but embarked immediately on Board a Yacht, on the Zuyder-Zee, and fet Sail with a fair Wind for Friefland, where it is not doubted but they arrived in lafety, in a few Hours.

SPAIN

SRAIN and PORTUGAL.

, done to Andred the Lady Elizabeth bredemot,

WE have nothing with our last Letters from Spain; but that Mr. Keen, His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to his His Catholick Majesty, notwithstanding the great Hopes he had conceived of bringing about an Accommodation between that Court and the Court of Vienna, in Relation to the Affairs of Italy, has now lost all Prospect of bringing it about.

ROME and ITALY.

Cray Manding what his been reported, that the Ci-

offer their Respects to Don Carlos, and have met with so affable a Reception, as has endeared his Person to them. The Spaniards have begun to attack the Castle of St. Elme, while 2000 Foot, and 1000 Horse are posted between Capua and Gaeta, to cut off the Communication of those two Places. In the mean Time 4000 Horse and 8000 Foot are marched into the Capital. Two of the three Castles have surrendered to Don Carlos, and the Siege of the other, with that of Capoue, are carried on vigorously.

The Imperial Troops in the Mantuan are said to be encreased to 60000 Men, and that their Consederates begin to be alarmed at their Number; but this Report has been so often spread, and so little of the Effects of it seen, that

it now gains little or no Credit.

The Imperiatiffs did, indeed, pass the Po, at Rever, near Mirandola, and attacked the Confederates; but were repulled by the Marshal de Villars, after a bloody Battle, and obliged to repass that River.

of the ; then had besel to because , so because , so being German. The second and
OUNT Mercy having had another Fit of the Apothe Command in Italy, His Imperial Majefty has granted it to Count Konigleg, Vice-Prefident of War.

The Castle of Traerbach having submitted to the Count de Bellisse, who received a slight Wound in the Siege, it is believed the next Expedition of that General will be against

gainst Coblents; by the taking of which, the King of France will be entire Master of the Banks of the Mosel. The Imperialists having laid up a large Quantity of Hay and Oats, together with 3000 Bombshells at Bingen, a Company of French Volunteers, under the Command of the Chevalier de la Croix, made an Excursion thither,

and threw the whole Magazine into the River.

In the Night of the 20th past, the French Army, under the Command of the Marshal, Duke de Berwick, consisting of 60,000 Men, began to pals over the Rhine, having left in the mean Time, 30 Batallions in the Camp at Spiers, under the Command of the Marquis de Asfeld. Troops posses'd themselves of the Lines of Sellingen, without any Resistance, while another Body of 40,000 Men pass'd the Rhine, half a League from Manheim, and parted themselves at the Village of Neckeran. The fourth Instant the French Army forced the Imperial Lines at Etlingen near Philipsburg, in half an Hour, with a small Loss of Men, and but one Person of Distinction. believed that Prince Eugene is retired with his Army towards the Black Forest, after having put a considerable Garrison into Philipsburg, and is now encamped at Hel-

Letters from Dresden say, that the King Augustus has not absolutely renounced his farther Pretensions to the Crown of Poland, he shews very little Inclination to, return thither, and feems rather satisfied with a Title which he may probably keep, without draining the Treasures of his rich and fertile hereditary Dominions, than, by aiming at that which is little more than a Title, lay his natural-born Subjects under those Pressures and Hardships they have laboured under for more than thirty Years last

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POLAND, SWEDEN, and the NORTHERN POWERS,

THE News we receive from Poland is so little to be depended on, that we can hardly prevail upon our selves to trouble our Readers with Relations, which we tear we shall, in the Sequel, be obliged to contradict. However, not to be entirely filent, we must acquaint them, that a Confirmation is at least pretended of the Poles having been defeated by General Lasci, with the Loss of 1000 Men, Sff

Men, dead on the Spot, and a great Number of Horses, designed for the French at their Landing, taken. It is likewise said, that General Diemar has cut to Pieces an Army of 10,000 Poles, in the Neighbourhood of Cracow;

but this feems to be Saxon News.

The Ruffian General, Count Munich has fent to defire the English and Dutch Merchants to retire out of Dantzick, to be out of Danger of the Bombardment, with which he threatned the City. The Inhabitants continue in the mean Time, to be in good Heart, and pretend that all the Advantages the Ruffians have hitherto gained, have been only over fuch Works as they have been obliged to abandon, for Want of Troops to hold them, and which are not only distant from the Town; but will be very eatily recovered, when they are relieved. The red-hot Bullets, which the Ruffians have thrown into the Town for two or three Days together, have done little or no Dam ge, only two or three small Houses being fired, and one Man killed. The Proposals said to be made to the City, by the King of Pruffin, in Order to put a Stop to the Siege, are in Substance, that the City shall receive a Pruffian and a Muscovite Regiment; shall oblige King Staniflaus, the Primate, the French Ambassadour, &c. to retire, and that the two Regiments shall remain in Garrifon 'till every Thing is prepared for the Departure of the Russians, the Mony paid for their Expences, &c. But nothing less than extreme Necessity can surely oblige them to accept of these hard Conditions. The 25th past, the Rusfians began in Earnest to cannonade the Place, and the first Instant their Mortars began to play, which have continued fince with great Fury, and have done confiderable Damage; but the Dantzickers continued the 3d as resolute as ever.

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES.

HE Malecontents of Corfica are still in Arms; and it is said that a Treaty is upon the Carpet, for the Republick to sell that Kingdom to the Crown of Spain.

There runs a Report of a fresh Battle between the Persians, under the Command of Thamas-Kouli-Kan, and the Ottomans, to the Number of 45,000 Men, which were marching to the Relief of Babylon, in which it is said, the latter were entirely deseated, with the Loss of 20,000

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Derrieutene lets out to a fless Day

Men on the Spot; however, after so vigorous a Resistance, that the Persians themselves, lost 20,000 men; but as this News comes by the Way of Muscory, we shall not determine what Credit is to be given to it.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of several Curious Particulars faithfully extracted from the Publick Papers, for the Use of such inquisitive Readers, as have more Time upon their Hands than they know what to do with.

LONDON, May o.

Y Esterday at Four o'Clock the Poll closed for Members for this City, when the Numbers stood as follows, viz.

Alderman Parsons	3932
Alderman Barber	2381
Alderman Barnard	3840
Alderman Perry	3725
Robert Willimot, E.a.	2984

Barradale Golesworth Esq; Nephew to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wager Knt. is appointed by his Majesty to be First Commissioner of the Foundry at Woolwich; and this Day he is to kiss the King's Hand for the same, at Richmond.

Yesterday ended the Election for the County of Essex, when the Right Honourable the Lord Castlemaine, lost his Election by

a Majority of near 1000 Votes.

e

This Morning the Right Hon Sir Robert Walpole sets out from his House in St. James's Square, for Houghton Hall in Norfolk, for three Weeks.

Yesterday there was a Board of Treasury, when the same was adjourned till the Return of Sir Robert Walpole from Norfolk.

*... Baily Esq; is chosen Member for the Town of Anglesey on the Interest of Watkin Williams Wynne Esq; against Hugh Williams Esq; their former Member.

Yesterday Number \$2,311 was drawn a Prize of 1000 % and Number 65,630, a Prize of 500 l. in the Charitable Corporation Lottery,

William Gwyn Vaughan Esq; is rechosen for Merionetshire,

without Opposition.

The Right Hon. the Lord Torrington sets out in a few Days for Ireland, he being lately appointed Receiver General of his Majesty's Revenues in that Kingdom, in the Room of Hugh Lord Viscount Falmouth,

On Monday Night died, at his House in Derby-Court, Channel-Row, Westminster, Captain Richard Davis, who attended Sir John Norris in all his Voyages to the Baltick: He was a brave and experienced Officer, and has died univerfally lamented.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who arrived lately from that Kingdom with his Dutchess, waited on their Ma esties at Richmond, and were most graciously received.

The same Day an Express was sent from the Admiralty Office,

with some Dispatches to Sir John Norris in the Downs.

On Tuesday at the Close of the Poll for Members of Parliament for the County of Essex, the Numbers stood thus:

For Sir Robert Abdy, Bart.	3378
Mr. Bramfton	3056
The Lord Castlemain	2146

We are credibly informed, that Mr. Taylor, a Taylor, in Round Court in the Strand, is possessed of No 57,785, which was drawn 10,000 l.

On Sunday last died at his House at Hoxton, Mr. Prowting, that kept the Mad house.

London May 10. This day at Noon the Sheriffs will declare on the Hustings at Guildhall, Sir John Barnard, Humphrey Parsons, and Micajah Ferry Esqrs; Aldenmen and old Members, and Robert Willimott Eig; Members of Parliament for this City.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon the Earl of Kintore of the Kingdom of Scotland, to be Knight Mar-

shal of the said Kingdom.

Your Jo.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Thomas de Grave Eler to be Comptroller General of the First Fruits and Letthe A do n'wo T sale of redman melodo at a sale

Access Williams We are bigs against Hugh

and the control of th

On Saturday died Mr. Groves, Boatswain of his Majesty's Ship the Loo, which was Yesterday notified to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Yesterday died in Park Prospect, Westminster, Captain Smith-

fon of the Regiment of Invalids at Portsmouth.

Nicholas Haddock Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, was on Wedneiday last elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House at Deptford, in the room of Admiral Mighells lately deceased.

Mr. Morley, lately a Cadet in the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, was on Thursday last (by his Majesty's Command) appointed Ensign of Capt. Levett's Company in the Regiment com-

manded by the Hon. Colonel James Montague.

Yesterday Morning died Mr. Bynbam, at his House in Downing-street, Westminster, one of his Majesty's Messengers, which Place he enjoyed in the two last and present Reigns, and is in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold.

Late on Sunday Night died of the Palfay, at his House at Laleham in Middlesex, Thomas Rouse Esq; a Gentleman of near 400 l. per Annum, formerly an eminent Hop-Merchant in Thames-

ftreet.

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Yesterday Sir Philip Meadows, together with his Lady and Family, set out from their House in Whitehall, to spend some Part of the Summer, at their Seat at Chute in Wiltshire.

Last Wednesday died, at Chelsea, reputed worth 30,000 L Mrs. Anne Suppleton, a Maiden Gentlewoman, who has left the Bulk

of her Fortune to Charitable Uses.

Yesterday William Ray was committed to Newgate by Justice Mitford, for the Murder of his Wise on Wednesday last in a Brandy-Shop near L ttle Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn Fields. Two Men were committed to Newgate for the said Murder on Wednesday Night; and it was remarkable, that he went with the Constable to guard them to Jail; and was not suspected till the Evidence appeared before the Coroner's Jury when they sat on the Body Yesterday.

On Tuesday Mr. Horton of Cornhill, was chosen Cook of the worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, in the Room of Mr.

Austin, deceased.

On Tuesday next a Court of Aldermen will be held at Guild-hall, when Mr. John Bosworth will be returned to the Court of Aldermen by the Sheriss, in order to be sworn in to the Ossie of Chamberlain of this City, in the room of Samuel Robinson Esq; deceased.

Yesterday Morning died t her House at Hoxton, aged 75. Madam Greenwood, a Widow Gentlewoman of a considerable

Fortune.

On Wednesday last at the Horse Races at Epsom, four Horses Rarted for the 301. Plate, which was won by the Lord Anne Hamilton's Brown Stone Horse, Wonder if he wirs.

Enfign Dives, Nephew to Mrs. Clayton, is mide a Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of Foot Guards, in the Room of Captain

Reeves deceased.

On Wednesday last a Woman was killed in King-street, St. Giles's, by a Man giving her a Blow on the Head: The Man-

has fince made his Escape.

On Tuesday last Mr. Gibson, convicted the last Term for Forgery, was by the Lord Hardwick, Lord Chief Justice, committed to the King's-Bench Prison for Judgment. His Council moved the Court for a new Trial, but the fame was not granted.

On Tuesday lust died John Gape Esq; who represented the

Borough of St. Albans in feveral Parliaments.

A few Days ago died as her Seat in Dorfetshire, the Lady Fuft, Reliet of Sir Edward Fuft, Bart, late of Hill in Gloucettershire.

Yesterday a Gentleman disordered in his Senses went into a Field at Paddington, where fome Men were making Hay, and without the least Provocation took up a Pitch-fork and killed one of them on the Spot.

On Sunday last Mr. Bailey, Mr. Mortimore, and Mr. Hurst, Riding-Officers at Eastbourn in Suffex, with the Affistance of three Draguons, made a Seizure of fixteen hundred Weight of

11.0

On Wednes ay Night last Samuel Badham was committed to Newgate by Mr. Justice Deveil, as was this Day Stephen Farmer, both for the Murder of Mrs. Barnes, a Farrier's Wife in Eagle-Atreet, near Red-Lyon-Square.

Yesterday the Barber's Boy that was committed to Newgate for breaking the Lord Mayor's Windows on the 11th of April

last, was admitted to Bail by his Lordship's Order.

Of a named and Aller The Bill of MORTALITY.

hill se Liert	Males	1877	To mo	(Males	245
Christened \	Females	154	Buried &	Females	253
	In all	341	its, in ord	In all	498

O and to minimad asm Increased in the Burials this Week 35. 10 8000 of Lorday Morning died. then File of Floriton, ago! 75.

slam Cornycod, a Willow Cold wetten of a confidencial

The State of LITERATURE in Foreign Parts.

her tonant at Sec. a little Step. in the Chician of Mr.

a comman Teneration, addr 141 Rollin, of Paris.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, &c. that is, Rollin, Vol. IV.

We concluded our last Extract from the IV. Volume of this Work, with an Account of Lysander's fruitless Attempt to alter the Succession to the Throne of Lacedemo-

mia in Favour of himfelf.

Tissaphernes, having now confiderably augmented his Army, sent a Massage to Agestlaus, in which he insisted upon his quitting Afa, and threatned him, in Case of a Refufal, with a War: Upon which the King of Sparta marched into Phrygia, made himself Master of several Towns, and with the Spoil thereof enriched his Officers and Soldiers. The next Spring he came with his Army to Ephefus, and declared his Design of Marching into Lydia. Tissaphernes, who looked upon this to be no more than a Pretence, gave Orders to his Troops to march with all Speed toward Caria, the Place of his Residence, while Agefilaus, entering Lydia, drew near unto Sardis. The Lacedemonians gave the Persian Cavalry Battle, before the Infantry could come up to the Relief of the Place, and having defeated them, made themselves Masters of their Camp.

This Miscarriage of Tisaphernes, added to several other Complaints made of his Conduct, engaged Artaxerxes, not only to disgrace him, but to cause him to be put to Death. And Tithrauses, to whom that Commission was given, succeeded him in the Command of the Army. The new General proposed an Accommodation with the Spartans; to which Agesilaus would give no Resolution, 'till he knew the Minds of that People: However, he drew off his Forces, for the present into Phrygia. It was on this March, that he received a Letter from the Lacedemonian Magistrates, which invested him with the Command of the Fleet, and gave him Power to nominate whom he pleased, to serve in his Room. Accordingly he made Pisander his Lieutenant

Lieutenant at Sea, a false Step, in the Opinion of Mr. Rollin. He had the Choice of many more experienced Persons, but being married to his Sister, he was more sollicitous to aggrandize his own Family, than of the Publick Good, a common Temptation, adds Mr. Rollin, of

Persons in Power.

The Spartan Army having been very faccessful in Phrygia, Pharnabages, who was Governor of that Country, designed a Conference with Agestlaus; which being granted, he put him in Remembrance of the Service he had done the Grecians in the Peleponnefian War, for which he thought this hostile Behaviour of theirs an ungrateful Return. Agefilaus on his Side, infifted upon the Freedom of the Grecian Cities, as the only Conditions on which he should act as a Friend and Ally. He had been two Years at the Head of the Army, and his very Name was a Terrour to the Provinces of the Upper Afia. Such Success had attended his Cause of afferting the Liberties of the feveral Cities of Afia, that his Thoughts were now bent upon turning his Arms against the King of Persia, in his own Territories. Tithraustes soon perceived his Design, and, as the only Means he had left to frustrate it, which likewise succeeded, he sent a large Sum of Money into Greece to corrupt the chief Cities, and to engage them against the Spartans. Thebes, Argos and Corinth entered into an Alliance against them, and they were foon followed by Athens; while the Lacedemonians marched into Phacis. Agesilaus was getting his Troops ready to march into Persia, when Advice came that Sparta was threatned with a formidable War; on Account of which the Ephori recalled him to the Affistance of his Country. He readily obeyed, and by the Way was informed, that Aristodemus at the Head of the Lacedemonians, had fought a Battle, and gained a confiderable Victory near Corintb. Fleets met about the same Time, near Cnidos, in Caria, where the Spartans were defeated, with a very confiderable Loss.

The Defection of most of their Allies followed soon after, and, from that Time, their Assairs were in a declining State. Agestlaus was in Boeotia, and just as he was upon the Point of giving Battle, he received an Account of that Deseat. The two Armies, which were almost of equal Force were drawn up in the Plains of Goronea, Great Slaughter was made on both Sides, and the Battle

remained doubtful for a Time: But, in the End, a compleat Victory fell to the Side of the Lacedemonians. Agefilaus, returning by Sea to Sparta, was received there with all imaginable Demonstrations of Joy; but his Modesty and Simplicity, which encreased with his Glory, contributed the most to recommend, him to the Esteem of his Country. The Persian Fleet, under the Command of Pharnabazes and Conon, being Masters of the Sea, ravaged the Coast of Laconia; and the latter being provided with a large Sum of Mony, rebuilt the Walls of Athens, This was fo and restored it to its ancient Splendour. great a Mortification to the Spartans, and raised their Jealoufy to fuch a Pitch, that they made a shameful Peace with Artaxerxes. Antalcidas was charged with this Commission, and, in Order to execute it, he failed with a Fleet to Teribases, and concluded the Treaty, according to the Instructions given him.

The King of Persia was instated, by this Treaty, in the Possession of all the Grecian Towns, in Asia: And on his Side, he engaged to join those who should acceed to it,

and to make War against all Opposers.

Our Author, after having obliged his Readers with some beautiful Remarks, on the Degeneracy of the Lacedemonians and Athenians, proceeds to give an Account of the Wars between the Persians, and Evagoras, King of Salamis. The War of Cyprus having now lasted fix Years, Artaxerxes employed all his Thoughts to put an End to t, and to that End fent the main Body of his Forces that Way. His Son-in-Law Orontes, commanded 300,000 Men by Land, while Teribases commanded the Fleet, confifting of 300 Gallies. All the Forces Evagoras could raife were inconsiderable, when compared with those of Perfia. Tho' it confifted of no more than 20,000 Men; and a Fleet, which at first was but 90 Gallies, but was afterwards re-inforced by 60, which he built himself, and 50 fent him, together with some Money and Provisions, by Achoris, King of Egypt, he successfully attacked Part of the Enemy's Army. A Sea-Fight foon followed, but in that the Persians were victorious.

Salamis being now besieged both by Sea and Land, the King lest the Desence of that City to his Son Pythagoras, and slipped away by Night with ten Gallies for Egypt. His Design was to engage the faither Affistance of King Achoris; but in that he did not succeed to his Wishes and And

And, at his Return, he found his Affairs in fo bad a State, that he was obliged to come to a Capitulation. The Proposals made him were, to deliver up all the Towns of Cyprus, (Salamis only excepted) to pay Artaxerxes a yearly Tribute, and to remain subject to him. The last Article was the only Stumbling-Block; but Teribazes

would admit of no Alteration.

Orontes, who became jealous of his Companion's Glory, accused him to the Court, of treasonable Designs against the King. Teribazes, upon this Accusation, was conducted into Persia, where he demanded a legal Trial; but Artaxerxes was too much employed at that Time, to take any farther Cognizance of that Affair. Teribazes, in the mean Time, finding that the Cyprians made a stout Defence, and that his own Men began to defert, thought fit to drop the third Article, and, upon the King's Com-

pliance with the other two, raifed the Siege.

After this, Mr. Rollin gives his Readers the Character of Evagoras, as drawn by Isocrates, for the Use of his Son and Successor, Nicocles. He then pursues the Story of Teribages, who was honourably acquitted, no other Evidence appearing against him, than a Letter from 0rontes, his professed Enemy. The War of Cyprus being thus at an End, Artaxerxes fell upon the Cadufians, because, as our Author supposes, they revolted, and re-fused to pay the usual Tribute. He went against him in Person, with an Army of 300,000 Foot, and 10,000 Horfe. The Country was very barren, and the Persian Army reduced to the last Extremity, when Teribazes relieved them, by the following Stratagem. The two Kings of the Cardufians, who were encamped separately, were at Variance; of which Incident, Teribages being apprized, he went to one of them himself, in Person, and sent his Son to the other; and informed them separately, that their Antagonists was sending an Ambassy to treat with Artexerxes, to which each of them added his Advice to the King he went to, to be before-hand with the other, promiting to employ all his Interest in his Favour. The two Kings, accordingly, dispatched each his Ministers, the one with Teribages, and the other with his Son. After this Manner, a Treaty was concluded with both. And Artaxerxes returned back with Honour, after having loft almost all his Cavalry, and great Numbers of his best Foot Soldiers. We

We come now to the fourth Chapter of this Volume, which is properly a Compendium of the Life and Death of Socrates, chiefly taken from his Disciples, Plato and Xenophon. The Life of Diogenes Laertius is indeed sometimes referred to, but is declared to be dry and too concise. Plutarch, Cicero, Ælian, and Libanius, are likewise sometimes quoted; but the Stress of this Historical Relation bears chiefly upon the two great Writers above mentioned.

I shall conclude this Extract by an Observation of our Authors, viz. That the most important and essential Point of History is that which gives us a Knowledge of the Character and Manners of the several People in General, and of the great Men in Particular. The Reader has seen the latter, as Opportunity has offered, throughout the whole Course of the Grecian History; and our Author has performed the former towards the Conclusion of this Volume, and in the beginning of that which follows, of which we shall, at a convenient Time, give our Readers an Extract.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

A

DIALOGUE in NEWGATE.

Arewel, ye Dames of Surry's fertile Plains; To Druryan Nypmphs, 1 dedicate my Strains. Nymphs, form'd for Love, and Gin's alluring Stream; Hail, Needham! let thy Dust inspire my Theme. Aid all, ye Sifters, the Tyburnian Lays; And Love, almighty Love, shall win the Bays. Just as the Sessions clos'd (whose dreadful State Ordain'd the Tripod, for the Felons Fate) The happy Wretches, whose more bounteous Stars Absolv'd, bail Joy, and banish'd all their Cares: While brave Mackheath, whose bold advent rous Hand, So oft, on Hounslow, made the Trav'ller fland; Doom'd from the Gallows pendulous to swing, And mount to Heav'n, triumphant in a String. Stretch'd in his Cell, with Veins full flowing, lay Pensive, as Gamesters, when they lose at Play. While Ttt2

While in this State, and melancholly Gloom,
Fair Lucy, lo! approach'd the Hero's Room,
Beheld the dismal stately Scene of Woe,
And shrunk with Horror, wou'd—But cou'd not go.
At length the Heroine summon'd all her Spleen,
And spoke with Fury of Theatric Queen.

Lucy.

Miss Polly has thy Heart, I am forgot;
Lucy's undone; the Fleet has ty'd the Knot.
From me you rove, to her devote Joys;
Ah, me! I'm serv'd as Children serve their Toys:
At present, fondling, as thy Int'rests guides;
But when thou'rt freed, alas! thy Love subsides.
I own, Miss Polly, fair, most wond rous fair,
And fragrant, as to Gits the Country Air;
As Toys to tawdry Sue; or Drams to Jane;
Or Country Squire to Nymph of Drury-Lane.
Tho' false, Mackheath, you slight my easy Love;
There's Jemmy T witcher would my Flame approve,
Sues Night and Day, but sues in vain to me:
His Love I slight, as mine's despis'd by thee.

МАСКНЕАТН.

You deal unjustly, whilst you doubt my Flame, And all thy jealous Fears let Falshood claim: But, if I'm false, never may I get free; And as Pm doom'd, be noos'd at Tyburn Tree. Ne'er may I hope another Prize to gain; But, oh! be taken, whilft I throw a Main. The next bright Golden Watch, I feize, is thine; As Frankincense, Pll bear it to thy Shrine. Not Shatter'd Limbs, to Surgeons, yeild more Joy, Or unfledged Magpyes to the truant Boy: Not Lovers to an aged Lady's Face; Or blooming Virgin to a Rake's Embrace: Not a fat Mifer, to the Padway Youth; Or State Embroils, to Statesmen, void of truth; Can half those Pleasures to their Souls impart, As Lucy can to my still constant Heart; Then think, relent, and ease my love-fick Mind : In Peace I die, if Lucy will be kind.

Lucy.

LUCY.

But say: Is not Miss Polly wed to thee? How can's thou then be true to her and me?

MACKHEATH.

No, Lucy, no; I ne'er lov'd none but you,
You'l fay, I Promis'd Marriage—why it's true.
But Promises are held among the Wise,
As brittle as the Crust of Christmas-Pyes.
And to convince thee, Lucy, I'm sincere;
Go fetch Dick Tackem, and I'll wed thee here.
Think not, my Love, I mean to wrong thee—no;
For what will it avail, to-morrow ends my Woe.
Since I'm condemn d, no way to 'scape the Noose,
Yet, Lucy, thee, alone, I fear to lose.

Lucy.

Oh! cease that Sound, nor pierce my bleeding Heart, Thou shannot die, I'll wed thee in the Gart. Here lean thy tortur'd Limbs, deprest with Chains; Here lull thy Cares; here ease thee of thy Pains. Afford thy Lucy but one amorous Kis, And I will well repay thee for the Bliss. Be constant, and in me thou'lt find Relief: Say, ar't thou true, Mackheath—then cease thy Grief. It's Due to Lucy yields the Triple Tree; Nor will Jack Ketch repine to lose his Fee.

MACKHEATH.

Can I be false, or e'er forget such Grace?
O no, my Fair, I'm true as this Embrace!
To me more pleasing Lucy is, when kind,
Than to stout Sailors faviring Gales of Wind:
Not guilty, brazen Moll, condemn'd to swing,
When pregnant sound, more joys to 'scape the String;
Ladies and Lords admire Cuzzoni's Note;
And gaping Crouds the Ballad-Singer's Throat.
But when at Sadler's Wells with thee, my Dear,
To see thee pleas'd, how blest Mackheath is there!

LUCY.

₿

Lucy.

Here, take this File, unloofe thy fore gaul'd Hands, And here's the Master-key the Goal commands.

MACKHEATH.

To Debtors, not more confiant Guefts are Duns;
Or to your Cambridge Wits, old worn-out Puns,
Than what I'll be to thee——Now farewell Vice,
Farewell, ye Druryan Nymphs, farewell ye Dice;
Lucy is mine. Hail Heav'n! my virtuous Days,
Since she converted me, be her's the Praise.
He broke his Fetters in the dead of Night,
And e'er the Morn, the Lovers to k their Flight.

Valiter ad solem soliis morientibus arent

Ad LESBIAM.

Candida virginea lilia secta manu:

Paulatim lento sic maceror igne, Negra,

Ut primum radii me tetigere tui.

At mihi dum roseis tractim, das oscula labris,

Sentit & attactus debilis umbra tuos.

Mens redit & vigor ignescit, velut herba resurgit,

Cum levis arentum recreat imber humum.

Ergo quando oculis pereuntem me oscula fanant,

Et mea in arbitrio vitaque morsque tuo est:

Perde, neca, ut visum est; sed dum pereo, oscula junge,

Sæpe ut sic vivam, sic volo sæpe mori.

In ENGLISH. TO LESBIA.

A S V rgin Lillies pluck'd from off their Stems,
Whither, and die beneath Sol's radiant Beams;
So when thy Eyes, O Lesbia! warm'd my Heart,
I felt a wasting Fire seize e'ery Part,
But when you join'd your rosy Lips to mine,
Warm'd by the gentle Touch,—(O Balm divine)

My Strength return'd, e'en as descending Showers Call from the Sun-burnt Earth the beauteous Flowers. Since your Eyes kill, and fince your Kisses cure, My Life and Death you equally insure. Destroy me, kill me; be it as you will, If, as I die, I may your Kisses Feel: From such a Fate I n'ere would wish to fly, Thus oft to live, as often I would die.

Little D O G S have long Tails.

A STORY.

I.

W E have it, by Tradition, told, That Jove, for Man's Creation, Mix'd up a swinging Heap of Mould, And gave it due Formation.

II.

When all were made, a little Clay Was left; and rather than, Sir, He'd throw one Bit of it away, He made a little Man, Sir.

III.

Then from Olympus' Top around, The Earth, his Eyes he cast, Sir, And to his Joy all smiling found, But him, whom he made last, Sir,

IV.

Says Jove, what makes thee frown and figh?
The rest are pleasant all, Sir;
So (says the little Man) wou'd I,
If I were full as tall, Sir.

8

V.

The Men will laugh at me, alas!
The Females too will rig me;
And cry, behold, where-e'er I pass,
There goes the little Pigmy.

VI.

Thy Case, says Jove, is hard, I find, But I will strive to please ye; I've yet a little Mould behind, Will make this Matter easy.

VII.

Then baving scrap'd up all the Mould,
That lay some here some there, Sir.
(Like Diapalma Plaister rowl'd)
He six'd it, you know WHERE, Sir.

VIII.

And now, thou art as good, fays Jove,
As any, (the the smallest;)
The Females too, as well thou'lt move,
As any of the tallest.

IX.

In this 'tis plain, Jove rightly guest;
For e'er since the Creation,
Women like little Men the best,
In Acts of Generation.

100 0 10 10 10

West I was I L.



THE

BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Defigned for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's Taste and Principles, and laying before the Reader, at one View, (for an Expense which does not amount to a Penny a Day) a Weekly State of Wit, Learning, Politicks, News, and Business.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXIV. Vol. V. From Saturday, May 11. to Saturday, May 18.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was suppressed, after Number X, by certain Persons, for certain Reasons, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any Free Nation.

See a particular Account of this Affair (which has made a good deal of Noife) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so well received by the Publick before it was suppressed.

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Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque sovent; hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. Vir

The last BEE

NUMBER LXIII.

Among other Curious Particulars contains,

I. The Lords Protest in the last Session of Parliament, upon rejecting the Bill for preventing Officers in the Army from having their Commissions taken from them at Pleasure.

II. The Lords Protest relating to the Election of

Scotch Peers.

R

III. An Effay upon Publick Spirit.

IV. A Letter to—Efq; in the Bishoprick of Dur-

V. Remarks upon the last famous Pamphlet entituled, An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domestick Affairs.

VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. The State of Laterature in Foreign Parts.

IX. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c. Little Dogs have long Tails; a Story. Ad Lesbiam; the same in English. A Dialogue in Newgate, &c. &c.

The B E E:

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing Material, and all the Esages worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the firongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with several Original Compositions in Prose and Verse.

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In a Word, laying before the READER, at One View, (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS,

! NEWS, and BUSINESS.

No LXIV. From Saturday May 11. to Saturday May 18.

- Juvatque novos decerpere flores.

Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other Curious Particulars, contains,

J. The Lords Protests in the last Session of Parliament.

II. ANNALS of the last Thirteen Years.

III. Remanks on the late most Extraordinary Vote of CON-FIDENCE and CREDIT.

IV. A Letter to the Diffenters, containing Remarks on the Craftsman of February the 16th.

V Remarks upon the late fa-

mous Pamphlet entitled, An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domestick Affairs.

VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. Miscellany Poems, Songs,

IX. A Prospect. The Scarborough Waters.

to St. Clement's-Church; where Letters will be taken in.



THE

B E E Revived:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

No LXIV. Yol. V.

The Lords Protests in the last Sessions of Parliament.

Die Lunæ, 18º Martii 1733.



HE Order of the Day being read for taking into Confideration Matters relating to the Election of the Peers of that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland,

It was moved to refolve, That it is the Opinion of this House, That any Perfon or Persons taking upon him or them

fon or Persons taking upon him or them to engage any Peers of Scotland by Threats, Promise of Place or Pension, or any Reward or Gratuity from the Crown whatsoever, is an Encroachment on the Freedom Vol, V.

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of

of Elections, and highly injurious to the Honour of the Pcerage.

And a Question being stated thereupon:

After Debate,

It was moved to put the previous Question.

After further Debate,

The previous Question was put, Whether the faid stated Question shall be now put?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Contents 43 3 60 Not Cont. 73 3 99 Proxies 17 500 Proxies 26 399

Diffentient'

1. Because we apprehend, that this Resolution, being only declaratory of undeniable Truths, ought not to be avoided by a previous Question, since we fear the seaving it undetermined may tend to encourage Practices dangerous to our Constitution in general, and to the Honour

and Dignity of this House in particular.

2. Because we think this House cannot shew too strong an Abhorrence of Practices, which, whether they have been committed or not in former Elections, are yet of such of a Nature, as may possibly be attempted by a Minister, who may find it necessary to try all Metheds to secure a Majority in this House, either to promote his future ambitious Views, or screen his past criminal Canduct.

Suffolk Tadcaster Stair Marchmont Cardigan Aylesford Shaftsbury Foley Cobbam Litchfield Bruce Gower Oxford and Mort Winchelfea Tweedale Bedford Abingdon Craven Ker Northampton Strafford Griffin Briftol Bathurft Bolton Marlberough Coventry Chefterfield Berk/bire Montrole Willoughby de Br. Thanet

Die Martis, 200 Martii 1734

HE Honse was moved, that the Select Committee appointed the 7th Instant, to confider of the Representation of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, relating to the Laws made, Manufactures fet up, and Trade carried on, in any of His Majesties Colonies and Plantations in America, which may have affected the Trade, Navigation, and Manufactures of this Kingdom, be empowered to enquire of the proper Methods for the Encouragement and Security of all Trade and Manufactures in the faid Plantations, which no Way interfere with the Trade of Great-Britain, and which may be of Use to the Trade of Great-Britain, and for the better Security of the Plantations themselves. And a Question being stated thereupon.

It was proposed after the Word [Encouragement] to leave out [and Security.]

Which being objected to, and Debate thereupon, the Question was put, Whether the Words [and Security] shall stand Part of the Question?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Content 28. Not Content 52.
Then it was proposed, That these Words, at the latter End of the Motion, viz. (and for the better Security of the Plantations themselves) be lest out,

And the same be objected to,

The Question was put, Whether those Words shall stand Part of the Question?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient

Because we apprehend, That if the Sasety of the Plantations themselves is not thought a Matter worthy the Confideration of the Parliament, it is of little Confequence to confider of their Laws, Manufacture, or Trade.

Bedford Tadcaster Bathurft Litchfield Berksbire Thanet Tweedale Carteret

Aylesford Gower Stair Northampton

The B E E: Or,

Abingdon Winchelsey and Montrose
Coventry Nottingham Bristot
Strafford Bolton Marchmont

Then the Question was put, Whether the said Committee shall be impowered to enquire of the proper Methods for the Encouragement of all Trade and Manufactures of the Plantations in America, which no Way interfere with the Trade of Great-Britain, or which may be of Use to Great-Britain?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Diffentient'

I. Because we apprehend, that the new Powers proposed to be given to the Committee, were not only expedient, but absolutely necessary, since (by the Account given by several Lords who attended the Committee, and contradicted by none (it appear'd to the House, that from the Informations of Merchants of undoubted Credit, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands, were in so desensless and miserable a Condition, that they might be taken in Twenty four Hours; and we conceive, that such imminent Danger of such valuable Possessions required an immediate and minute Examination, in order to discover the Causes and Nature of the Danger, and to apply proper and adequate Remedies.

2. Because we conceive, that the chief Reason urged in the Debate against this Enquiry, is the strongest Argument imaginable for it, viz. That it might discover the Weakness of these Islands in the present critical Juncture of Affairs, and invite our Enemies to invade them: Whereas we think that this critical Juncture calls upon us, to put our Posseffions in a State of Defence and Security in all Events; and fince we cannot suppose, that their present desembles Condition is unknown to those Powers who are the most likely to take the Advantage of it, we apprehend it to be both prudent and necessary, that those Powers should at the fame Time know, that the Care and Attention of this House was employed in providing for their Security. We conceive likewise, that such an Argument may tend to debar a House of Parliament from looking into any of our Affairs either foreign or domestick, if, in any Transaction at any time there shall appear to have been a weak, treacherous, or negligent Management, the Directors will never fail

fail to lay hold of that Arguments to stop any Parliamentary Enquiry; and the Fear of discovering a national Weakness may be urged only to prevent the Detection of

Ministerial Negligence, or Guilt.

3. Because we have sound by Experience, that we can never be too attentive to the Preservation of the Possessions and Dependencies of this Kingdom, since Treaties alone will not bind those Powers, who from the Proximity of their Situations, from favourable Opportunities, or other Inducements, may be tempted to attack or invade em. But the Interposition of a British Parliament, will be more expected, and more effectual, than the Occasional Expedients of sustaining and variable Negotiations, which in former Times, have been often more adapted to the present Necessities of the Minister, than to the real Ho-

nour, and lasting Security of the Nation.

4. Because we apprehend, the debarring this House from any Enquiry into the Conduct of Ministers for the Time past, or from giving their Advice in Matters of great Concern to the Publick, for the Time to come, tend to destroy the very Being of this House, and of Consequence, the whole Frame of our Constitution: And how Melancholly a View must it be to all his Majesty's Subjects, to see the private Property of fo many Particulars, and fo advantagious a Trade to the whole, refused to be brought under the Inspection of this House, and yet, (as far as it appears to us) totally neglected by the Administration? And we are the more furprised to find this Backwardness, with regard to the the Interest of our Colonies, since we are persuaded, that the Ballance of Trade at prefent is against us in most Parts of the World, and only compensated in some Degree by what we gain by our West India Trade: Neither can we allow, that they ought to be left to look after themselves. fince they have a Right to claim even more than the Protection of their Mother Country, by the great Wealth they annually transmit to it, and the great Duties they pay to the Increase of the Publick Funds, and the Civil List; and we are fully convinc'd, that if this beneficial Trade should once be lost, it will be irrecoverably lost, to the infinite Damage of this Kingdom. For the' the Islands should be restored to us afterwards, the Utenfils and Stock of Negroes being carried away, it would take up a long Tract of Time, and would be a very great Expence to the

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the Publick, to re-instate them in their present Condition; We rather think it impracticable to restore them, tho' we can by no means suppose it dissicult, by timely Precaution, to prevent their Destruction.

Chefterfield Stair Berksbire
Tadcaster Bedford Bathurst
Coventry Northampton Litchfield
Thanet Strassord Tweedale
Carteret Bolton Gower
Winchelsea and Montrose Marchmont
Notting bam Abing don

Die Veneris, 20° Martii 1734.

THE Order of the Day being read, for taking into Confideration his Majesty's most gracious Message

deliver'd to this House Yesterday,

It was moved to Resolve, That an Humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express the dutiful and grateful Senfe which this House conceives of his Royal Care and Attention for the Honour and Security of His Kingdoms: To declare their unalterable Fidelity to his Majefly, and the earnest Desire, that his Endeavours for an Accommodation may be effectual, and that His Majefly may, in all Events, be in a Condition to make good fuch Engagements as Honour, Justice and Prudence may call upon him to fulfil or contract, and that his Dominions may not be exposed to any desperate Attempts, especially at a Time when it may be impossible for the Great Council of the Nation to be immediately convened: To give his Majesty the strongest Assurances, that this House will chearfully support him, in making such further Augmentation of his Forces, either by Sea or Land, as shall be necessary for the Honour and Defence of his Kingdoms; and in concerting such Measures as the Exigency of Affairs may require; and to return His Majesty the Thanks of this House for his gracious Declaration, that an Account of any Augmentations made, and Services performed, shall be laid before the next Parliament; this House reposing an entire Confidence in His Majesty's Royal Wisdom and paternal Concern for the true Interests of His People.

Which being objected to, and Debate thereupon,

The Question was put, Whether such Address shall be presented to his Majesty.

Contents

Proxies 25 ror Proxies 19 58

Dissentient'

Because we are of Opinion, that no free People should, on any Occasion whatever, vest in any Person an unlimited Power for an indefinite Time; and whenever they do, they at the same time resign their Liberty.

Abingdon	Bathurft	Coventry
Cobbam	Chefterfield	Montjoy
Briftol	Carteret	Foley -
Marchmont	Berk/bire	Thanet
Burlington	Oxford and Mort.	Bedford
Litchfield	Montrose	Tweedale
Willoughby de Br.	Weymouth	Cardigan
Gower	Shaftsbury	Craven
Clinton	Grahame	Winchelsea and
Northampton	Boyle	Nottingbam
Strafford	Stair	
Aylesford	Ker	

Diffentient'

r. Because we conceive an Address of this kind, impowering the Crown to raise Men and Money, without specifying the Numbers or the Sum, is unwarranted by any Precedent, and is of the most dangerous Consequence; for it seems to us totally to subvert the very Foundation of our Constitution, the Wisdom of our Ancestors having provided many regular Steps, and solemn Forms, for granting Supplies to the Crown; whereas this new Method of a sudden Address upon a Message, at once frustrates and

eludes all those wise and ancient Precautions.

2. Because the History of several Countries, formerly free, surnishes us with many satal Examples of the Abuse of such unlimited Powers, whenever the Estates of those Countries have transferred the Legislative Authority, of raising Money, from themselves, by an ill-plac'd Considence, into the Hands of a sew. The Cortes of Spain, by trusting the Power of raising Money, without their being affembled, tho but for One Year, and the Estates of France, by allowing the Aids for the Desence of the Kingdom, to be raised for three or sour Years together, without their being summoned to meet, have never been able to retrieve their ancient Liberties and Constitution; but

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by their weak Compliance with such a fatal Measure, were the unhappy Instruments of rendering themselves useles, and of enslaving their respective Countries.

2. Because, tho' we we have all possible Confidence in His Majesty's Wisdom and Justice, and all imaginable Zeal for the Honour and Support of His Person and Government, we cannot approve of a Meffage, which, we are perfuaded, was both formed and advised by the same Ministers in whom those extensive and discretionary Powers are lodged by this Address; and we see no Reason, by any Experience of their past OEconomy, to trust them with the arbitrary Disposal of an unlimited Sum, and as little Reason, from the Success of their former Alliances, to give any Approbation to past Treaties, which have never been communicated to this House, or a previous Sanction of any future Treaties they shall contract; especially fince, by their Multiplicity of Negotiations, they have involved the Nation in Engagements with divers foreign Powers, inconfistent (as we conceive) with one another; and, in fo great a Variety, we can by no means be fure, that the best will be fingled out to be fulfilled.

4. Because the present unfortunate Situation of the Affairs of Europe cannot be represented as unforeseen, or unexpected; since, from the gradual Progress of our Negotiations for some Years last past, the gradual Increase of the Disorders and Confusions in Europe has constantly been foretold. We therefore conceive, that had there not been some secret Reason for proceeding in this Manner (which Reason we will rather pass over in Silence, than attempt to point out) the necessary Demands of Men and Money would have been laid before the Parliament at the Beginning of the Session, according to the ancient and regular Usage, and which would as certainly have been granted by a Parliament, which has distinguished itself by a remarkable

Zeal, Duty and Liberality to the Throne.

felves out of our present Difficulties, to lodge those unlimited, and (as we apprehend) dangerous Powers, in the Hands of those very Persons, under whose Management and Conduct these Difficulties have been brought upon us; if (as we conceive) the National Debts are hardly lessen'd by more than Twenty Years Peace; if our successive Fleets have proved a Terror to no Nation, but only a Burthen to our own: If our great Armies have disturbed

the Minds of none but His Majesty's own Subjects; this extensive Power of raising Money, Fleets and Armies, seems to us improperly intrusted in the Hands of those Ministers, who have made no better Use of the Consi-

dence already reposed in them.

6. We would, with the utmost Zeal, concur in whatever might increase to his Majesty the Assections of his People at Home, or the Respect of his Neighbours Abroad: But this Zeal without Knowledge, we think, can tend to neither of those desirable Ends, but on the contrary, rather bring Contempt (as we apprehend) upon the too easy and implicit Faith of Parliaments, than add Weight and Dignity to those Powers we lodge, without any visible Reason, in the Hands of the Ministers.

Stair Oxford and Mort. Gower Litchfield Clinton Marchmont Bathurft Shaftsbury Strafford Bedford Boyle Carteret Chesterfield Berksbire Ker Foley Northampton Coventry Briftol Thanet Montjoy Cardigan Grahame Craven Winchelsea and Weymouth Gobham Aylesford Nottingham Willoughby de Br. Tweedale. Montro e

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers in his last Craftsman tells us, that he has digested the Principal Transactions of the last Thirteen Years, into a Plain Chronicle, or Narrative of Facts under the regular Form of Annals, without any Comment or Resections, which he takes to be the most impartial Way

of writing Hiftory.

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I chuse this chronological Method, (says Mr. D'Anvers) not only for the Sake of Impartiality, but likewise Eminentiae Gratia; for as Kings date all their publick Acts from the Year of their Reign, and our reverend Prelates from the Year of their Consecration, I have often wondered that our ministerial Vice Roys never assumed the same Style, and sign'd their Instruments according to the Year of their Administration. But as This may be owing to their great Modesty and Tenderness of approaching too near the X x x

Character of their royal Masters, I think it my Duty to do Them Justice, and shall therefore proceed in the following Manner.

Anno primo,

On the first of April 1721, (of all Days in the Year) the great Man of whom I am now writing, was fworn into the Office of C—r of the E—r and first L—d C—r of the T—y; having sufficiently merited those Important Employments, in the preceding Session, by his great Zeal in pacifying the Resentments of the People, occasioned by the Mismanagement of the South-Sea Scheme, and his Abilities in relieving Them from their Distresses, by Schemes of Ingraftment and the Bank Contrast.

This Year a large Fleet was fent up the Baltick; the King of Sweden was complimented with a Subfidy of seventy-two thousand Pounds, (but upon what Account does not appear;) and a farther Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds was granted, to make good the Desiciences of his

late Majesty's Civil Lift.

The same Year is likewise remarkable for the private Treaty of Madrid, and the Letter from his late Majesty, upon which the Spaniards found their Claim to the Restitution of Gibraltar.

The remaining Part of the Year was fpent providing for Relations, fecuring a new Parliament, and taking other proper Methods to establish Himself in Power.

Anno 2de.

This Year a most detestable Conspiracy was discovered by the singular Dexterity of the same Gentleman, who produced such Evidence of the Reality of it, by Letters intercepted at the Post Office Decyphering, and other Methods, as gave full Satisfaction to the Parliament, and the Court of King's Bench; for, upon this Account, Christopher Layer, Esq; was executed at Tyburn; Bishop Atterbury was deprived and banished, by a Bill of Pains and Penalties; and Mr. Kelly and Plunket were imprisoned in the Tower, during Life.

The Habeas Corpus Act was likewise suspended for a

whole Year, upon the fame Account.

Anno 3tio.

Little was done this Year, besides raising Money, continuing the Army, and granting Mr. WOOD the samous Patent for supplying Ireland with COPPER HALFPENCE.

Anno.

Anno 4to.

His late Majesty was pleased to assure us from the Throne, this Year, that We had Peace with all Powers abroad, and at home perfect Tranquillity. But so disireable a Situation was soon altered, as We shall see in the next Article.

Anno sto.

This Year is become a remarkable Æra in our History by the HANOVER TREATY, which cemented so close an Allyance between Great-Britain and France, in order to reduce the exorbitant Power of the Emperor, and defeat that formidable Conjunction of the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, which gave our Politicians such terrible Apprehensions.

Anno Oto.

In Pursuance of the same Allyance, three great naval Armaments were, this Year, dispatch'd, with ever-memorable Instructions, to the Baltick, the Mediterranean, and the West-Indies; where They perform'd such wonderful Exploits as will do immortal Honour to the British Name.

Twelve Thousand Hessians were, this Year, taken into the Pay of Great-Britain, and continued for four Years afterwards, at an annual Expence of near two hundred and fifty thousand Pounds. A most horrid Plot against our excellent Minister was likewise discovered by a Penny Post Letter, in which Notice was given Him of a Design to to burn his House; but by his prudent Conduct in communicating the Contents of it to his next-door Neighbour, and imploring his Protection, the Perpetration of so slagitious an Act was happily prevented.

Anno 7mo.

This Year will be for ever distinguished in our Annals by the Accession of Holland to the Treaty of Hanover, under pretty large Restrictions, as well as That of Sweden, in Consideration of a Subsidy of fifty thousands Pounds per Annum, for three Years, and the glorious Allyance between Great-Britain and the Duke of Wolfenbuttle, at so small an Expence to us as the Sum of one hundred thousand Pounds.

The Siege of Gibraltar was likewise undertaken this Year, and vigorously push'd on by the Spaniards, without any Molestation from our Fleet, which suffer'd several Ships, laden with Ammunition, to pass under the X x x 2

Stern of our Admiral, and land them fafely for the Use of the Siege.

Anno 8vo.

This Year was remarkable for Embassies, Negotiations, and Conventions, but without any considerable Effect.

The Bill against Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament was this Year pass'd, by the indefatigable Endeavours of the Malecontents.

Anno 900.

We now come to a Year full of memorable Events; fuch as the gallant Behaviour of our Fleet at Spithead, and the honourable Treaty of Seville, which dissolved the formidable Conjunction of Spain and the Empire, dispensed with the Quadruple A'lyance, by providing for the Introduction of Don Carlos into Italy with Spanish Troops, (which have fince had such a glorious Effect, (and paved the Way for that happy Union between France and Spain, which is at last brought to full Perfection.

The famous Sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand Pounds was this Year granted by Parliament, to make good

a Deficiency, or Arrear, of the Civil Lift.

An Officer in the English Navy was also broke for audaciously presuming to make a French Ship strike to Him, as

the was coming into one of our Harbours.

At the latter End of this Year an Act of Grace was faid to be drawn up and actually laid before the Attorney General for his Opinion; but the Malecontents having got Intelligence of it before it was brought into the House, made such invidious Comments upon it, that it was thought proper to drop it.

Anno 10mo.

Another bloody Conspiracy against the Minister was this Year carried on by a Set of Gentlemen, who met in Dur-ham Yard, and had actually got Witnesses to prove that the Port and Harbour of Dunkirk were repaired; but this Design was likewise prevented by the Vigour of Parliament, and the Information of a very honest Fellow, who did not scruple to perjure Himself for the Sake of the Cause.

The same Year the Salt Duty was taken off, upon a gracious Recommendation from the Throne; by which the poor Artificers and Manufacturers were not only relieved, but the Nation was delivered from the Burthen of

fix bundred Officers, who swallow'd up great Part of the Income, and were always ready to vote, according to Order.

A Licence was this Year granted to the French for recruiting in Ireland, and several Officers were actually arrived here for that Purpose; but this Design was deseated by the unreasonable Clamour of the Country Party, who represented it as little less than Treason, and obliged our Minister to revoke his Licence, to the inexpressible Concern of another profound Politician, who was at the Bottom of it.

Anno IImo.

This Year produced the last Treaty of Vienna, by which We broke off that close Conjunction with France, which We had so industriously cultivated for some Years past, guaranty'd the Pragmatick Sanction, and convoy'd the Spanish Troops into Italy.

That Arch Incendiary Mr. Richard Franklin, who had pry'd into all the Cabinets of Europe, and given infinite Disturbance to a certain honourable Gentleman, was this Year convicted, by a SPECIAL JURY, of having printed the Hague Letter, and sentenced to suffer one Year's Imprifonment, to pay a Fine of one hundred Pounds, and to give Security of two thousand Pounds more for his good Behaviour for seven Years.

Anno 12mo.

This Year the Salt-Tax, which had been taken off but two Years before was laid on again, and mortgaged for three Years, in Order to raise 500,000 l. for the current Expences of the Year. It was likewise separated from the finking Fund, to which it formerly belong'd, and hath been since mortgaged for a Million more; so that it may now be said to be made perpetual.

The Charitable Corporation, the Sale of Lord Derwentwater's Estate, and some other Peccadilloes of the same Kind, became the Subjects of Enquiry and Debate this Session.

Another Plot was likewise assovered to have been carried on by Signior Belloni and one Mr. On, against that upright Patriot Mr. John Thomson, the Warehousekeeper, and his Consederates.

Anno 13mo.

I now come to the Year 1733, which is branded to all Posterity by the Deseat of the Excise Bill, and the popular

lar Resentments against the Projector of it, who was actually burnt in Effigie, in all the Market-Towns of England, and had other Indignities offered to him, far beneath the Dignity of so illustrious a Personage.—But I have the Pleafure to observe that some Examples have been likewise made on the other Side; for it is well known that several great Lords and other Persons have been dismissed from their Employments, civil and military, for concurring with the People in their Opposition to that glorious Scheme.

I shall here close my Annals of this Gentleman; for as He is but just entered on the fourteenth Year of his Administration, I must reserve the Remainder of this Chronicle to another Opportunity. I shall only observe that He seems, at present, to be in full Confidence and Credit; and if He should wind up his Bottoms in a Manner suitable to his former Conduct, He must be allowed to out do all the Ministers, that ever went before Him.

Articles of News extracted from the last CRAFTSMAN.

For Thomas Bootle, Efq; good Votes—985 Bad ones made by the prefent pretended 3 Mayor	Liverpool, May 4. THE Election of Burgesses to present this Town in the en Parliament began on Monday last, and ended this D bout Noon. At the Close the Pool stood thus.	fuing:
Mayor Under Age For Foster Cunliffe, Esq; good Votes—936 Bad ones made by this Mayor Under Age For Thomas Bootle, Esq; good Votes—935 Bad ones made by this Mayor Under Age For Richard Gildart, Esq; good Votes—890 Bad ones made by this Mayor For Richard Gildart, Esq; good Votes—890 Bad ones made by this Mayor Interval 4		
Under Age For Foster Cunliffe, Esq; good Votes—936 Bad ones made by this Mayor Under Age For Thomas Bootle, Esq; good Votes—935 Bad ones made by this Mayor Under Age For Richard Gildart, Esq; good Votes—890 Bad ones made by this Mayor Under Age 4 1075		
For Foster Cunliffe, Esq; good Votes—936 Bad ones made by this Mayor	IVIA y OI	
For Foster Cunliffe, Esq; good Votes—936 Bad ones made by this Mayor	Onder rige	680
For Thomas Bootle, Efq; good Votes—935 Bad ones made by this Mayor — 136 Under Age — 4 For Richard Gildart, Efq; good Votes—890 Bad ones made by this Mayor — 135 Under Age — 4	Bad ones made by this Mayor 2	J °y
For Thomas Bootle, Efq; good Votes—935 Bad ones made by this Mayor — 136 Under Age — 4 For Richard Gildart, Efq; good Votes—890 Bad ones made by this Mayor — 135 Under Age — 4		939
For Richard Gildart, Esq; good Votes—890 Bad ones made by this Mayor — 135 Under Age — 4	Bad ones made by this Mayor — 136	
For Richard Gildart, Esq; good Votes—890 Bad ones made by this Mayor — 135 Under Age — 4	Onder rige	1075
TO20	Bad ones made by this Mayor 135	
The bad Votes above-mentioned are fuch as have been	The state of the s	1029 been

made free fince the 18th of October last, (without the least

Pretence

Pretence of Right to Freedom, and only to serve the Purpose of this Election) by the present pretended Mayor and Bailists who have taken upon themselves to act from that Time without being duly elected, and who now stand convicted upon Record for having usurped their respective. Offices.

Besides the Number of bad Votes insisted on by Mr. Brereton and Mr. Gildart to make up their Majority, there are included in the above-mentioned Numbers of 035 and 800 (which are allowed to them as good Votes) above 400 made in the Years 1732 and 1733, when they themselves respectively were Mayors, consisting chiefly of Custom-house Excise and Salt Officers, and others having no Right of Freedom collected for that Purpose from almost every Part of the Kingdom.

A Scrutiny was demanded on Behalf of Mr. Bootle and Mr. Cunliffe, but refused by the Mayor and Bailiffs, who have returned Mr. Brereton and Mr. Gildart upon the

Foundation of these bad Votes.

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It is to be observed that if this Practice of making bonorary Freemen had not prevailed to an excessive Degree, Mr Brereton's and Mr. Gildart's Interest in the Town

would have appeared very despicable.

Southampton, April 27. This Day came on the Election for this Place, the Candidates were Sir William Heathcote, Bart. Anthony Henly, and John Conduit, Esqs; and notwithstanding the warm Opposition made by Mr. Conduit, who had 94 single Votes made up of Custom-house, Excise and Salt Officers, Half-pay Officers and French Refugees, the Poll stood thus

For Sir William Heathcote, 283
Anthony Henly, Efq; 213
John Conduit, Efq; 212

Whereupon the two former Gentlemen were declared duly elected, to the universal Joy of those who wish well to the true Interest of their Country.

Extract from FOG's-JOURNAL.

WE have made it hitherto a Rule, never to give our Readers the Extract of an Extract: But the old Proverb suys, There is no RULE without an EXCEPTION; and we shall for once make an EXCEPTION to a RULE which we have observed hitherto, and which we intend to observe

observe for the suture: The Pamphlet lately published, entitled, An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domestick Affairs, is a Sequel to the Pamphlet, entitled, Politicks on both Sides, which was published at the Beginning of the last Session of Parliament, and these two are the smartest Pamphlets which have been published for some Time past by the Gentlemen in Opposition to the Ministry.

Mr. Fog in his last Journal says, that he has perused the Pamphlet, entitled, An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domestick Assairs, from the Year 1721, to the present Time; and gives an Extract from it relating to The late Vote of CONFIDENCE, as it is generally called. This Extract is so remarkable, that we shall for once break thro'

our general Rule, and lay it before our Readers.

"The lae most extraordinary Vote of CONFIDENCE and CREDIT, surpasses ALL TRUSTS of the same Kind that ever yet received the Sanction and Authority of Parliament; as it seems to be grounded on the slightest Pretences, that were ever offered upon such

" an Occasion, and countenanced by Precedents, which

" fall infinitely fhort of it.

"The first, alledged on this Occasion, was in the Year "1702, when the Nation was in actual War, and the Queen laid before the House several Memorials and

"Representations from the States of Holland, desiring her Majesty to increase her Forces, for the better en-

" abling them to oppose the great Preparations making in France; upon which the House came to a Resolution, impowering her Majesty to augment her Forces, in

" Conjunction with Holland.

"In 1715, at the Time of an actual Rebellion, his late "Majesty was impowered to increase the Land Forces; and in 1710, it having been represented to both Houses, in a Speech from the Throne, that his Majesty had received Advice of an intended Invasion, he was authorized to augment his Forces by Sea.

"Is there the least Resemblance between any of these "Precedents and our present Situation in full Peace; when no Danger is so much as infinuated but from a French Squadran, that was sitting out, to take the Convoy of some Land Forces, which every Body believes are in-

tended for Dantzick. To this Alarm, indeed, there was added the Weakness of the Barrier in Flanders;

"though, by the Way, it was not so much as pretended that

"that the States of Holland, who are so infimediately concerned, had made the least Application about it. Nay, every Man, who reads the common News-papers, and sees in what Manner the Forces of France are now engaged in Italy and on the Rhine, must be fully convinced that if Great Britain will let them quietly pursue their Designs in those Parts, their own Interest (a much stronger Obligation than any Treaties) will not fusfer them to provoke us, either by an Invasion, or attacking the Barrier of the Dutch; and we might have lived more safely without a Troop, or a Company this Year, than at any Time for these forty Years past.

"If any new Alliances, or Provisions were necessary " to be made, with Regard to the present Circumstances " of Europe, was there not the same Occasion before the "Parliament met; and might not they have been called " fooner, or kept fome Time longer, before their Diffo-" lution, 'till it was seen, by the Operations of the Cam-" paign, what Part it was proper for Great Britain to act, " and to have shewn them the Decency, at least, of ta-"king their Advice upon it? Would not this have been " more agreeable to our Constitution, at such a critical "Conjuncture, than to defire that the present Safety and " future Happiness of a whole People should, in the most " implicit Manner, be left to their Discretion, whose past " Conduct hath brought these Difficulties upon us, and " given them the only Pretence for drawing fuch an enor-" mous Power into their own Hands?

"For by this Vote our Forces by Sea and Land may not only be augmented, but any Number of foreign Treops may be poured into the Kingdom, upon as good a Pretence as can be given for bringing over fix or eight Regiments from Ireland; fince if any Danger really threatens us, nobody can think that it would be proper to leave that Kingdom exposed, where there are certainly great Numbers of PAPISTS and JACOBITES. I leave it therefore to be considered, whether the People of England may not apprehend that these Forces are sent for over to awe the Elections; and that if any Tumults can be artfully somented, it may be made a Pretence for continuing a greater Army on the Kingdom; all Opportunities being taken to increase it, as was done this Year, by adding to the last Year's Forces a Number of Men, equal to the three Regiments, which have

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been fome Time at Gibraltar, but have till now been Part of the Establishment of Guards and Garrisons.

"It is well known that an English Parliament would not " permit our glorious Deliverer King William to keep " his own Regiment of Dutch Guards in this Kingdom, " even at a Time, when real Plots and Conspiracies against " him had been discovered; nor did this Refusal proceed " from Tories and Jacobites only, as some Persons have " foolishly afferted, but from the truest Friends to our " Liberties and Constitution; who argued very justly that " his Majesty had a sufficient Body of English Guards to " defend his Person, as far as Guards could defend it, and " wifely forefaw that one foreign Regiment might be made " a Precedent, according to Custom, for introducing more; " till at last a whole Army of them might be established " amongst us. These were the true Reasons for sending " back the Dutch Guards; and yet, by the late Vote of " Confidence, it is in the Power of the Administration to " bring over as many Hanoverians, Heffians, or other fo-" reign Troops, as they please, according to Law. -I do not fay, or suppose, that any such Thing will be "done; but only mention it to shew what an unbounded "Latitude the Parliament hath given them. "To these Powers there is added a Liberty of expending any Sum of Money they please, and for what Pur-" poses they please; which seems to have no very good Appearance so near the Election of a new Septennial " Parliament; for not withstanding some late confident Af-" fertions, that none of the publick Money can be applied in this Manner; is any Thing more easy to be done, " under the Name of Subsidies to fereign Princes, or Con-" ventions for taking Foreign Troops into our Pay; and is "there a Prince abroad, who in Confideration of a good " Bargain, will refuse to give a Receipt for three hundred

" of any Minister, armed with such an unlimited Consideric, to procure Money for private Purposes, without the Knowledge of Parliament, or even of the King

"thousand Pounds, though he may be content, perhaps, with half the Sum? By these Means, it is in the Power

"himself. Nay, something of this Kind hath been lately done, with Regard to the Hessians, as was observed in

" Politicks on both Sides; for when a Demand was made in Parliament for the Sum of 22,6941. 75. 6d. to com-

" pleat a Subfidy, stipulated to be paid by France to the King

King of * Denmark; it appeared to the House that a large Sum had been already paid, to the same Use, out of the Money granted for the Pay of 12000 Hessians; and when it was moved to enquire whether any farther Deductions had been made out of that Money, the Mc-

" tion was rejected.

"Indeed, it is scarce credible that, at the latter End of a Session, and even on the very Point of a Dissolution, when many Gentlemen were gone out of Town; (on the Presumption, if not an Assurance, that no more Business of any Consequence would be brought into the House.) I say, it is scarce credible that any Number of Gentlemen could have been induced to concur in such a Voice, but THOSE who have forseited all Hopes of returning to their Seats in Parliament, unless by the Instuence of that exorbitant Power, which themselves had created, perhaps, for that very Purpose.

" Nor can any Proceeding be more dangerous, and even contrary to all the Methods and Usages of Parliament, than after a Session of many Months, when the Services and Estimates had been duly considered, the Supplies voted and appropriated, to insert a Clause in the same

" voted and appropriated, to infert a Clause in the fame Bill, unappropriating the whole again, and leaving all

"Deficiencies which the Extravagance of a Minister may create, to be provided for by a new Parliament.

" If this is our Case, are not the People of Great Bri-" tain, at this Hour, under as absolute and uncontrouled " a Power as any of our neighbouring Nations, except " the Privilege we enjoy by the Habeas Corpus Act; and " have we any Thing to depend on, besides his Majesty's " great Goodness in preserving and restoring to us those " precious Liberties, which our Representatives have thus " deposited in the Hands of his Ministers? It is certain " that they cannot want this unufual and extraordinary " Power, in any Exigency; for in Cases of an Invasion, " or any other visible Necessity, all Governments, limi-" ted as well as absolute, must be vested with a Power of " Self-Defence; and why should not this legal Prerogative " be thought fufficient? I am afraid the Reason was not " to compliment the Parliament, as it was said, but to " give the Ministers a Colour to exert this Power, at

^{*} The whole Sum paid by England, on this Account was 58,667 l. 00 s. 6 d.

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Pleasure, under Pretence of an Exigency, which could not be justified by the Prerogative, but from a real Exigency; and, perhaps, to habituate Parliaments, by repeated Precedents, to the Delegation of this Power,

till it becomes the common Conclusion of every Session.
Thus a Sanction may be given to all the Profusions and
Oppressions of wicked Ministers, during the Intervals

" of Parliaments, by engaging them blindly beforehand to authenticate Measures, which would probably be

" condemned without fuch a previous Commission.

"But supposing that no Attempts should be made upon us, which I believe every rational Man is far from apprehending; we shall certainly be told that our Security is owing to this feasonable Trust, which struck a Terror into Foreign Princes; and from thence a strong-er Argument will be drawn for the Repetition of

"I cannot close this Head, without leaving it to the ferious Consideration of every Englishman, how far such Practices contribute to that Reverence for Parliaments, which ought always to be preserved amongst the Peo- ple; and whether they may not be apt, upon these Occasions, to recollect by what Steps and Approaches Slavery hath been imposed on our neighbouring Na-

" tions.

"Dr. Robinson, in his Account of Sweden, tells us,
"That so favourable was this Conjuncture for the Advancement of the King's Authority, that he scarce needed to ask whatever he desired; each Body of the States
ftriving which should outbid the other in their Concessions.—The Nobility and Gentry were obliged to
keep Pace with the Officers of the Army, who sate in
their House, and vigorously promoted the King's Affairs.

of Servitude are never so fatally conducted as by Those, who have formerly put on the Garb of Liberty, and the built their Fortunes on that Foundation

built their Fortunes on that Foundation.

"I cannot therefore conclude better than in the Words of Dr. D'avenant, concerning the Danger of our Liberties from the WHIGS.

* " The Tories, by taking Arms to defend their civil " Rights, and by joining to depose that Prince, by whom " those Rights were violated, have in the most publick " Manner renounced their Doctrine of Jus divinum, paf-

" five Obedience, and Non-Resistance.

"But if the WHIGS should hereafter take their Stati-" ons; if they should go on that Ground, which the Tories " have quitted; if they should enter upon such just Mea-" sures; if they should pursue the same Counsels; if they " should suffer themselves to be imbibed with Tory Noti-

" ons, our Constitution must be intirely lost.

" For They may undermine it without Suspicion. Who " will be jealous of Those, who have been preaching up " Liberty, and accusing arbitrary Ministers, for thirty "Years? Who will suspect such professed Potriots? They " may change the Form of our Government, and have the "People on their Side, who can have no Jealoufy of " Them: for the Whigs are the Favourites of the People, " as having so often preserved England. No Person " could be popular enough in Rome to think of subvert-" ing its Constitution in the Purity of the Commonwealth, " but Manlius who faved the Capitol.

" It will hardly be furmifed that They can mean to en-" flave us, who (by their Actions, Speeches, and Writings, " for many Years) feemed rather inclined to a Republick " than a despotick Government. But if they should come " to change their Minds, if they should throw off their

" former Principles, We shall be undone by the very Men, " whom We thought our furest Friends.

" If old Whigs should hunt after Places as much as ever " the Tories did; and if like them, upon Preferment, " they should become quite new Men in Voting, Thinking, " and Speaking, in a Moment making a fudden Turn from " the whole Course of their former Lives; if old Whigs, " as the Tories did, should ever take Bribes and Pensions " to betray their Trust; if they should do any Thing to " break into the Habeas Corpus Act, which is the chief "Guardian of our Liberties; if they should oppose any " good Act, for the frequent sitting of Parliaments, which "Want in the Constitution produced all our former Mi-

" feries; if they should openly oppose any reasonable

^{*} An Essay upon the probable Methods of making a People Gainers in the Ballance of Trade. p. 240.

" Provision for Trials in Treason, the Want of which " hath loft many a noble Life, and for which heretofore "they had fo loudly called; if, as the Tories did, they " should fend their Emissaries about, to influence or cor-" rupt Elections; if old Whigs, to whom Meum and Tuum "were once so sacred, should come to ruin a Society of "Trading Men, and at one Blow destroy many hundred " Families; (but God forbid Englishmen should ever have " fuch a Thought!) if old Whigs shall persuade any fu-" ture Prince to Closet Members, as was done in the " preceding Reigns; if, by their Power, they should get "Men turned out of Employment, for pursuing the Dic-" tates of their Conscience and Understanding; if, like the Ministers heretofore complained of, they should " have a Band of Pensioners ready to give up any Right, to grant any Sum, and to excuse, nay even to vote their " Paymaster Thanks for any Male-Administration.

of If the old Whigs should restore to Men the same dis-" honest Interest they had heretofore; if they should con-" fume us in their Ministerial, and fell us in their Legif-" lative Capacity; if they should defire to have Things " governed rather by Tricks and little Arts, than accord-" ing to the Direction of the Laws, or the Bent of the " People; if They, who, upon the virtuous Principle of " keeping England a free Country, in former Times, op-" posed all Excises, should be brought to create so many " new Offices and Officers, as may influence Elections round the Kingdom; if they, who heretofore thought the best Way to preserve their civil Rights was to keep the " Purle, and to have always fomething to give, should be " for fettling fuch an immense Revenue on the Crown, as may make Parliaments unnecessary; if They, who were " fo careful, in King Charles's Reign, not to burthen the Nation with Taxes, should give away the People's " Wealth, as if England were a Mine of Treasure never

to be exhausted:

"If the very Men, who have * asserted and claimed it

to be their true, antient and indubitable Right, and that

it ought to be esteemed, allow'd, adjudg'd and deem'd,

that the raising or keeping a Standing Army within the

Kingdom, in Time of Peace, unless it be with the Con-

^{*} Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects.

fent of Parliament, is against Law; if They, who once believed this Eagle in the Air frighted all Motions towards Liberty; if they, who heretofore thought Armies in Time of Peace, and our Freedoms inconsistent;

"if the same Men should throw off a Whig Principle so fundamental; if They should become the open Advo-

" cates for Standing Forces;

"If in this Manner the old Whigs, whose Foresight and Courage have hitherto preserved England, should quite change their Minds, and go thus retrogade from all their former Speeches, Actions, and Counsels; if They should thus come to cloath Themselves in the foul, ridiculous and detested Garments of the Tories, and give into the worst of their Measures; and if all that hath been here discoursed, should happen, then would the Constitution of this Country be utterly subverted.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

REMARKS on the CRAFTSMAN of Feb. 16. No 398. In a Letter to the Diffenters.

We shall lay an Abridgement of this Letter before our Readers.

GENTLEMEN,

Have been much surprised at the extraordinary Court which the Crastsman and his Faction have made to you of late; not that I was at a Loss to account for the Design of such an extraordinary Address, from Persons who used to treat you with the utmost Contempt; but as I could not imagine upon what they could ground the least Hopes of engaging you in that Opposition to the present Government, for which they have justly rendered themselves so infamous.

In the Paper before me, the Craftsman stiles the Protestant Disserters a wise Body, whether in Sneer or Compliment, I shall not determine; but am sure if they shew half the Wisdom upon this Occasion, which they have done upon many others, the Craftsman's Attempt to court them to join with Tories, will prove as fruitless, as they are soolish.

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What but Ruin can you expect in a Coalition with Men of fuch abandoned Principles? Confider but a few of those which D'Anvers and Fog have advanced of late, and they will, I doubt not, secure you from ever joining Interests

with fuch as advance or patronize them.

1. It has been afferted, That it is indifferent to our Constitution, whether the King be a PAPIST or PROTESTANT, or what the Religion of the Prince be; a Principle that can be advanced with no other View, but to prepare the way for one, who, by his Religion, is incapacited for the Government of these Kingdoms, and whom yet, the Craftsman owns, may be actually preparing for a Journey, and will be fent for over the Alps by France, to play the Old Game over again, if we shauld take part with the Emperor: Whether he has not talked a little too loud here, I leave him to confider; fuch a Declaration as this, may be more likely to frighten, than court the Friends of the Government; fince it is well known, that by the old Game, which he thinks France may probably play over again, can be meant nothing less than an Attempt to settle the Pretender on the Throne of these Kingdoms, and thereby Subject us to the arbitrary Dictates of the See of Rome in Spirituals, and the Court of France in our Civil Affairs.

2. The Doctrine of Resistance has been preached up, and more than Hints given, that now is the Time to put in practice we have been told, not only that the King holds his Crown by no other Tenure than the Act of Settlement; but also that this Tenure is broke into, that the Crown is forseited, that the People have a Right to resist, and that

they will refift.

From whence it is evident, as the Craftsman says, that the Tories have rencunced some of their former Principles; Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, are only Orthodox Doctrines, when they have a King to their Mind, but Heterodox, when the King will not employ them in the Administration, will not suffer them to sleece their Fellow Subjects, and persecute the Dissenters: I have always been of Opinion, that Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance were never designed to be practised by those who preach them, but calculated for others, that they the Tories rerenounce these Doctrines, when they cannot oblige the Whigs and Dissenters to practise them, if ever they should see again such happy Times, as the four last Years of the late Q——, they will resume their old Principles, and think

think it no Bar in the Way, that they disclaimed them a

while, to ferve a Turn.

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great Grievance, and, I doubt not, is so to them, who write and plead against it, as it not only stands in the Way of their beloved Mobs, but particularly as it hinders them from pulling down your Meeting Houses, as they did the Summer before the Grand Rebellion, and at which their Fingers now itch, as it would be a good Oppportunity for training their Friends and Dependants, who, by that Means, might meet in Bodies, and be disciplined against they had further Need of them: It is well known that many of the Lancashire Rioters were afterwards hanged for the Presson Rebellion; and that in Stassordshire the Heads of the Mob were regularly paid, and declared they acted by Commission, were engaged in a Skirmish at Westbromwitch, and if they may be believed, were disappointed by the Defeat of their Friends at Presson.

I need not tell you the Damage that was done to your publick Meeting Houses, and many private Houses of such as were well affected to the Protestant Succession; nor the uncommon Generosity of the late King, in repairing those Damages at the publick Charge; you can never forget such an unexpected Favour, any more than the Obligation laid upon you by the King and Parliament, in taking your Meeting Houses into their Protestion, and making it Death by Law for any Person to attempt pulling them down, and if ever they be pulled down, to be rebuilt at the publick Charge; a Favour which no Money could have purchased, and which calls for constant Returns of Affection and Allegiance to that Family and Government, which

has been still and continues kind to you.

4. The Increase of our Seamen, and Augmentation of our Land Forces, have been complained of in very indecent Terms; we have been represented as upon the very Brink of Slavery; and every Step took for the necessary Desence of the Nation, has been represented as a further

Advance to Bondage.

One while our Fetters were to be put on us by the late. Parl-t, which has been complimented with the Title of a corrupt Majority, at another by a standing Army, sometimes of Foreigners, at others of Natives; I must own, were such a Design on Foot, it would be your Duty and Interest to oppose it, whatever Instruments were made use of to essect it.

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But what Proofs do these Incendiaries bring to convince us, that such a Design was ever thought of, by any but themselves? Can they instance one Act of Tyranny committed since the Accession of King George the First, whose Memory will be ever dear to all true Protestants? or one Act of Oppression warranted, or so much as connived at, in the present Reign? I am persuaded not; and yet to such a Pitch of Insolence have they arrived, in their Invectives against the present Government, as cannot but startle all true Englishmen, and make them abhor such Trumpeters of Rebellion, who, tho they treat the Government as if it was supported by the most arbitrary Measures, are not able to give one good Reason for their late unaccountable Opposition against it.

Tho' the Craftsman allows, there may be some Truth in the Pretender's actually preparing for a Journey, and that France may send for him over the Alps, to play her old Game over again, yet he would not have us prepare for such an Event, but tamely suffer him to come among us; would have the Nation lest as naked of Men, as it was in the latter end of the Ministry of his Patron Bol——ke, with what View may be easily guessed; should that happen which he allows prabable, the Consequence would be something more than a bare alarming us, and depreciating publick Credit; we cannot be too much upon our Guard, when the Craftsman himself allows it probable that the Pretender

foon fent among us.

Whoever reads with Care, the Writings of Fog and D'Anvers, will find they frequently take upon them to know what Measures France, and some other Foreign Courts will take, according as we shall act in the present Conjuncture; if their Knowledge be real, they can come by it no other way, than by Foreign Correspondence, which, for Reasons very obvious, they'll hardly own; if Conjectural, it ought to be despited, and argues the utmost Arrogance in them, who would have their Fancies to be the Rule by which our Governors are to steer.

It is not the first Time they have taken upon them to direct the Court, and to be very angry if their Measures have not been followed, and sometimes if they have, as is from the last Treaty of Vienna, which at one time they claim the Honour of directing the Ministry to, after they represent them as having blundered through all the Courts of Europe,

rope, at another represent this very Treaty as the Cause of

all the present Troubles in Europe.

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Some may perhaps charge them with being inconstant to their Principles, or inconsistent with themselves; but the contrary will appear to all that consider the chief Design of the Crastsman and his Faction, which is to distress the Government, make the Nation uneasy, and prepare the People for another Revolution: This is what they labour at, and are resolved upon, at any Rate; if their avow'd Principles, or former Writings stand in their Way, they must be abandoned and given up, every thing must be facrificed to bring about this great End.

For this Reason they talk so much of a Union and Coalition of Parties, Tories are said to espouse Whiggish Principles, and reputed Whigs are to agree with them upon some general Points: What these Points are, we may perhaps hear when they are settled; for as yet they are a Secret, and I am of Opinion will remain so, unless the Enemies of our Constitution should gain so much Ground, as to dare

to explain them by their Actions.

Allow that reputed, displaced, ambitious Whigs may join with the Tories in some general Points; sure Protefiant Dissenters can never join with them, whilst they continue so much disaffected to the Government, and have such an Inclination to Mobbing, that even the Act against Riots is not able to restrain them, as is plain from their Behaviour in many Parts of the Kingdom since the Elections begun, and particularly on the 11th of April, a Day confectated by our modern Patriots, and adopted into the Calender of High Church, as deserving more Regard than

What must the Dissenters expect, if these Men were again in Power? who for these Hundred Years past have shewn they never could refrain from Persecution, whenever they had Power to practise it; for Proof of which, I might refer you to the Hardships the Puritans laboured under in the Reigns of K. 7——, and C——s I. or the Imprisonments, Confiscations, and other Sufferings of the Dissenters, under the Tyranny and arbitrary Government of C. II. though they had been instrumental in bringing about the Restoration; but shall content myself with referring you to the four last Years of Q——n A——, the Glory of whose Reign was sullied by following the Measures of a Tory Ministry; I might expatiate on the Dangers Z Z Z Z Z

the Religious and Civil Liberties of these Notions were in, of being for ever lost; but shall content myself with suggesting, what your Liberties, as Protestant Dissenters, were notoriously violated, by the Schism Bill, and other disqualifying Acts, your Academical Tutors and chief Schoolmasters were prosecuted in the Bishop's Court, one of your Ministers had a Bill of Indictment found against him at a publick Assize, for writing in Desence of Nonconformity, and the Prosecution carried on with the utmost Rage and Violence; an Act to prevent sending your Children Abroad for Education, was much talked of, subsequent to the Schism Bill, Combinations were entered into, not so much as to buy of Dissenters, and in some Parts of the Kingdom rigorously observed.

With what Face can they who treated you thus, little more than Twenty Years ago, pretend to court you now? Can they imagine you will not only forgive but forget fuch Usage; As Christians I hope you have forgiven it, but as wise Men you can't forget it, can't be courted to your Ruin, which must be the inevitable Consequence of joining with Tories; whose Principles always did and will lead them to Persecution, let their Pretences be what they will; their present Address shews, they can't put Fetters upon you, unless you'll be so good as to lend an helping Hand; they are not strong enough to distress the Government, unless you join them, which should you do with Success, you shall have all the Odium, and they the Prosit; if there can be any Prosit in Popery and Slavery.

5. The Power of the People has been very much preached up of late, Members of Parliament have not been thought fit to be trusted with our Liberties as formerly, but imperious Commands have from some Places been sent them, how to vote upon particular Occasions, attended with Menaces, if they did not obey their Sovereign Lords

the People.

And something more than Threats were put in Practice, on Account of the late Excise Scheme; those Members that voted for the Bill, were treated in such a Manner, as plainly shews what Regard our modern Patriots pay to our excellent Constitution, when they dared to his at, spit upon, and otherwise abuse Gentlement good Families, Fortune, and great Integrity, for no other Provocation than voting according to their Conscience.

By

By this they plainly discover, how safe our Liberties and the Freedom of Parliaments would be, if in their Hands. I often wonder the Doctrine of affaffinating a Prime Minister, recommended some Time before, under the thin Cover of an Extract from the History of Portugal,

had not been put in Practice upon that Occasion.

When I have read the elaborate Discourses of these Gentlemen upon the Power of the People, and the Duty of consulting them how to vote in the House, I have questioned, whether if they should be intrusted with mending the Constitution, it would be after the English or Dutch Model: They give me some Reason to think, the present Behaviour of Hol—d has won their Hearts, and that however they may quarrel with them hereafter, they are at present in Love with their Constitution, and would with all their Hearts establish those dilatory Methods of doing Business, which the States themselves have often found ve-

ry inconvenient, and prejudicial to their Interest.

Were our Counties and Boroughs distinct Provinces, fomething might be faid, or were the Members of Parliament concerned for no more than the Places that elected them, I would not object against their consulting with their Constituents upon every Vote to be passed in the House; but as Things now stand, I apprehend it neither agreeable to our present Constitution; by which a Member for the smallest Borough is intrusted with the Liberties of the whole Nation, nor practicable, fince besides many other Inconveniences which would attend it, this appears to me an obvious one, that hereby the whole Power of making and repealing Laws would not be any longer in King, Lerds, and Commons, the last of which are used to be reckoned the People, but in nobody knows who. Should these Gentlemen constitute a fourth Estate, consisting of all the Freeholders and Freemen of Corporations in England, where shall they meet? By what Laws are their Affemblies to be regulated? The very mentioning of this, will prove it a mere Chimera, and were it practicable, I am persuaded you would never wish to see the Government of these Kingdoms changed from a wifely constituted Monarchy into this worst Sort of Democracy.

What the Craftsman says of the Protestant Dissenters standing in the Gap betwixt some Persons who are exasperated against a particular Person, whom in good Manners, and out of pure Patriotism, he stiles a desperate Projector,

jector, is, I think, a very great Compliment upon them; because in a Paper of March 23. he represents this Person as skulking behind the Throne, so that those who stand in the Gap betwixt him and an exasperated Faction, are, according to the Craftsman's Sentiments, engaged in guarding the Throne, behind which he shelters himself. I believe others, as well as the Diffenters, have looked upon all the Attempts of the Factions against Sir R. W. as aimed at the Throne of our gracious Sovereign, and the Succeffion of the Crown in his August Family, and am much mistaken if in their Writings and Behaviour of late, they have not given flagrant Proofs of their defigning fomething more than a Change of the Ministry. Pleasure, as an Englishman, that I have read some of the late Declarations of the Diffenters, and find they are not to be cajoled by the open or fecret Abettors of Sedition and Faction, that a late Attempt to divide them proved fo unfuccessful, and that whatever Difference they may have among themselves in other Matters, they all agree in an hearty Affection to the present Government, and Resolution not to give the least Countenance to the Enemies of their present Sovereign, or those who have the Honour to be employed under him.

If I may judge of their Sentiments by these Declarations, or their Actions in the Time of the late Rebellion, when not only many of the People, but even some of the Dissenting Ministers, appeared as Voluntiers during the Engagement at Presson, and offered to share the Danger with the King's Troops, I cannot question but they will always be ready to shew the utmost Zeal in Desence of the Liberties of their Country and the Protestant Succession, and, think themselves Gainers, if, by the Loss of their Lives and Fortunes, they can be in the least instrumental to deliver down to Posterity, those valuable Privileges, religious and civil, which they received from their Ancestors, or obtained by the Favour of their late or pre-

fent most gracious Sovereign.

Extract from the London-Journal.

The Remarks continued upon a late famous Pamphlet, entitled, An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domestick Affairs.

We shall lay an Abridgement of Mr. Osborne's Remarks before our Readers.

fcribed (fays Mr. Osborne) are either no Evils, or else such as cannot be remedied: He hath joined together Facts, which ought carefully to be feparated, and feparated those which ought to be joined; and his Conclusions are either drawn from false Premises, or from Premises which are not proved true, and which is more, cannot be proved true.

We will give fome Instances of this in what he hath faid about the National Debt, the Savings, Votes of Credit, and the Sum of Eighty-five Millions assirted to have been raised upon the People during the last Twelve Years.

The Author afferts, That if his Saving Methods had been pursued, and all the Money which hath been taken from the Sinking Fund had been applied to the paying off the National Debts, there would have been paid off at Christmas 1733, near Twenty-five Millions more than there hath been, and our Debts would have been reduced to Fifteen Millions Six Thousand and Six Hundred Pounds.

Very exact truly! That is, if we had not spent our Money, it would have been saved, and we might have paid our Debts. This is all his Argument; but to prove his Charge against the last twelve Years Administration of Publick Affairs, he ought to have shewn, that the several Sums expended were not necessary to secure the Sasety of the Kingdom, and to support the Honour and Dignity of the Government; and he should also have proved, if the several Sums expended were necessary, that it would have been better for the Nation to have raised new Taxes for the Payment of them, than to have taken the Money from the Sinking Fund. But he hath done neither of these Things; and therefore hath done nothing to support his dreadful Charge against the Ministry, "That they have several sums against the Ministry, "That they have

" fquandered away as much Money, within these twelve Years, as would have reduced the National Debts to

" Fifteen or Sixteen Millions."

He hath not proved, I fay, that the feveral Sums expended were not necessary; and yet upon That his whole Argument rests: According to his own Account, we have raised, one Year with another, during the last Twelve Years, about two Millions two hundred thousand Pounds for the current Services; of which, he says, we might have saved Yearly one Million and two hundred thousand Pounds, because 1,025000 Pounds would have supplied all these Services.

For a further Increase of these saving Articles, the very Buildings of the Admiralty, Navy, and Vietualling Offices, Treasury, &c. are condemned; they are called fine Edisces, and said to be very extraordinary Instances of Extravagancy. The Naval Academy of teaching Youth Navigation, and sitting of them for Sea-Service, is called an Hospital of Pensioners to the Favourites and Dependents of the PROJECTORS.

How hard must Men be drawn for Topicks of Abuse, when they mention such Articles for Savings, which there's not a Man of Sense in England, but would condemn the

Saving of!

But, it feems, the Articles of Contingencies, in most Offices, is greatly inhanced beyond what it was formerly; and so will all other Articles increase, as long as Wealth

and Luxury increase-

Other Instances of Saving are produced, as 4000 l. paid in sour Years, from 1721 to 1725, by Way of Secret Service Money, for securing the Peace of the Highlands in North-Britain, and 2500 l. more, for disarming the Highlanders; and in 1726, the Sum of 7000 l. was paid for repairing Fortifications, building Barracks, &c. in Scotland; and, since that there hath been paid 22,000 l. for repairing and making new Roads in that Part of the Kingdom, &c.

The Answer is, That all this Money, and every Thing else he mentions, was judiciously expended; and this very Road, which is now (only in Spight to the Ministry) complained of as a Piece of Luxury, goes near Two Hundred Miles through the Kingdom of Scotland, and was always thought not only very convenient for Travellers, but abfolutely necessary for travelling; and that it will be a Means

of civilizing the Highlanders, by making a general Communication among the feveral Parts of North-Britain. This Road, called Wade's Road, is esteemed so advantagious, that it has immortalized the General among the Scots; but nothing will please our Malecontents, not even Works of Virtue and Publick Good.

Thus we see, what kind of Savings this Author recommends; and what a romantick, visionary Reformation, the Calamity of being long out of Power hath brought these

Men to!

All the Votes of Credit might also have been faved, according to this Writer, who hath the Assurance to call them, Part of the Civil List. His Words are, Votes of Credit may very justly be esteemed Supplies of the Civil List under a very different Name. Thus, all Money laid out for securing our Trade and Navigation, and preserving the Peace of Europe; all Sums of Money to Foreign Princes or States; all Subsidies; all Money applied, at Home or Abroad, for the Service of the Kingdom, (and which is absolutely necessary in all good Governments) is infamously as well as unjustly said to be Part of the Civil List, and basely infinuated to be put into the King's Pockets; whereas, its impossible a Government should subsist without the Application of such Sums of Money as ought never to be

discovered, nor ever accounted for.

But what will not Men say, who, to load the Ministry with Infamy, and render them odious to the Nation, will gravely and folemnly affirm, " That Eighty five Millions "have been raised upon the People, during the twelve Years of the present Administration; that is, Seven Milli-This Eighty Five Millions is also put in Itaons a Year. lick, and called (as indeed it is) a most prodigious Sum, on purpose to make the People believe, that so much hath been expended for the Services of the last Twelve Years whereas, there hath not been much above Two Millions a Year expended for the current Services; all the rest are Taxes raised for paying the Interest of the National Debt; for constituting the Sinking Fund; for the Revenue of the Civil Lift; for making good Deficiencies of cld Funds; Interest of annual Grants in Parliament; Charges of Collection, &c. But all these Sums must be paid under all Reigns, and all Ministries, till some FUTURE PRINCE arifes (as our Author feems to fear) and lays violent and rapacious Hands on all the Funds, robs the Publick, Aaaa

and feizes them for his own. Some future Prince! this Word future, is a mighty faving Word; it hath faved many a Writer from the Gallows, which every Man deferves that makes the same vile Infinuation, tho' covered under the Words, future Prince.

The FBEE-BRITON.

HE last Free-Briton only confests of an Extract from a Pamphlet jublished some Time fince.

An exact Lift of all such Veffels as we are informed came into, and failed from, any of our Home-Ports, from Wednesday, May the 8th, to Tuesday, May the 14th, both Days inclusive; designed for the Use of Merchants, and other Persons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board such Vessels.

Deal, May 6. THE Hon. Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart remain, with his Majesty's Ships Namure, Edinburgh, Princels Amelia, Grafton, Hampton Court, Norfolk, Burford, Torbay, Princess Carolina, Orford, Captin, Berwick, Buckingham, Exeter, Sunderland, York, Dreadnought, Kinfale, Hawk Sloop, Pool, Griphon and Bridgewater Fire Ships. Wind S. by W.

Gravesend, May 6. Arrived the Page and the Success from Dort; the Elizabeth and Mary, Maples, from Dunkirk; and the Barbary Factor, Quick, from Barbary. The Benjamin, Skinner, from New York, and the Joseph, Witherden, from Naples, are

Arrived at Amiterdam.

Leith, May. 1. Came into this Harbour the 20th past the Betty, Main, from London; the 30th the Mary, Graham, and the Jean, Dundas, both from the Bay of Biscay with Wines; and this Day the Agatha and Jean, Christie, from Londoo.

Falmouth, May 4. On the 2d came in the Betty, Phipps,

from the Canaries for London. This Day sailed the Expedition

Packet for Lisbon.

Dartmouth, May 5. This Day came in the Elenor and Eliza-

beth, Land, of and from London for Newfoundland.

Weymouth, May 6. This Morning came to an Anchor in Portland Road his Majesty's Ship Port Mahon, Capt. Atkins, from Dublin for Portsmouth; the Blessing, and the Edward and Margery from Sunderland.

Deal,

The two Admirals and the Ships of War in Deal, May 7. my last still remain. Since came down and Sailed the St. Jago, Delmello, from Bilbao; the St. John Baptist, Harvey, from Cadiz; the Draper, Leach, for Dublin; and the Adventure, Fuller, for Cork. Wind South.

Arrived the Vine, Ketteridge, from Gravesend, May 7.

Gottenburgh; and the Arabella, Hooper, from Oftend.

Deal, May 7. The two Admirals and the Ships of War in my last still remain. Yesterday came in and remain his Majesty's Ships Otter and Cruizer. Wind S. W.

Gravesend, May 7, Arrived the Anastasia, Joseph Nichols, from Dunkirk; the Essex, Joseph Wilson, from Norway; and the Expedition Sloop, Richard Pidgeon, from Rotterdam. The Mary, Synnott, is arrived at Cadiz, and the Italian Merchant Carteret, at Genoa, both from London.

Liverpool, May 10. Arrived the William and Betty, Darnall,

from Virginia

Deal, May 9. Arrived the Greyhound, Christian faom Jamai-Came down the Susannah, Cary, from New England. Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart remain in the Downs, with 18

Sail of Men of War, 3 Fire Ships and 3 Sloops of War.

Gravesend, May 9, Arrived the Oftend Packet, John Christian, from Middleburgh; the Happy Return, Peter Leak, from Santa Cruz in South Barbary; the Grenada, William Grey, from Diepe; and the Lethieullier, Capt. Shepard, from East India. The Rickman, West, from Gallipoli is arriv'd at Rotterdam.

Gravesend, May 10. Arrived the Francis, Josiah Johnson, from Oporto; the Prosperous Anne, Elisha Bradford, from Norway; and the Samuel and Sarah, Tobias Bates, from Rotterdam.

Portsmouth, May 10. The Romney man of War, Lord Muskerry, Commander, is sailed from St. He'lens for New foundland. At Spithead are, the Blenheim, (of 90 Guns) Vice Admiral Cavendish, the Lancaste, Kent, Lenox, Royal Oak, Leopard, Lyme, and Port Mahon, Men of War. Came in the Unity, Roberts, from Ireland; the Thompson, Thompson, from Pool, for Cadiz. This Morning failed the Rose, Croke, with Wheat, for Lisbon.

Deal, May 10. The Cruizer, Otter, and Spy Sloops of War are sailed Westward; but all the rest of the Ships of War still remain. Came down and remain the Yeomans and Sawkell, Partis, for Madeire and Antigua. Yesterday sailed the Susannah. Carey, for New England. Arrived the Samuel and John, Waugh, from Philadelphia, Wind S. The _____ Joachim Beckman, , Peter Carfiens, from London, are arrived at and the,-Hamburgh.

Deal, May 11. His Majesty's Ship Kingsale, and the five Sloops failed Yesterday to the Westward. Remain the 2 Admirals, with Aaaa 2

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his Majesty's Ships, Namure, Edinburg, Princess Caroline, Princess Amelia, Grafton, Norfolk, Orford, Ceptain, Torbay, Burford, Buckingham, Exeter, Dreadnought, Sunderland, Hamptoncourt, Bridgwatar, Berwick, and York, and the Pool and Gryphon Firefhips; the Yeomans and Sawkell, Partis, for Antigua; the Chester Frigate, Skinner, for Morlaix. This Morning, arrived the Harr ngton, Jenkin, from East-India; the Judith, Bradshaw, from Oporto. Wind S. S. W.

shaw, from Oporto. Wind S. S. W.

Falmouth, May 9 The 7th a riv'd the King George Packet,

Falmouth, May 9 The 7th a riv'd the King George Packet,

Tonkin, for Corunna. Yesterday came in the Pretty Betsey, Hawkin, from London, for Gibraltar and Valencia.

Cowes, May 11. On the 6th Inft. failed the Cato, Carteret, for Genoa; on the 8th the Charity, Hakes, for Santa Cruz in South Barbary, from Amsterd m. On the 10th came in the

Role, from I ortimouth for Lisbon.

Bristol, May 11. Arriv'd the Bodmyn, Bodie, and the Diana, Malcomb, from Jamaica; and the Prosperity, Sulivan, from Alicant. The Katherine, Bostock, the Constant, I hilips, the Triumph, Cross, the Prospect, Bowers, the Essex, Quick, the Gale, Blackburn, and the Charming Salley, Pain, were arrived at Jamaica from London. As a fo the Bothshua, Brooks, from Lifbon; and the Cocke, Warden, from Corke.

Deal, May 12. Yesterday came in his Majesty's Ship Argy'e, and remair, with the rest. Remain also the Yeomans and Saukell, Partis, for Maleira and Antigua; and the Chester Frigate, Skinner, for Morlaix. Arrived the Virtuous Grace, Hill, from Virguin; the Great John Gaston, Philips, from Messina and Me-

lazzo for Holland. Wind S. W.

Gravefend, May 12. Frived the Mary, Pascoe, from St. Sebailians, the Friendship, Masters, from Ostend; and the Catharine, John Clarabutt, from Calais.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES

To which is added,

The DRONE'S COLLECTION:

Being an Account of Several Curious Particulars faithfully extracted from the Publick Papers, for the Use of Such inquisitive Readers, as have more Time upon their Hands than they know what to do with. LONDON

LONDON, May 16.

THE Post of Master of the Horse to his Majesty, in the room of the Earl of Scarborough, is to be held by Commission by the Hon. Col. Berkley, Colonel of the Second Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, first Equerry, and Master of the Horse to his Majesty, and the Hon. Col. James Lumley, Brother to the Earl of Scarborough, who was lately appointed Avener and Clerk Marshal to his Majesty.

On Monday a Commission bearing date the 8th instant, was issued from the Wal-Office, appointing Lieutenant Morly of Whetam's Regiment; to be Cornet of a Troop in the Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by the Hon. Major General Humphry

Gore.

The Relict of the late Edward Harrison Esq; Post-Master General, Mother to Lady Lynn, who for some time has been dange-

roufly ill, is now in a fair Way of Recovery.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to appoint Captain S. John Charlton, a brave old Naval Commander, to be Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Norfolk, which is to join the Expedition now in the Downs, commanded by Sir John Norris, Kt.

And also to appoint Mr. Bellamour to be French Master of the

Academy at Portsmouth.

Yesterday Morning a Party of Horse were ordered to march to Richmond on Saturday next, to escorte their Majesties and the Royal Family, who will remove that day to Kensigton Palace.

Yesterday the Royal Afric n Company received Advice, that their Ship the Guinea Pacquet, Mertins, was arrived off of Do-

ver from Guinea.

Last Night, and not before, the new-born Son of the Hon. Stephen Poyntz Esq; Governor to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and Receiver-General of the Excise, was baptized in his Apartments at S. James's, when the Countess of Albemarle stood Godmother by Proxy for her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke came from Richmond and stood Godsather in Person, and returned afterwards; and the Lord Harrington was the other Godsather by Proxy for the Earl of Peterborough, who is Uncle to Mr. Poyntz's Lady. The Ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Isaa k Maddox, Dean of Wells, and Clerk of the Closet to her Majesty, and was named William, in Honour to his Highness the Duke.

Yesteaday Morning died of the Small-Pox the new-born Daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Guildford, having survived her Ladyship Ladyship but eight Days, who died in Childbed, and of the same

Distemper.

On Tuesday Night about Ten o'Clock, a Fire broke out in Queen's-street near Golden Square, which burnt with great Violence about two Hours; but by timely Affiltance was extinguished without doing any other Damage, than in the House where it began.

This Day the Corpse of John Gape Esq; Member in several Parliaments for S. Alban's, is to be interred there with great Fune-

ral Pomp and Solemnity.

Yesterday in the Afternoon the Fire broke out afresh at the late Mr. Chantillon's House in Albemarle-street, but was soon ex-

tinguished without doing farther Damag.

The same day some of Mr. Chantillon's Servants were taken into Custody, and examined before Sir Thomas Clarges, on suspicion of murdering Mr. Chantillon, and robbing him, and then letting Fire to the House; but nothing appearing to ground the Sufpicion, the Body being burnt to Ashes, they were all discharg-

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Christened	(Males	1537		(Males	261
Christened	⟨ Females	158	Buried	⟨ Females	273
	(In all	3117		(In all	534

Increased in the Burials this Week 53.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

HREE Men of War more being arrived at Calais, from Breft, failed thence on the seventh Inflant, with 2800 Land Forces for Dantzick. It is yet uncertain what Service the French Fleet is designed for this Summer. Monsieur de Guy Trouin arrived at Brest the 27th paft, and, as fome fay, is making all possible Preparations for the Squadron, which is to be under his Comshand, to put to Sea: But others will have it, his Orders are to get these Ships in a Readiness, upon Occasion; but not to stir out of Harbour, till they have certain Intelligence what Course the British Fleet will take.

HOLLAND

HOLLAND and the LOW-COUNTRIES.

A Great Number of Persons of Distinction have lately passed through Utrecht, in their Way to the Rhine, to serve as Volunteers, some under Prince Eugene, and

others under the Duke of Berwick.

Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange, who embarked at Amsterdam the Saturday Evening after their Departure from London, to cross the Zuyder-Zee to Friesland, arrived at Harlingen the next Morning. They landed under a triple Discharge of the Artillery of the Place, and proceeded immediately for Leuwarden, the Place of his Highness's Residence, where they made their Publick Entry the Tuesday following.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

HE Number of Troops designed for a Descent in Sicily, which, according to our last Spanish Letters were embarking, and near embarked, at Barcelona, amount to 15000 Foot, and 3000 Horse; and they had received their Orders to set Sail on the 25th past. The Differences between the Courts of Spain and Turin are said to be happily determined, by a Cession of all the Vivenaseo, the Towns of Novarra and Tortona, and the Country on that Side the Tession.

Four Spanish Men of War, with 60 Sail of Transports, whereof 18 are English, sailed from Alicant the 26th past, to join the Grand Fleet at Barcelona, in order to proceed

together to Sicily.

ROME and ITALY.

HE Imperial General, Count de Mercy, at the Head of 12,000 Germans, having croffed the Po, near Mirandola, and entrenched himself; the Marshal de Villars passed that River near Burgo-forte, in the Mantuan, and having deseated a Body of Imperialists, which lay near that Place, and drove them under the Cannon of the City of Mantua, returned and took that Fortress Sword in Hand; 300 Men, which was half of the Imperial Garrison, were slain in the Desence of it, and the rest, with the Governor, made Prisoners,

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The Imperialists are intrenched between Suzora, and Luzara, where the Marshal de Villars is preparing to attack them with the united Forces of France and Sardinia, in order to oblige them to recross the River.

The Spanish Troops in Naples have taken the Castle of St. Elmo, and made the Garrison, which consisted of about

400 German Troops, Prisoners of War.

The late Vicetoy who fled to Barletta, upon that Town's declaring for Don Carlos, was obliged to retire to Otrento in Calabria, where a Detachment of Spaniards overtook and defeated a Party of his Guards, of which 160 were killed or taken Prisoners, and it is hardly doubted but the Viceroy himself will fall into their Hands.

There is a Report of a later Action in Italy, to the Advantage of the Imperialists, in which, it is faid, the Confederates have lost their Cannon and Baggage; but

this News feems to be too hafty to be true.

GERMANY.

near Manheim, are now faid to be but 20,000 Men. However, they have summoned the Town and Territories of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Countries adjoining to send Deputies, in order to settle their Contributions. The grand Army, under the Marshal, Duke de Berwick, advances into the Empire. This General himself, with 40,000 under his Command, is entered into the Dutchy of Wirtemberg; 15,000 are posted in the Territories of Hesse-Darmstadt, to secure the Passage towards Franksort; and since the Surrender of the Castle of Traerbach, the Count de Bellisse has detached some Troops to block up Coblentz, and the Castle of Ebrenbritssein, with a Design, as it is thought, to besiege one if not both those Places.

In the mean Time the Troops of the Empire, which are to join the Imporial Army, continue their Marches, with their usual Gravity: And, it is believed, Prince Eugene will be obliged to act on the Defensive only, till their Ar-

rival.

Our last Advices from the Rhine say, that the Duke of Berwick's filing off with his Army towards Philipsburg was but a Feint, to make the Imperialists more secure, but that he

he soon after turned his March directly towards the Imperial Camp, at Heilbrun, having in the mean Time ordered the Duke de Noailles, the Count de Bellisse, and the Marquis d'Asfeldt, to join him with the Forces under their respective Commands. This being done, they advanced together to Sintzheim, within Sight of Prince Eugene's Army. The Troops of the King's Houshold, who were marching to join the Grand Army, have receivered Orders to make all possible Expedition. All these Circumstances may reasonably make us expect to hear of some considerable Action, in these Parts, very speedily.

The King of Denmark is arrived at Altena, within a little Mile of Hamburgh, in order to view the Body of his Troops, which are now encamped near that City, and are

to march, in proper Time, towards the Rhine,

POLAND, SWEDEN, and the Northern Powers.

OUNT Pocziey, Regimentary of Lithuania, is on his March with a great Body of Troops, chiefly Cavalry, to prevent the Saxon Troops from joining the Ruffians, and the Palatine of Lublin, being returned into Poland, has drawn his Troops together, to fecond him in that De-

fign.

Eight of the French Transports being arrived, the third Instant, at the Mouth of the Vistula, the Dantzickers made a Sally the same Night with 6,000 Men, to savour the landing of the French Troops, which succeeded to their Wish, and gave these Auxiliaries an Opportunity of getting safe into the Town. The next Night they made another Sally, in Conjunction with these Troops, and, besides other Advantages, obtained over the Ruffians, nailed up two of their Mortars. The fifth they continued their Bombardment and Cannonading with great Fury, and fet Fire to the Houses in several Parts of the Town; notwithstanding which the Inhabitants bore up with a very commendable Constancy: By the eighth it was reckoned, that they had thrown 500 Bombs into the Town; and that Day the Russians carried a Fort, of great Importance to cut off the Communication between the City and Fort Wechfelmund.

A Report runs, that the Magistrates at the Importunity of the Inhabitants, had let Count Munich know, that they

Bbbb were

were willing to treat with him, under the Mediation of the King of Prussia. But we must wait the Confirmation

or Contradiction of this News by our next Letters.

We have just received Letters with an Account from Dantzick, that the Russians (being apprehensive that the City would soon be effectually relieved) in the Night of the ninth Instant, attacked the Kalck-Schartz, the Holozraum, the Oliva Gate, the Hagelsberg, the Bischoffsberg, and the Great Gate, the principal Strength of the Town, at one and the same Time; but that they met every where with so warm a Reception, that after a bloody Fight, in which they lost a great Number of Men, it is said three Thousand, besides a great many wounded, they were obliged to retire; and that of near fifty Stass-Officers, only two returned unhurt. The French Succours appearing soon after in the Harbour, the Question is not now, how soon the Russians will be Masters of Dantzick? But how they will get back again into their own Country?

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES.

HE ill Success of the Persian War has had such an Effect upon the Minds of the common People in Constantinople, that they are rife for Rebellion; and the Scarcity and Dearth of Provisions adds not a little to their Clamour. They lately made an Attempt to raise a general Insurrection, by setting Fire to sour different Places in the City at the same Time; but the Grand Vizir having, by his extraordinary Vigilance, procured the Flames to be extinguished, and the Incendiaries to be apprehended; this Commotion ceased for the present, and the Grand Signor has since issued some very severe Ordinances to prevent the like.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

Facts of the Powa, communicating which

PROSPECT.

HOW sweetly opening with the blushing Morn, You purpled clouds Earl's Canopy adorn! The glorious Sun breaks forth to run his Race,

Universal Weekly Pampblet	519
And paints with radiant Smiles all Nature's Face.	
Hark! from the feather'd Choirs barmonious Throats, How all around soft-echoing Music stoats.	5
But lest the transport too aspiring rise,	GENT !
The finking Lark employs the Ears and Eyes.	
The waving Corn now greets the ravish'd Sight,	10051 10051
Wand ring o'er fertile Fields with fresh Delight.	10
Thro verdant Vallies, Groves, and flow'ry Meads,	
Now following where th' winding Current leads;	
Whether with rapid Stream the Banks it chides, Or gently flowing, smooth, and silent glides;	
In wide expanse, or narrowed thro' the Trees;	- 15
Its filver Surface ruffled with the Breeze:	15
Which, rifing from the West, on fragrant Wings,	
From Herbs and Flowr's refreshing Odours brings.	
Th' enamell'd Grounds, which rife in Circuit wide,	11
Present their teeming Bands in Junny Pride.	20
Beyond the Hill where that thick Forest grows,	11
One more aspiring bends its awful Brows,	
Midst shading Woods some lofty Building stand,	\$ 10 h
Some from the slopeing Lawns a View command;	1
Where numirous Flocks and Herds, or grazing firay,	25
Or fill'd repase, or wanton skip and play: Furms, Villages, and Seats, lye scatter'd round,	
With Orchards, Groves, or Parks, or Gardens crown'd.	-11
The found of Bells from some high Steeple swings;	Secret.
With folemn Mufick Hill and Valley rings:	30
The Fancy seeks them, travelling o'er the Plain,	
Lost in Pursuit, yet not pursues in vain:	Les O
For there another Prospect far extends,	1000
Doubtful, if Sea or Sky the Landscape ends.	
But gathering Clouds o'ershade the darken'd Plain,	35
And whiftling Winds foretell impending Rain:	
The Sun withdraws its Beams; through clouded Bries	
Darted oblique the pointed light ning flies;	
To pious Awe awakening bardyest Souls,	40
Succeeding every Flash, loud Thunder rolls. Then falls impetuous, rattling Hail, or Rain,	40
Whitening the Hills, or flowing through the Plain.	
and a firm of the	The
아님은 이 이 아이를 가는 내가 있다면 하는데 그렇게 되었다. 그 아이들은 아이들은 아이들은 아이들은 아이들은 아이들은 아이들은 아이들은	

The Storms abate in milder sprinkling Show'rs:
The Clouds disperse; the Sky no longer low'rs:
High the azure Vault, with peaceful Show,
Is turn'd the Arch of IRIS-painted Bow:
The glitt'ring Sun darts down th' inlivening Ray,
Reviving Nature with returning Day;
Whose Fate, like Widow's, after Tears more bright,
Smiles by restlected Beams with double Light.

(2)

50

We have just received the following Piece from one of our Correspondents.

SCARBOROUGH WATERS.

Have I so long a marry'd Maid remain'd!

(Thus injur'd Chloe of her Sponse complain'd.)

Pale Damon heard the just Repreach with Shame,

In Pain for Forehead and the Cuchold's Name.

Now Fears crowd on lest Friend his Place shou'd fill;

This Lord, that Youth, vay even Tom or Will.

Destre may tempt to try another's Skill.

To Scarbro' let's away, my Dear, cries Damon,

Its Air and Waters oure all Faults in Women.

Fault! reply'd Chloe. Where's the Fault in me?

If in the Ground there sood another Tree,

I'm satisfy'd, I soon some Fruit shou'd see.

Talk not of Scarbro' Water, Change of Air:

Change but my Man—the Sovereign Water's There.



eccieny coery Maj Ten folis impermuss December of Philip

The B E E:

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing Material, and all the Effays worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the ftrongest Arguments on each Side of the Question, in all Disputes of a Publick Nature, placed in a fair and impartial Light; with several Original Compositions in Prose and Verse.

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In a Word, laying before the READER, at One View, (for an Expense which does not amount to a Penny a Day)

A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and Business.

Nº LXV. From Saturday May 18. to Saturday May 25.

Juvatque novos decerpere flores. Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other Curious Particulars, contains,

I. The Lords Protests in the

II. Reflections upon a Letter to the Freemen of Canterbury.

III. If ever the Liberties of England are destroyed, it must be done by a Parliament.

IV. Two Dreams.

V. A Diffourie shewing that Parliaments were never Annual in England.

VI. Foreign Affairs and Poli-

tical Reflections.

VII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection. VIII. Miscellany Poems Songs,

&c.

IX. To Miss Y—two Years
Old.

X. To Mr. Hogarth on Miss. F.-.'s Picture.

XI. Constancy. To Sylvie.

XII. A Summary of the Contents of the Fifth Volume of the BEE.

LONDON: Printed for M. Harris, at the Bee-Hive, opposite to St. Clement's-Church; where Letters will be taken in

The last BEE

NUMBER LXIV.

Among other Curious Particulars contains,

I. The Lords Protests in the last Session of Parliament.

II. Annals of the late Thirteen Years.

III. Remarks on the late most Extraordinary Vote of CONFIDENCE and CREDIT.

IV. A Letter to the Diffenters, containing Remarks on the Craft/man of February the 16th.

V. Remarks upon the late famous Pamphlet entituled, An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domestick Affairs.

VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

Law Mar Street for M. Hoper, the control was opened

VIII. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c. IX. A Prospect. The Scarborough Waters.



THE

B E E Revived:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

No LXV. Vol. V.

The Lords Protests in the last Session of Parliament.

Die Jovis, 11° Aprilis 1734.

Enabling His Majesty to apply the Sum of One Million Two Hundred Thousand Pounds out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the Year 1734, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

Proposed to commit the Bill: Which being objected to,

and long Debate thereupon,

STRIBE

The Question was put, Whether this Bill shall be committed?

It was Refolved in the Affirmative.

Proxies 30 394 Not Cont. 32 51 Proxies 30 594 Proxies 10 51 Diffentient

Distentient' I. Beaause the taking away, in this manner, the whole Produce of the Sinking Fund, has a Tendency, as we apprehend, to the Destruction of Parliamentary Credit and National Faith, and is more dangerous in its Confequences, as it is founded upon a Doctrine newly laid down, That the Proprietors of all the Debts Subscribed to the South-Sea Company, have no Right to their principal Money, but only to an Annuity of 4 per Cent; and if this Opinion should be thought to be countenanced by Parliament in passing this Bill, we are apprehensive, that the Effects of it may be too foon and feverely felt, especially fince the faid Proprietors have found by Experience, that they have been paid off, when their Annuities, or Stocks, were above Par; and the Sinking Fund is now diverted, when, as we apprehend, the faid Stocks and Annuities are likely

to fall confiderably under Par.

2. Because we look upon this Proceeding to be contrary to the Contract understood to have been made between the Publick and those Creditors, who consented to the Reduction of their Interest, in Confidence, that their principal and remaining Interest would thereby be better secured, in pursuance of which an Act of Parliament was made in the Third Year of his late Majesty's Reign, whereby it is enacted, That the Monies to arise from time to time, by certain Surplusses, Excesses, and overplus Monies therein specified (which are commonly called, the Sinking Fund) shall be appropriated for discharging the Principal and Interest of such National Debts and Incumbrances as were incurred before the 25th Day of December 1716, and were declared to be National Debts, and were provided for by Act of Parlaiment, in such Manner and Form as should be directed or appointed by any future Act or Acts of Parliament; and the faid Act of Parliament is confirmed by another Act made in the 6th Year of His late Majesty, which (after reciting, that the said overplus Money will be greatly increased, as it was from the 24th of June 1727) applies the said overplus Monies, as they flood appropriated by the former Act, and likewise establishes a Contract between the Publick and every individual Creditor of the Publick that subscribed to the South-Sea Company, that the faid subscribing Creditors shall have a perpetual Annuity of 4 per Cent, from the Year 1727, until they should be paid off, and then applies the Sinking Fund fo increased, to pay such Debts as were contracted before the 25th of December 1716, and declared

declared to be National Debts, and provided for by Act of Parliament, which if it is purfued, will be the most effectual means (as it is the strongest Stipulation that can be made) for paying off the National Debt. And these Appropriations in the faid Acts were manifestly made to prevent the Application of the Sinking Fund to the current Service of the Year, or to the Payment of Debts incurred fince the Year 1716, which like the present Navy Debt, may have lain dormant as long as they could possibly be concealed, and been occasioned by Ministers, who have run the Nation into larger Expences every Year, than they thought for their Interest to demand from Parlia-We apprehend the greater Danger from this Proceeding, by confidering the Steps which have been taken before it came to this Point. At first, some Surplusses were diffinguished out of the Sinking Fund, and Supplies for the current Service of the Year raised upon them. Then a Sum of Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, being Surplusses of the said Fund, over the Million which had been annually paid off, was applied last Year in the same manner. Now the Whole is taken at once? and we may justly suspect, that the next Attempt will be to mortgage the Sinking Fund; the Consequence of which will inevitably be (as we conceive) a total Destruction of Parliamentary Credit, and introduce a Necessity of taxing the Funds. The next Step is more easy to be foreseen, than proper to be expressed.

3. Because the appropriating Clause in this Act is, in Effect, an Unappropriation of all the Money that has been raised this Year, and puts it in the Power of a Minister to divert any of the Supplies to whatever Purposes he shall think sit; and this, in Consequence only of an unprecedented Message from the Crown, specifying neither the Dangers apprehended, nor the Services proposed; whereas appropriating Clauses were introduced to prevent the secret ill Use of publick Money, and every Tendency of breaking through them, is a just Foundation for parliamentary Jealousy and Enquiry; and therefore we apprehend, that we cannot answer it to the Nation, if we should acquiesce, when such Innovations are attempted.

4. Because this new Method of unappropriating Money, raised for particular Uses, frustrates and eludes the Wisdom and Caution of Parliaments in the original Grant of those Monies, which is always in Consequence of Esti-

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Cccc

mates laid before the other House, and for Services specified; and this too, at the Beginning of the Session in a full House; Whereas, this unappropriating Clause comes in, not only at the End of the Session, but at the End of the Parliament, in a thin House, after many Gentlemen were obliged to go to their respective Countries, and the House may be apprehended to have consisted chiefly of such, who had either no Business in the Country, or had particular Reasons for not going there till this Clause should

be first paffed, and take Effect.

5. Because this Clause gives Ministers such a Latitude to embezzle or misapply the publick Money, that we apprehend it to be of the most dangerous Consequence: For the Accounts (if any) given afterwards of the Disposal of fuch Sums, though impossible to be credited, may be impossible to be disproved. Domestick Fortunes may be raised out of foreign Subsidies, and the Money asked for our Defence, and granted for our Safety, may be employed for our Destruction. The Vote of Credit in the Year 1726, and what was built upon it, cost the Nation one Million, Seven Hundred Ninety Seven Thousand, Seven Hundred and Thirty Pound, exclusive of the great Increase of Forces by Sea and Land, that were granted by Parliament; Four Hundred and Thirty Five Thousand Pounds were never accounted for to Parliament; and the rest was accounted for under the Articles of Money paid to the Landgrave of Hesse, amounting to one Million, Seventy Nine Thousand, Seven Hundred Pounds; To the Crown of Sweden, One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds; To the Duke of Wolfembuttle, One Hundred Thousand Pounds; To Exchange to the Hessians, Ten Thousand, Three Hundred Thirty Five Pounds; To Exchange to Denmark, Twenty Two Thousand, Six Hundred Ninety Four Pounds: And all this Expence was incurred to guard against Dangers which the Administration then gave out they apprehended from the exorbitant Power of the House of Austria.

6. Because the Money raised this Year amounts to Three Millions, Nine Hundred and Eighty Thousand Pounds: One Million is rais'd by that expensive Way of mortgaging the Salt for Eight Years; the Sinking Fond amounting to Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds is taken, and every thing done that can carry an Appearance of easing the Land this Election Year: But this Bill not only gives the Ministers

Denbigh

Ministers a Power over the whole Supply raised this Year, but, by this unprecedented Device, lays a certain Foundation of a greater Load upon the Land, which the Nation may be reduced to pay off, with Interest, next Year: And we cannot omit this Circumstance, That the Money voted this Year exceeds the Supply to the Amount of a-

bove One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

7. Because we conceive, this Precedent to be the more dangerous at the End of a Parliament, and may be followed fatally for our Liberties at the Conclusion of future Parliaments; For we have little Reason to be sure, and as little to hope, that future Parliaments will be, like this, unbyassed, uncorrupt, uninfluenced, by the great Number of Employments they enjoy; zealous Affertors of the Laws, Liberties, and Constitution of their Country. And should there ever hereafter unfortunately be chosen a House of Commons, consisting of a Set of Men, corrupted by a Minister, bartering the Liberties of their Country for Places and Pensions, in the most flagitions manner; detested and despised by those they represent, they would probably, towards the End of their Term, compleat the Meafure of their Iniquity, by lodging fuch a Power in the Hands of their Corresponding Minister, as would enable him to chuse them again in the succeeding Parliament, contrary to the Intentions, as well as Interests, of their true Electors, by which means Corruption and Tyranny would be entailed upon this Nation, in the most dangerous manner, by the Sanction of Parliament.

8. Becanse blending inconsistent Matters of this Nature, as we conceive, in a Money Bill, lays this House under the utmost Difficulties, fince the Delays occasioned by any Alterations made in this House to some Parts of a Money Bill, may be unavoidable Obstructions to other Parts of it,

that require Expedition and Dispatch.

o. Because the extending of this unprecedented Power to the 24th of December next, is a Length of Time beyond what was ever known (as we apprehend) in any Cafe, and is, in our Opinion, not only dangerous, but unnecessary: For the chief Pretence for the Vote, was to have Power during the Interval of Parliament, which may be chosen and meet much sooner, if it shall be thought convenient, after so extensive a Power is lodged in the Hands of the Ministers for so long a Term. Cccc 2

Denbigh Clinton Stair Mortimer Litchfield Montjoy Strafford Tweedale Coventry Craven Thanet Gower Northampton Bathurft Marlborough Ker Wenchelsea and Weymouth Carteret Malbam Montrole Oxford and Nottingham

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers's lost Journal contains Restections uton a Leteer To the Freemen of Canterbury; this Letter is said to have been wrote by a certain dignissed Clergyman, and is as follows.

To the FREEMEN of the City of Canterbury.

Gentlemen,

" HE Election of your Representatives in Parliament drawing near, I beg Leave to offer some

- "Things to your Consideration, which I hope may be of Service at this critical Juncture, where the coolest
- " Conduct is required; and yet (with Concern I speak it) the Heat and ill Tem'er of some among us give me too

" little Reason to hope for any.

"Be That as it will, my Affection for my Fellow-Citizens calls upon me to shew Them the Rock; and if
They split upon it, They can only blame Them-

" felves.

- "The OATH then, that is to be taken by this late "Act of Parliament, is the Milstone that will grind you
- "to Pieces, if you do not ward off the Blow; and furely had Gentlemen confidered enough the Confequences of

"it, They would never have confented to it.

- "I speak as a Christian to Christian Electors; and it puts me in Mind of a other Bill, carried on by a noble Lord of more Wit than Charity, who find he that Bill He had
- " of more Wit than Charity, who faid by that Bill He had damned one Fart of the Nation, and starved the o-

" ther.

"It puts an intire Stop to all Acts of Charity; as for Instance, had any Candidate been inclined to have paid off your beavy Workhouse Debt, it must have precluded the Votes of a great many Consciences truly scrupulous;

ec and

44 and I question much whether these Garmeuts lately given " to poor People and their Children may not be confirmed Bribery, when to be fure it could come from no other

" Defign than cloathing the naked."

But to the Point. As the Case now stands, my Bre-" thren, I do advise You, as far as You can, to save this " City from Judgments, that may hang over it by the "Guilt of Perjury; for I hear at present They are de-" termined to swear the Electors. Confider how many copor, inconsiderate, drunken People there may be, who " will take rash Oaths; and it is only in their Power to

" prevent it by the following Method.

Let the three Candidates and their chief Friends meet " and agree that no Oath shall be tendered, (and if They do agree, I can't fee who will offer to demand it, without their Approbation) and the Bufiness is done. By "this Means, you will fave the Souls of many People from Perdition, and their Family from Ruin. Confider the Fate of Dover, who are now ruining each o-" ther with Action upon Actions, and be wife at other "People's Cofts. Should all, or any one Candidate re-" fuse to oblige You, let the Resuser, or Resusers, lose your Favour, and You will easily find other Gentlemen " of Fortunes and Abilities to Supply their Places. This, Gentlemen, I advise You from no other Motive but a " true, christian Zeal to prevent the Mischies that must " ensue, should this Oath be adminstr'd.

"One Word more, Gentlemen, and I have done; and "That is, that I am glad I have this Opportunity of vin-"dicating one of your Candidates from the Aspersion thrown upon Him, on Occasion of a late Advertisement, vis. " that by That He openly avows BRIBERY and COR-"RUPTION. No; the very Words won't bear it. He " openly and honeftly declares that He voted against the " Bill to prevent Bribery and Corruption. He thought " the Reasons were so obvious, the Oath so terrible, there was no Need to mention either them, or it; a Refolu-"tion becoming a Christian, tho' perhaps not a modern " Patriot.

" For my Part, I and my Family have voted for Him " many Years; and He hath furely laid a fresh Obligation " upon me and all Hop-Planters, by his late Diligence " and Affiduity in procuring an Act to prevent all clan-" define

"define Importation of foreign Hops; and when other Gentlemen were satisfied with laying only a Penalty upon every Pound of Hops, He was resolved to strike at the Root, and got a Clause to have them burnt. I must consess, I can go no where in Canterbury, but I see several Objects of his Benevolence towards my Fellow-Citizens; some Persons advanced in the World; others saved from Poverty, and even Death. And surely, my Brethren, I should be forry to see our City divested of all Help, in Time of Need, (for I am asraid our Prudence is not very great) and so far from the Throne as it must be, if this Gentleman should not represent us. Not that I believe it will be so, for I statter my self how corrupt soever We are, We have not lost our Gratitude.

"These, Gentlemen, are my own Thoughts, which I was determined to communicate to You. If we do not agree in Opinion, I heartily lament it. If we do, We fhall shew our selves People of Honour and Gratitude, and have the Pleasure of faving a great many Souls and biding a Multitude of Sins.

April 26, 1734 I am your most affectionate Brother, J. C.

The foregoing Epistle (says Mr. D'Anvers) is written with such an Air of Christian Zeal and Charity, that the Author seems desirous to impose Himself on the World for one of the reverend Dignitaries of Canterbury; but the Charity, which He takes so much Pains to inculcate, is much of the same Kind with That recommended by Father Dominick in the Spanish Fryer, viz. a corrupt Reward for doing wicked and scandalous Jobs.

The late Act against Bribery hath given great and grievous Offence to a certain Party amongst us; who, having forseited the natural Affections of the People by their former Conduct, can entertain no Hopes of reconciling them to their Interest but by corrupt Methods, and therefore endeavour to remove this Obstacle out of their Way. It is indeed the Rock upon which they are asraid of splitting, and the Milstone, that will grind Them to Pieces.

I never was an Advocate for the Multiplication of Caths, which I always thought to be a Thing of dangerous Consequence; but if Swearing was ever necessary and justifiable, it is certainly so upon this Occasion, in order

to preserve the Freedom of Elections, that great Bulwark of our Constitution, and Cornerstone of all our Liberties. On the other Hand, what can be more ridiculous than to hear those Men preaching against the Imposition of Oaths, who have already prostituted them in such a Manner, as to render the Neglect of them almost proverbial; and lately projected a Scheme, which would have rendered the strict

Observation of them absolutely impracticable?

It might have been expected that a Writer, who affects fo much Piety and Regard for the Souls of Men, would have endeavoured to divert the Judgments of God, which He seems to apprehend, by exhorting his Fellow-Citizens in the most pathetick Manner to avoid the Guilt of Perjury, and give their Votes freely, according to the best of their Judgment, without any corrupt Instruct. This, I say, would have been more consistent with the Character of so conscientious a Writer, than advising Them to deseat the Intention of the Legislature, by obliging their Candidates to agree that no Oath should be tender'd, and thereby opening a Door for Corruption, which is certainly a Sin, as well as Perjury; especially in a Point of so much Consequence as the Choice of a free Parliament, and the Sasety

of our Constitution.

As to our Author's Apprehensions that this Law will put an intire Stop to all Acts of Charity, it is certain that Charity may degenerate into Corruption; or, to speak more properly, Corruption may be practifed under the Pretence of Charity; but I deny that the Act was defigned to prevent any publick Benefactions, or that it can be justly construed in such a Sense. It relates only to personal Gratifications, of a corrupt Nature, by Way of Bargain and Sale for Votes Besides, I should be glad to know how it comes to pass that Gentlemen should have so much uncommon Generofity and Benevolence just upon the Point of an Election, more than at any other Time. There are Opportunities enough for the most charitable Christians to open the Bowels of their Compassion, without any Danger of Profecutions, or even the Suspicion of private Ends; and if this Gentleman Himself should be piously disposed to pay the Workhouse Debt He mentions, to cloath all the Naked in Canterbury, or even to rebuild the Metroplitan Church there, I will undertake to indemnify Him from all the Penalties of that Act.

I cannot think it very politick in Him to mention the Case of Dover, where open Bribery was not only added to notorious Influence of another Kind, but some Persons were not ashamed to encourage the People in their Corruption and Perjury, by affuring Them that all fuch Offences would be wiped away by an Act of Grace as foon as the Parliament meets.

Something of this Kind was likewise done at Canterbury; for it appears by the Paper before us that one of the Candidates thought fit to purge Himself, in a publick Advertisement, from the Imputation of having voted For the Bill against Bribery and Corruption, and to promise his Affiftance in the Repeal of it. This Advertisement, which

I find in the same Paper, runs thus, viz. "Whereas it hath been reported that I voted for a late e Bill against Bribery and Corruption, which contains an Oath ce to be taken by the Electors, (who have a Right to vote at the Election of Members to ferve for the Commons of Great Britain) before He is admitted to Poll at the same "Election; I think my felf obliged to declare, upon my "Honour, that I voted Against the faid Bill, and detere mined (if I could have had the Opportunity) to have " affisted in the REPEAL of it - I take this Occasion to " defire the Freemen to excuse me for not paying my Re-" spects, and making more early Application to Them, be-" cause I was obliged to attend in Parliament, in order to promote a Bill of great Consequence to the Hop-Planters, for the Benefit of this City and Neighbourhood.

Witness my Hand. T. H.

The Letter-writer tells us that this Advertisement occasion'd an Aspersion to be thrown upon the Gentleman, as if he openly avow'd Bribery and Corruption; whereas it is plain he only openly disavow'd the Bill to prevent them and expressed his Resolution to affist in the Repeal of it. What Pity is it that the Freemen of Canterbury would not put it in his Power to execute a Resolution, so becoming a Christian, though perhaps not a Modern Patriot?

When the Gentleman was engaged in this Vindication of himfelf, I wonder He did not particularize his Merits a little farther; for perhaps He might have added, upon his Honour, that He voted for the famous 115,000 1. the Heffin Troops, the Standing Army, the Revival of the Salt Duty the late Excise Scheme, and the Vote of Confidence,

as well as against the Repeal of the Septennial Act, the Pension Bill, Place Bill, Army Bill, and the unchristian Attempts of our modern Patriots, in Behalf of Liberty.

The Letter writer concludes with denouncing his Anathema against his Fellow-Citizens, if They did not chuse this Gentleman to represent them. Woe unto Thee, Woe unto Thee, saith He, O City of Canterbury! Divested shalt Thou be of all Help in Time of Need, and the kindly Rays of the THRONE shall be withdrawn from Thee!

Thus ends this notable Apology for Corruption; which the pious Mr. J. C. recommends to all good Christians, as the only Expedient to fave a great many Souls, and bide

a Multitude of Sins.

Extract from Fog's-Jourfal.

If ever the Liberties of England are destroyed, it must be done by a Parliament.

R. Fog begins his last Journal with a Quotation from a Pamphlet shewing the Nature of Government in General, and of the English Government in Particular,

'till the Reign of Charles the Firft.

Upon the Restoration, Mr. Fog observes that the People in a Fit of Kindness gave Charles the Second a large Revenue, but that he being an expensive Prince, could not spare Money to do much Mischief; and that the Practice of splitting Employments in Order to bribe a great Number of Mem-

bers in the House of C-ns was not then known.

At that Time (fays Mr. Fog) there was but one Lord Treasurer, whereas since we have seen sive or six Lords of the Treasury,—instead of one Lord High Admiral, we have since seen seven Lords of the Admiralty, and perhaps, all these Lords, as they are call'd, have been Members of the House of Commons at the same Time,—we have seen, besides, seven Commissioners of the Customs, nine of the Excise, sourteen of the Navy Ossice, ten of the Stamp Ossice, sixteen Commissioners of Trade, two of the Post-Ossice, sour of the Transport Ossice, sour for Hackney Coaches, sour for Wine Licences, and such a Number of others, that this Paper would not be large enough to enumerate them all.

It feems the Publick is of Opinion, thar the Business of these several Offices has not been executed, either with more Address, or with cleaner Hands, than while each was committed to the Management of a single Person; but perhaps a Place-Man will tell you, that tho' fix dull Heads are not better than one in an Office, fix corrupt Votes are better than one in another Place; and tho' being elected into Parliament does not make a Man a greater Tool than he was before, yet on the other Side it is strange to fee that a Man who was confider'd with no Regard either by the Publick, or his own private Friends, while out of Office, if he can but bribe a poor little Borough in Scotland, or Cornwall, or Devonshire, should immediately become qualified to be a Plenipotentiary to make Treaties, to command a Regiment, to be an Admiral, a Judge, or a Commissioner, the first of which requires good natural Parts, as well as great Knowledge in the Interest of the Nation, and all the rest require at least Practice.

But as Offices and Employments are very much increas'd, even fince this Complaint was first made, if they should be all disposed of amongst those who are to be Inquisitors into the Actions of the Ministers, and appointed to watch the Liberties of the People, what would become of the Constitution? - Might not a Minister make any Attempts against his Country without Fear of being punished? Might not the most blundering and arbitrary Fellow living challenge his Enemies to impeach him? No doubt he might; for to impeach a Man fo supported would be like trying a common Felon by a Jury confifting of the very Persons who had aided and affisted him, and were his Accomplices in all his Robberies; no, if once Criminals become Judges, and Malefactors are to be try'd by none but themselves, their common Danger will make them unite and adhere together, ----let there be never to much Villany, Blundering or Mismanagement, all the Attempts of an uncorrupt Minority to impeach will come to nothing.

I fay, when once that House comes to be fill'd with Petre's in Civil and Military Employments, it will be found that Men will hold their Places by no other Tenure than the Mischief they do their Country in a Legislative Capacity; and the Minute a Man shews that he has Honour and Courige enough to refuse to obey Orders, where he ought to act with Freedom, he will be cashier'd, and

of Consequence you will not see a Person of any Ability or Integrity lest in a publick Post in the Kingdom; nay, the Author from whom I have borrow'd these Hints says, That there was a Time within his own Memory, that if the Ministers had thirty more Employments at their Disposal, the Liberties of England had been at an End.

I am very much afraid, that as this Nation has been corrupted by all the Arts that could possibly be put in Practice for that Purpose, sourscore or a hundred thousand Pounds a Year disposed of in Places and Bribes would render many Millions of no Service to the Publick, because it would probably occasion a most prostitute Compliance, and every Mismanagement, Blunder or Depredation would meet with Approbation from our Trustees. We should see publick Spirit ridicul'd and rundown, and Treachery, Profaneness, Atheism, Prodigality, Luxury, and all the Vices that attend a loose, disorderly and rapacious Administration, pro-

pagated and encourag'd in its stead.

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By the Courses which some of our Men of Business were taking in some former Reigns, the Nation seem'd to apprehend that Things would come to this pass, and therefore an Act was made by a Parliament, that we may believe was not bribed, that no Employments or Offices should be given to Members of Parliament, but how shamefully was this afterwards quibbled away, ——when a Member of Parliament receives an Office, he is forfooth to be re-elected, as if this Re-election, like Confirmation by a Bishop, would give him new Grace, and make him act for his Country, not for his Employment. But it seems when a good Law has pass'd, it is the Policy of some Men to take away all the Advantages the Nation can have by it, under Pretence of explaining it; for tho' we have no Improvements in Arts or Sciences, we have made very large Improvements in Sin and Impudence; for when Employments were not near fo numerous as they are at prefent, it was thought advisable to make a Law to exclude the Commissioners of the Customs, of the Excise, and Post-Office, &c. from Seats in Parliament, from a Conviction, that the Ministers have an absolute Command over those People, and can make them act as they please; but why did not the Ministers of those Times mock the Nation by explaining it away in the same Manner, as has been since done by the other Act, fince there was as much Reason for one as for the other? Is it because they were not Men Dddd 2

of fuch good Foreheads, or is it because they did not fland in need of a Posse of Mercenaries in that House, to defend their Blunders, and protect them from the Punishment

justly due to their Crimes.

There is nothing so universally allow'd in Politicks, as that Liberty cannot subsist where the executive and legiflative Parts of the Government are not kept afunder— If we should run into a contrary Practice, and see our Lawgivers made up of Place-Men Civil and Military, they will have nothing to fear, or nothing to do, but every Man to be as great a Knave in his Post as he thinks fit. and when a general Difaffection is spread amongst the People from fuch a melancholy Scene, they may enact penal Laws to guel the Spirits of the People, and to make them Submit to the Yoak; and lest those shou'd not be sufficient. in order to make themselves more sase, let them keep a Standing Army, then will you fee a poor Rogue hang'd for flealing a Shilling, while a Thief that robs the Publick of Thousands shall be honoured and preferr'd, and no Knave of any Rank will ever fuffer, unless a Prime Minister shou'd take it in his Head out of Love to his Country to hang himfelf.

Nature has endued all Animals with a Kind of Instinct, by which they know their natural Enemies; the Dove slies from the Kite, and the desenceless Lamb does not associate with the Fox or Wolf, the People must have less Apprehension than brute Beasts, if they did not know Place-Men to be their Enemies; these are the Animals that live upon them; I might even say, prey upon them; like Foxes and Wolves they bear no Wool themselves, but here they go beyond those Animals, for they are cloath'd with the Wool of the Flock; nay, the Flock sometimes goes naked,

that they may be warm.

It has often and often been foretold, that if ever the Liberties of this Nation should be destroyed, it would be done by a Parliament; and if we should see a Parliament, whereof the Majority should confist of Place-Men and Pensioners, the Prophecy would soon be sulfill'd, a corrupt Minister at the Head of such a Band of Legislators gives us an Idea of a Gang of Robbers with their Captain at their Head.

Articles

Articles of News extracted from Fog's last Journal.

S there has been lately published in our News Papers a great many Declarations figned by the Diffenters of feveral parts of England, it was naturally to have been expected, that some such Declaration would have been signed and published by the general Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, which met at Edinburgh about the beginning of this Month; but we hear from thence, that, wife People (who cannot be accused of any want of a proper Zeal for the Religious Sect they have embraced) can distinguish between Religion and Politicks, and have been so far from allowing themselves to be made Tools of by those who are bired to subvert the Constitution, and the Liberties of their Country, that they only chose a Moderator, who is justly esteemed to be not only true to his Religion, but likewise to his Country, and in all their other Proceedings, teftify, that no true Christian ought to betray the general Interest of Mankind for the fake of establishing any particular Opinion about Religion.

The Lord Forbes, his Majesty's Minister at the Court of Russia, being appointed an Admiral in the British Fleet, has received Orders from this Court to return Home; and it is expected that his Lordship will very speedily embark on Board some of our Merchant Ships homeward Bound

from Petersburgh.

We hear that the Fleet of Men of War now in the Downs, under the Command of Sir John Norris, being compleatly Manned, have lain for some Days with their fore-top-Sails loose, expecting immediate Orders for Sailing; but we do not hear that they have as yet received any such Orders, and when they do, it is to be hoped, they will be Accompanied with Peaceful Instructions.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

Two DREAMS.

MR. FREEMAN in the Daily-Courant informs his Readers, that he had lately a long Conversation at a certain Coffee-House with a furious Modern Patriot.

When I came home (fays Mr. Freeman) the mettled Impertinence of this bigotted Malecontent ran for fome Time in my Head. To compose my Thoughts, I read half a dozen Pages of Mr. Addison's Works, and then, filling my Pipe, took a few Turns up and down my Room, till finding an unufual Drowfiness hanging on me, I fat down in an Elbow Chair, and fell fast affeep. Immediately, methought, I was transported to a very pleasant Villa, where I beheld all the Beauties bestowed by an Elegance of Taste, heightened through the Charms of an agreeable Rusticity. Pleased with so entertaining a Scene, I entered the House, and after passing through several handsome Rooms, came, at last, into a fine Study, adorned with excellent Pictures; among which, I could only distinguish three Faces at the upper End of the Room, viz. Oliver Cromwell in the Middle, and on his Right Hand, General Monk, the great E of S hanging on his Left; all admirably drawn, each Picture having under it an armed Chair, there being no other Seats in the Study.

While I was gazing at these Pourtraits, three Gentlemen entered the Room; the first was a fair squat Man, who feemed to be about Fifty, the fecond a tall thin Perfonage, who moved with a stiff folemn Air, and the third stooped a little in the Shoulders, the he appeared to have been a much more graceful Person than either of the other two; immediately they took their Seats, without feeming to perceive me; whereupon I retired to a Corner of the Study, where I could hear very diffinctly what they faid. A long Conference they had, in which though they talked warmly, yet they could not agree but in one Point, which was, their implacable Hatred to a certain Man, whom they determined to deftroy infantly at any Rate, and then to assume the supreme Authority into their own Hands, till they should come to some Agreement among themselves, how to dispose of it. Which Resolution, when they had taken, they rose and went hastily through the Apartments; I followed as fast as I

could, but without being able to overtake them.

Having at Length reached the outer Door, which lay towards a large Common, I went out at it, and for some Time walked about without knowing where I was; at last I saw a fine Standard erected on a rising Ground, wherein was depicted a Phænix springing from a blazing

Nest of burning Spices, round which was embroidered these Words, RISING WITH REDOUBLED SPLENDOR: It was easy to discover the Intention of the Motto, as it referred to the Device in the Colours; but I was puzzling my Brains to no Purpose, in order to dive into the secret Meaning of this Inscription, when I was surprized with the Appearance of a considerable Body of Horse and Foot marching towards the Standard; as they approached pretty near it, I went and posted myself behind it, leaning on one of the Staves that supported it.

When these Troops came up, they formed to the Right of the Standard, and the tall lean Gentleman I had feen in the Study posted himself at their Head Some of the principal Persons among them drew round about them, and one, in the Name of the rest, demanded to what End they were affembled, and what Enemy they were to engage: Gentlemen, faid their Chief, We are to free our Sovereign and our Country from those Enemies who have been too long encouraged and careffed; after which we will take Care to recommend our Friends to Supply their Places at _____, and fo our Government shall, like you Phoenix, rife with double Lustre. Those he had spoke to, seemed satisfied with all they had heard, and retired to their respective Posts. Instantly I heard the Trumpets found from another Quarter, and perceived a new Body of Men marching towards me, with the fair fquat Gentleman in their Van; they formed the Left, and then their Commander addressed them in these Terms: Liberty, my Friends, is what we fight for, let us no more fubmit to the Dominion of a fingle Person, but let every Man who has Merit, have at least an equal Chance of Power: Be couragious, fet fire to our old C—ft—n, and let the Commonwealth rife from her Ashes, like you gay Bird, more bright and lively, than ever she appeared in former Days. By this Time the third Column came in Sight, headed by the Lord of that Villa, from which I had just now come; they were a very odd Mixture of Folks, some Old, some Lame, and most of them miserably Poor. They ranged themselves in the Centre, and their Chieftan with a low Voice delivered himfelf to them thus: My Friends, this is your last Stake, you know I have always ferved you, whatever Disguises it might be necessary for me to wear for a Time, now you must serve

your felves, and bring about such a RESTORATION, as may put all our battered Fortunes in a good Way: the Phœnix points out what we may do to make OUR KING and OURSELVES Happy. These Men on our Side are deceived, and fight for us against themselves. Scarce had he spoke e're an Army with a Royal Standard slying, attacked and routed them in an Instant, for all of them smelling out the Treachery, by which they had been united, sled from each other faster than from the Enemy; and in this Consusion I awoke.

My Dream made a very strong Impression on my Mind; I compared what in Sleep I had seen, with what awake I had seared; I considered the Probability there was, that all this might in Time, and by the Means now practised, be brought about: and as I was tormenting my self with these Resections, my former Drowsiness reinvaded me, and I sunk a second Time into a prosound Sleep, to which my Concern and Agitation of Mind indisputably contributed, as well as to the framing in my Imagination

the Sequel of my Vision.

Methought I stood in a large magnificent Hall in a Royal Palace, at the upper End of which stood a Throne, over which hung a Canopy of Crimson Velvet: An August Monarch quickly after entered, from a Door on the Right Hand, and ascended the Throne; he was dressed in Purple Robes, held a Scepter in one Hand, and a Mound in the other, having an Imperial Crown upon his Head. No fooner was he feated, but a Crowd of his Nobles surrounded him, and at his Right stood a grave comely Man, whose very Countenance spoke him goodnatured; immediately a Perfon of indifferent Aspect, and clad in the Habit of a Suppliant, presented a Petition, wherein was fet forth, in the most moving Terms, the miserable Condition of those unhappy Persons, whom the three popular Demagogues had feduced to Rebellion, who now most humbly confessed their Crime, and their Folly in committing it, imploring Mercy, and their being reflored to those Bleffings which henceforward they should know how to value, and in some Measure to pay, by a grateful Obedience.

Some of the Nobles were for rejecting this Petition, and leaving these deluded Wretches to the Rigour of the Law; they urged the Unreasonableness and Baseness of their Behaviour, in arming against a Government the

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most gentle, as well as the most just; their having been warned by repeated Informations, and their being put in Mind of what others had suffered, from all which it was argued, that they were Objects unsit for Mercy. But the good Man at the King's Right Hand began an Oration, wherein he displayed the Nature and good Effects of Clemency; he expatiated on the good Intentions of many of these unhappy Men, detected the Artifices which had been employed to deceive them, and shewed the Probability of their suture dutiful Behaviour. By which he moved the King, naturally inclined to Compassion, to grant them a sull and free Pardon. On the News of which, so great an Acclamation arose among the People without, as thoroughly awaked me. Upon which I took Paper, Pen and Ink immediately, and set down the Heads of so extraordinary a DREAM.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

A Discourse shewing that Parliaments were never Annual in England, in Opposition to the Craftsman's Assertion, that Annual Parliaments were our Antient Constitution.

HE Statute of Edward the IIId, which enacts, That Parliaments should be held once a Year, and oftner, if need be, hath no relation to New Parliaments, or Parliaments annually chosen, but was only thought a wife Provision against our Kings governing without the Advice of a National Council; which had been very much the Practice from the Norman Conquest to that Time. It was an Act for frequent Sessions, but not for frequent New Parliaments; nor was it ever understood in that Sense. If there had been a Law in Being for Annual Parliaments, or thefe had been thought Part of the Constitution, the Parliament that met in 1640 would not have failed to make use of it against King Charles I. But they mention no fuch Constitution, nor complain of any fuch Breach of the Constitution: They complain, indeed, of the King's governing without Parliaments, but not of his governing without Parliaments Annually chosen.

But there is another Thing which puts this beyond all doubt; and that is, the famous Debate in the Year 1677, about a Prorogation; when this Statute of Edward the Ree e IIId.

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IIId. was quoted by the Anti-courtiers to prove the Difformution of a Parliament, which they wanted to have difforwed; and their Argument lay thus: That, according to this Statute, Parliaments were to be held once a Year; but the present Parliament had been prorogued above a Year, therefore it was dissolved. Lord Shaftsbury, Buckingham, and the other Lords, who were fent to the Tower for afferting the Dissolution, did not affert, That by virtue of this Law, we had a Right to Annual Parliaments. No: But that Parliaments ought to sit once a Year, or that there should be Annual Sessions. This, they said, was Law, and sounded in this Statute; but they never dreamt of our Author's wild Imagination, that by this Ast, we had a Right to Parliaments Annually chosen.

But not only Reason, but Fast is against this Dimock for the Ancient Constitution; for there is neither Law nor Custom on his Side. Strange indeed! that Annually-chosen Parliaments should be the Constitution of England, and yet, neither Law nor common Usage can be produced to support

it.

He defies me to shew, that any one Parliament sat two Years without a new Election, from the Fourth of Edward the IIId. to the Twenty-second of Henry the VIIIth. Very particularly truly! And yet, notwithstanding this bold Defiance, the Practice, Usage, or Custom of these Two Hundred Years is fully and directly against him, as shall

now he shewn. In the Fourth or Fifth Year of Edward the IIId. (the Year from which our Author dates his Annual Parliaments) there was a Parliament held at London: and from thence to the Seventeenth of his Reign; as appears by Daniel, there was no new Parliament; that is, there was no new Parliament for twelve Years together, commencing immediately from the making this new imaginary Act for Annual Parliaments! And from the Seventeenth to the Thirty Fifth of the same Reign, there was no new Parliament, but the same met several Times by Prorogation. This Author five, indeed, that the Practice of Prorogation was first introduced the Twenty Second of Henry the VIIIth; but Daniel says expresly, in the Eighteenth Year of this Reign, "The next Year after another Parliament, or ra-"ther, the same Prorogued, was held at London." And this same Parliament, chosen in the Seventeenth Year, and meeting at London the Eighteenth Year, met again at WestminWestminster in the Twenty Fourth Year; for the Acts of that Parliament are called Other Acts of the same Parliament. 'Tis also true, that in this very Reign (in the Beginning of which the supposed Act for Annual Parliaments was made) there were but Nine or Ten Parliaments, during the Space of Fifty One Years; and yet, notwithstanding the Truth of all these things, looking our Author so full in the Face, he hath the Assurance to defy me to shew, that any one Parliament sat two Years without a new Election!

In the next unfortunate Reign of Richard the IId. there were more Seffions of Parliament than Years of the King's Reign; there were Five and Twenty Parliaments, as they are call'd, in Two and Twenty Years: But, after the manner of our Author, I defy him to shew, that Five of these were new Parliaments. The Historian says, A Parliament was held; the Parliament assembled; or the Parliament met: but doth not say, they were Parliaments newly chosen; nor is there the least Shadow or Appearance

of any fuch Custom.

In the Reign of Henry the IVth. there were also almost as many Seffions as Years; and these Seffions are called, the Meeting of Parliaments; but there is not the least Evidence that they were new Parliaments. The Historian fays, in the Fourth Year of this Reign. " That on the " Morrow after the Feast of St. Michael, a Parliament " met at Westminster, and sat seven Weeks. And about " the Feast of All Saints, the Year after, a Parliament " was called at Coventry, and fat till St. Andrew's Day;" that is, a Month: When, he fays in these very Words, "They were prorogued, and ordered to meet again at " Westminster upon the Octaves of Epiphany." When these Octaves arrived, his Words are, "the Parliament, " according to Appointment, met at Westminster, and sat "Twelve Weeks." Doth any Man of common Sense think these were new Parliaments, or that there were no Prorogations till the Twenty Second of Henry the VIIIth?

In the Fourth Year of Henry the Vth. the Historian, after he had faid, the Parliament was fent into their Countries, immediately adds, in the Time of this Sessions of Parliament; not this Parliament, but this Sessions of Parliament

ament.

In Henry the VIth's Reign, tho' there were Twenty Parliaments, as they are called, in Forty Years, yet no E e e e 2

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Man can tell, from the History of those Times, how many were new ones, or whether any of them were new.

In all Edward the IVth's Reign, which was above Twenty Years, there was but one Parliament, notwithstanding our Author's Act for Annual Parliaments.

In Richard the IIId's Reign, one Parliament.

In Henry the VIIth's Reign, no mention but of Five Parliaments, in Twenty Four Years: No Man can tell how many of these were new, or whether any but the first;

and he was Ten Years without a Parliament.

Henry the VIIIth (notwithstanding our Author's Annual Parliaments) was Ten Years at one time, Seven Years at another, and Ten at another, without any Parliaments; and yet no Notice taken of his acting against the Constitution. Nor does Lord Herbert, when he mentions the King's continuing the Parliament in the Twenty Second Year of his Reign, make any Observations, that 'twas a new Custom introduced, but only says, "Our King, during these great Affairs of Christendom, resolving his Parliament should continue, caused it to sit again January the 6th, "1530-31."

Thus have I travelled through the Craftsman's Two Hundred Years, in which Time he would have his Readers believe, that Parliaments Annually chosen were the Constitution of England; when there is not the least Evidence, that Parliaments were ever chosen Annually; but strong Evidence, that the same Parliaments sat several Times, and

that Prorogations were practifed.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

OUR hast French Letters brought nothing but what we had fresher before from other Parts.

HOLLAND and the Low-Countries.

THE Governours of the several fortified Places in the Austrian Netherlands have received strict Orders from the Court of Vienna, to repair to their respective Governments, without Delay, and not to depart from

from thence, upon any Account whatfoever, without express Leave from Court. What has given Occasion for these sudden Orders is yet a Secret, and is the more wondered at, because the Treaty of Neutrality has hitherto been observed on both Sides, with great Exactness.

Their High and Mightineffes the States General have fignified to the Ambassador of France, that as long as the French carry on the War with a View only of fixing King Staniflaus on the Throne of Poland, they should continue to act upon the same Footing they had hitherto done: But that if France should attempt any Thing sarther, they should be obliged to embrace such Means as they should think necessary to maintain the Ballance of Power in Europe. In Answer to which, it is faid, the Ambassadour gave their High Mightinesses the strongest Assurances, that His most Christian Majesty had not, in any wise, been moved to begin this War with a View to extend the Limits of his Dominions, nor had he any fuch Ends in pushing it on.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

Everal of the Transports designed for Italy, set Sail from Barcellona on the 4th Instant, and were to be

followed by the rest in a few Days.

The Court of Spain, which is now at Aranjuez, and more particularly the Queen, express an extraordinary Satisfaction at the Successes Don Carlos has met with, in his first Expedition, to the Kingdom of Naples; from which they raise Prognostications of his future Greatness and Glory.

ROME and ITALY.

OUNT Merci having now got his Artillery, and Military Cheft, is resolved to open the Campaign by fome important Action, without waiting for the 10,000 Men, he is in daily Expectation of from Germany to reinforce his Army; especially as the Confederates have abandoned Mirandola, San Beneditto, and Revero.

Our last gave an Account of the Castle of St. Elmo having furrendered to Don Carlos, and the Garrison's being made Prisoners of War: The Castle of Baia, with its Garrison, have incurred the same Fate; and in that Place the

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Spaniards found five and forty Pieces of Cannon, 900 Barrels of Powder, good Store of Ammunitions of War, Provisions for 15 Months, and 9000 Duckets in Cash. The Castle of Locus has likewise surrendered upon the same Terms; and of the Prisoners made in these several Places, 500 Germans, besides Neapolitans, have entered into the Spanish Service.

Eight Thousand Spaniards, chiefly Cavalry, have passed through Benevento, in their March towards Pouille, to

reduce that Province, and fecure the Sea-Ports.

A Spanish Man of War, with nine Transports are arrived at Legborn, from Ischir, in order to transport a confiderable Reinforcement for the Spanish Army in Na-

ples.

Count Visconti having received a Reinforcement of Troops from Sicily, marched with them into the Country of Tarentum, where they are inclosed by the Spaniards; but as that Body of Troops is not looked upon sufficient to attack the Count, with his Sicilian Succours, a Reinforcement is detached for that Service, and, at the same Time, two Spanish Men of War are sent to the Gulph of Tarentum, and three more to the Adriatick Sea.

GERMANY.

HE 16th Instant, the French and Imperial Troops continued in their former Camps; and as the Camp possessed by the latter (the same which Prince Lewis of Baden formerly defended, with a smaller Force, against 100,000 Men) is thought inaccessible, it was then believed, Prince Eugene would continue in it, free from all Apprehensions, till the Troops of the Empire join him; but whether the French may not, in their present Situation, think fit to prevent that Junction, Time will shew. The Hellians and the Contingent of the Upper Rhine were nearest at Hand. The Hanoverians were arrived near Franckfort, and the Prussians in the Territories of Fulda, a District belonging to the Abbot of that Name, who is a Prince of the in Thuringia, about ten German Miles from Empire, Franckfort.

The City of Franckfort is not yet come to a Resolution with Regard to the Contribution demanded of them by the

French.

The Imperial Lines, which the French lately took Poffession of, are said to have cost the Circle of Suabia a Million of Florins.

Great Preparations are making at Strasburgh for a Siege, and it is hardly doubted, but it will be that of Philipsburgh, which will be carried on by a Detachment under the Command of the Marquis d'Asfeld, while the Duke of Berwick pursues his own Designs, with the main Body of the

Army.

Our Dresden Letters make no Mention of any Preparations making there for King Augustus's Return into Poland, though it has been reported from other Parts that it would be speedy. The Difficulties the Saxons have met, and continue to meet with, in their March to join the Russians, are very discouraging, and give his Majesty no great Liking to hazard his Person there, till he can do it with more Sasety. It is even said, that Orders are issued for all the Saxon Troops to leave Poland.

The King of Denmark having reviewed the 6000 Men, designed for his Contingent, to serve on the Rhim, on the 17th Instant, near Hamburg, they began on the 19th to defile towards Blankenese, where a great Number of Vessels were got ready to transport them over the Elbe to the Krantz. They crossed that River on the 20th, and from

thence continue their March to join Prince Eugene.

POLAND, SWEDEN, and the NORTHERN POWERS.

Dantzick, inserted in our former BEE, is confirmed, with this Variation of Circumstances only, that the Design of the Russians was alone upon Hagelsberg, and that they only made a Feint of the other Places mentioned, to cover their real Intention. The Russians allow that they had neither Men nor Artillery sufficient to attack the principal Work on the Top of that Hill, to the Right of the Oliva Gate, and that, therefore, they attempted another Work on the Lest, which was necessary to be taken first, in order to pave the Way for the Assault of the other: So that, as they have failed in this Attempt, which was but to be Introductory to their main Design, their whole Scheme seems to be deseated. They allow that the nine superior

fuperior Officers, who commanded the Attack, with most of the others, and all the Engineers, together with a Thou-fand of their best Men, perished in the Action: And to be sure, as this Account came from themselves, they have not made the worst of it.

It appears by all Circumstances, that the Attack was made with great Bravery and Resolution: And by so much the greater is the Honour the Danizickers have gained, by their gallant Desence. This Success, with the Arrival of some French Succours, and the hourly Expectation of more, has inspired the Inhabitants with so much Vigour, that they now will hear no more of a Surrender

upon any Terms.

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The Menonists (a Sect of Anabaptists) in Dantzick, to the Number of about 2,000, tho', by their Tenets, they are restrained from bearing Arms, are nevertheless, become useful in the present Circumstances of that City; they are divided into Companies, and dispersed in the several-Parts of the Place, to discover the Fires occasioned by the Enemy's Bombs, and to affish in extinguishing them.

The Number of regular Troops in the City, is now almost equal to that of their Enemies before their Gates.

The French Men of War and Transports, which have laid some Time in the Road of Copenhagen are sailed for the Baltick, as those that follow will do, without any Stop, or waiting for one another. We hinted in our last, that the Attack the Ruffians had made upon some of the Outworks of the City of Dantzick was probably their last Effort, and it feems now more likely to be fo than ever: For, on the 12th Inst. General Munich having given the Inhabitants of the Country round about that City Publick Notice, to fave their Persons and Effects, the next Morning, by break of Day, the Russians pointed their Cannon to demolish the neighbouring Buildings, which their Redhot Bullets soon effected. For those Places which are out of the Reach of their Artillery, Detachments of Coffacks, and other Troops were fent to lay them level with the Ground: So that, during the enfuing Night, the whole Country, for fix Leagues together, was one General Conflagration. The next Morning the General retired from his own Camp at Obre, and caused that to be burnt likewise.

TURKY, PERSIA, and other REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE Malecontents of Corfica encrease daily; they have lately obliged the Garrison of Corte to surrender that Place; And unless the Genoese Troops are speedily joined by the 3000 Men, which the Republick has sent to reinforce them, they will be reduced to a very bad State.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES,

To which is added,

The DRONE'S COLLECTION:

Being an Account of several Curious Particulars faithfully extracted from the Publick Papers, for the Use of such inquisitive Readers, as have more Time upon their Hands than they know what to do with.

LONDON, May 21,

TEsterday Morning died at her House at Little Chessea, in the 20th Year of her Age, Miss Jackson, sole Daughter and Herress of the late George Jackson, of Chessea, Esq.; She is said to have died worth 20000 l. which falls to Mr. Jackson, her first Cousin, now at the University of Cambridge.

On Saturday Se'nfight died at his House at Milford Haven, in the County of Pembroke, James Pearce, Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate in that County,

Last Sunday one Mary Conely was committed to Bridewell by Sir Thomas Clargis, for being concern'd with her two Fellow Servants, the same Day committed to the Gatehouse, on Suspicion of murdering Mr. Cantillon, and afterwards setting Fire to his House.

They write from Cork in Ireland, that on the 3d Instant, one Michael Carmody was executed there for Felony, upon which the Journeymen Weavers of that City (who labour under great Difficulties, by reason of the Deadness of Trade, occasion'd by the permissions Practice of wearing Cottons, so destructive to their Manufactures)

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factures) affembled in a Body, and dress'd the Criminal, Hangman, and Gallows in Cottons, in order to discourage the wearing thereof:

And at the Place of Execution the Criminal made the following remarkable Speech.

Give Har, O good People, to the Words of a dying Sinner; I confile I have been guilty of many Crimes that Necessity compell'd me to commit, which starving condition I was in, I am well assired, was occasion'd by the Scarcity of Money that has proceeded from the great Discouragement of our Woollen Manufactures.

Therefore, good Christians, consider, if you go on to suppress your own Goods by wearing such Cottons as I am now cloath'd in, you will bring your Country into Misery, which will consequently swarm with Juch unhappy Males cors as your present Object is; and the Blood of every miserable Felon that will hang, after this warning from the Gallows, will lie at

Your Doors.
And if you have any Regard for the Prayers of an expiring Mortal, I beg you will not buy of the Hangman the Cotton Garments that now adorn the Gallows, because I can't rest quiet in any Grave if sollowed fee the very Things were that brought me to Misery. Things were that brought me to Misery. Thinder the very Things were that brought me to Misery. Thinder the very Things were that brought me to Misery. Thinder your Children and Servants for their own Characters Sake, the they have no Tenderness for their Country, because none will hereafter wear Cottons, but Oyst r-Women, Criminals, Whores, Hucksters, and Common Hangman

White half from the Right Hone the Earl of Waldegrave, his Majerty's Amhastador Extraordinary at the Court of France, and immediately proceeded to Richmond, with his Dispatches.

The same Day the Rades and other Diversions, began at Kew-Green, lat which were probably his Royal Highness the Prince of Waless The Duke, and several Perions of Differentian

On Monday Morning Siry John Norths dioisted his Flag at the Main tripinias Heath, non Roard his Majesty's Ship the Britannia, in the Downs; a list Rate of 100 Chins, and 1000 Men!

In The same Day Admiral Haddiction hoisted his Flag at the Mizen-top mast Head, on Board his Majesty's Ship the Namure, a second Rate, of 90 Guns and 700 Men, and were saluted by all the street with 21 Guis a the Compliment being returned by the Maniral with 10 Gunsely between the Edinburgh, a 4d.

Rate of colors, and 1440 Menulwish the Fleets, which how consists of 22 Ships of the Line, 22 Fireships of Bloops and 1440 And 14

and a Bomb ketch, who are all ready for failing on the first Or-

On Monday Sir John Norris gave a grand Entertainment to all

the Captains belonging to the Fleet, on Board the Britannia.
Mr. Roberts a Domertick belonging to the Right Hon. the
Lord Harrington, is appointed one of his Maj sty's Melengers

in Ordinary, in the room of Mr. Byneham, deceated on Tuesday Night the Harrington, Capt. Jenkings, from the Indies, coming to an Anchor at Blackwall, unfortunately run athwart-Harle of the Euphrates, Capt. Peacock, from Turkey, and stranded her Cables, but got clear without further Damage.

Last Night the Corpse of Mr. Deputy Chauncy, which had lain in State all Day at Founder's-Hall, was interred with great

Funeral Solemnity at St. Christopher's Church.
On Sunday last Mr. Gould, an eminent Silversmith in Gutter-Lane, was married to Miss Forster, an agreeable young Gentlewoman of great Merit and Fortune.

Yeiterday several Persons were brought from the Gatehouse and New-Prison to Newgate, in order to take their Trials at the Sessions at the Old-Bailey, which begins on Wednesday

On Monday Night the Coroner's Inquest sat on the Body of Mrs, Miller, Wife of the tall Finlander, who hanged herfelf in Goodman's-fields, and brought in their Verdict Lunacy.

London, May 24. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Bennet, of the late Colonel Byng's Troop, in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Argyle, to be Captain of the faid Troop, vacant by Col. Byng's Decea e; Major Wyvill to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment in Col. Byng's Stead; Capt. Beak to be Major in the Room of Major Wyvill; and Capt. Gilbert to succeed Capt. Beak.

Yesterday in the Afternoon, an Express arrived at the Admiralty Office, with Dispatches from Sir John Norris Kt. Comman-

der in Chief of the Fleet now in the Downs.

His Majesty has declared his Intention of reviewing the three-Regiments of Foot Guards on Saturday the 22d of next Month in Hyde Park; during which Time a Detachment of Argyle's Horse are to do Duty at the Tower.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain, of his Majesty's Houshold, came to Town from Euston-Hall, his

Grace's Seat in Suffolk.

The same Day the Right Hon. Henry Pelham Esq; Brother to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and Paymaster of his Maje-

R

fty's Forces, came to Town from Suffex, for which County he

was chosen Knight of the Shire.

On Sunday next his Grace the Duke of Marlborough will fet out for Scotland, in order to give his Vote for the 16 Peers to represent that Part of Great-Britain; his Grace having a Scotch Title.

Lady Vane and her Son are gone down to their Seat in Kent, to be present at the Interment of the late Lord her Husband, who died suddenly on Tuesday last, and is to be buried in a Vault with his Ancestors.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon. James Onslow Esq; Nephew of Arthur Onslow Esq; Speaker of the last Parlia-

ment, to be an Enfign in Col Cope's Regiment of Foot.

By a private Letter from Flint in Wales, we have an Account that last Week died there in the 10th Year of his Age, George Rutherford Esq; only Son of Sir George Rutherford, a Scotch Baronet.

Last Tuesday died of the Small-Pox, the Wife of Edward Haws Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Hertford.

Last Wednesday died Mrs. Mary Hoare, Relict of the late Henry Hoare Esq; formerly an eminent Banker in Fleet-street.

Dublin, May 14: This Day the Town was in a terrible A-larm, occasioned dy the Rising of the Weavers, who gathered in a great Body, and drove down into the City like an Inundation, in order to ransack the Clothiers Shops; but they being apprized, all shut up and escaped, except Mr. Bradshaw's in Castle-street, to which they no sooner came, than they pulled down the Windows, jumped in, and began to runimage it at a strange Rate, on Pretence that Coarse Foreign Cloths were felling there for fine ones of their Manusasture, and getting out one Piece in the Street, were about to carry it off to burn in Triumph; but Mr. Sheriff Woodworth having Notice of their Proceedings, immediately drew out the Main Guard, and came down spon them, which they no sooner perceived, than they fled with the greatest Precipitation, without making the least Shew of Resistance, leaving nine of their Comrades busily engaged in the House, who were all immediately secured, and carried to the Castle-Guard, and sent Prisoners to Newgate.

Some few Hours after, they gathered in so great a Body again, in the Liberty, that the Horse Guards were obliged to march up, whem they faced for some Time, throwing great Vollies of Stones at them, till the Foot came up, and after a smart Struggle, wherein several of them were very much wounded, and two or three killed, 20 or 30 more were taken and committed to

Newgate,

Newgate, where great Care is taken to secure them, till it shall be known what farther Punishment will be inslicted on them for such terrible Misbehaviour.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Christened {Males 160} Females 163 Buried {Males 238} Females 251 In all 489

Decreased in the Butials this Week 45.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

To Miss T- Two Years old.

SWeetest Bud, of tender Years,
Who so barmless now appears;
Thou wilt ev'ry Heart engage,
Charmer! of a future Age:
Blossom fair of Nature, may
No untimely Frost decay
Beauties, which we now may trace,
Blooming in thy little Face;
Kindly op'ning like the Rose,
May each Day new Charms disclose,
Such as ne'er shall fade away,
Till with Nature they decay.

To Mr. Hogarth, on Miss F---'s Picture.

To Chloe's Picture you fuch Likeness give, The animated Canvas seems to live; The tender Breasts with wanton Heavings move, And the soft sparkling Eyes inspire with Love: Pennser Ist

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While I survey each Feature o'er and o'er,

I turn Idolette, and Paint adore:

Here, Chloe, I at least transported see

Your Eyes with Softness languishing on me.

Hogarth has all the Charms in Light display'd,

But wisely kept your Pride and Scorn in Shade.

CONSTANCY.

To SYLVIA.

No more think me false; for the Flame never dies, Which, Sylvia, is rais'd by such pow'rful Eyes:

Ab! view but the self, thence measure my Love,

And think what a Passion such Beauty must move.

The first it was Beauty which ravish d my Sight, Yet now I look on it as only the Light, Which kindly betray'd the rich Charms of thy Mind, Where Sense and Good Nature so prongly are join'd.

Then think me not false; for the Knot will e er last, Which my Fancy has ty'd, and my Reason made fast.

To Mr. They arth, on Mils F .- 's Picture.

the lost exacting kind information there:

Tiles (act they now Charles defeloft). I con as noter field and coupy,

Sill with Nature You Mean

-MUZ A assiment to see first disheness give.

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